

THE
CURIOSITIES,
NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL,
OF THE
ISLAND
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

CONTAINING
A FULL and ACCURATE DESCRIPTION of
whatever is remarkable and worthy of Notice in
the WORKS of NATURE and ART,

IN THE
Several COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES, &c.
OF
ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND;

THE
Principal SEATS of the NOBILITY and GENTRY,
Public BUILDINGS, Places of RESORT and ENTERTAIN-
MENT, &c.

Carefully and faithfully DISPLAYED.

V O L. V.

L O N D O N:

Printed for the Proprietors; and sold by R. SNAGG, No. 129,
FLEET-STREET, and by all the Booksellers and News-
Carriers in Great-Britain.



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PUBLIC BUILDINGS; THEATRES, PALACES, AND EMBELLISH-
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Carefully and minutely DESCRIBED.

BY
V. O. L. V.

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Printed for the Proprietors, and Sold by R. Smeath, No. 10,
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C U R I O S I T I E S,
N A T U R A L A N D A R T I F I C I A L,
O F T H E
I S L A N D
O F
G R E A T B R I T A I N.

N O R F O L K C I R C U I T.

The County Palatine, or Bishopric of
D U R H A M.

IT was called *Deorham* by the Saxons, who included it in the division of the Northumbers kingdom, south of the Tine, then called the *Deira*; and the inhabitants were thence termed *Deiri*. In the days of Popery, St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Lau-disfarne, now Holy Island; was so much respected by our Kings and nobility, for his exemplary piety and virtue, that he was calendered for their titular Saint; and the lands belonging to the see of Durham, were by the monkish writers always called the Patrimony of St. Cuthbert, in the same sense as the Romish ecclesiastical state is to this day called the Patrimony of St. Peter; for the Bishops were absolute lords both in spirituals and temporals; princes as well as prelates; for which reason we find this county mentioned so often by the name of the Bishopric of Durham; and so they called all the lands belonging to this church in other counties, as Creke in Yorkshire, Bedlington, Northam, and

and Holy Island in Northumberland. The first of its lordly prelates whom we read of, was Walcher, a Lorrainer, who was made Bishop of Durham by William the Conqueror. This prelate, having the things of this world much more at heart than the care of his flock, bought the Earldom of Northumberland of the King, as we are informed by *Godwin*; and then making himself a secular judge, took upon himself to sit in the court, and to determine all causes at his pleasure. This is supposed to be the origin of the temporal power of the Bishops of Durham, and that it was erected into a county palatine upon the purchase of the said earldom. These Bishops, as Counts Palatine, have borne in their seals a knight armed, sitting upon a horse, with trapping, brandishing a sword with one hand, and in the other holding out the arms of the bishopric. They have also had their royalties; the goods of outlaws were forfeited to them, and not to the King; nay, the common people of the county insisting upon their privileges, have refused to march into Scotland in the time of war, pretending, says the History of Durham, that they were *Hallowmen*, bound to do nothing but holy works; that they held their lands to defend the body of St. Cuthbert, and that they were not to serve out of the confines of the bishopric, or beyond the Tyne or the Tees, either for the King, or their Bishop. They had also power to create Barons, and to lay taxes, and to coin money. In King Edward the Sixth's time, this bishopric was dissolved; and the parliament gave all its revenues and immunities to the crown; but Queen Mary repealed their act, and restored the see to the state in which King Henry had left it.

As this county was a sort of principality distinct from the kingdom, it never sent representatives

tives to parliament till the reign of King Charles the Second.

The Bishopric of Durham, or Duresme, has Yorkshire on the south, and is shaped like a triangle, the utmost angle of which lies to the west, and is formed by the joining of the north boundary, and the head of the Tees, by the course of which river it is bounded all along towards the south. The other angle, which lies north, is at first marked out by a short line from the southern point, to the river Derwent, and thence by the Derwent itself, for it receives the little river Chepwell, and after that by the river Tine. The base of this triangle lies east, and is formed by the sea coast, which is washed by the German ocean. It is bounded by Yorkshire on the south, by Northumberland on the northwest, and by Cumberland and Westmoreland on the west. It is thirty-nine miles in length, thirty-five in breadth, and an hundred and seven in circumference, containing an area of nine hundred and fifty-eight square miles, in which are four wakes, one city, and eight market towns.

Here is a good sharp air, and the soil in the east, south and north parts is fruitful, yet not so much as that in many other counties; for in the western parts the fields are barren and naked, the woods thin, and the hills bald; but the iron mines make amends for the sterility of the soil. The rich mines of coal, also, are of great advantage to them, which is exported from Tinmouth, Sunderland, and Hartlepool, to London and other places, all under the name of Newcastle coal. In some parts of this shire, the coal lies so near the surface of the earth, that the waggon and cart wheels often turn it up in the beaten road, and thereby the veins are discovered.

This county is very well supplied with rivers; the chief of which are, 1. The Tees, into which
run

run the Leden, Hude, Lune, Bauder, and Skern; with several brooks rising in the point of Cumberland, on that stony ground called Stanmore, and flows through rocks, out of which, at Egglestone, in Richmondshire, they hew marble. 2. The Were is formed by the Kellop, the Wellop, and the Burdop, three little streams that rise in the west side of the county, and run across it to Sunderland, near which it falls into the ocean, after having received the Gauntless at Bishops Auckland, besides several other anonymous rivers. Most of these abound with fish, particularly salmon, known at London by the cry of—Newcastle salmon. To these rivers belong several considerable ports, well frequented by colliers of the greatest burden, and huge pinks built on purpose for the coal trade, of which one of four or five hundred tons shall be navigated with eight hands. Seamen are bred in this trade more than any other, and the royal navy is more furnished by it with sailors than by any other, and the City of London itself could not subsist without it; for fuel, so necessary to life, would soon be wanting, and that metropolis of the British empire be starved, but for the supplies it receives for firing, from this bishopric, in which most of the coal mines lie.

This county sends four members to parliament, viz. two knights for the shire, and two burgesses for the City of Durham.

We shall join the great Northern road, and enter this county at

Darlington, two hundred and thirty-eight miles from London. It was a thronged market town in *Camden's* time, and is still a large, considerable, and populous place, greatly resorted to, and well supplied. The principal manufacture carried on here is in linen, and it is particularly famous for huckaback, which they make ten quarters wide,
and

D U R H A M,

and they send up large quantities both of that and of other kinds of linen cloth. Here is a spacious market-place, and a good long stone bridge over the Skern, which has been rebuilt within these few years.

This town is remarkable for its beautiful church, and is one of the four ward towns in this county; the church was made collegiate, and thereby exposed to be alienated in the time of King Edward VI. and a small pension only was reserved out of it to the minister.

Near this town, at Oxenhall, are three great deep wells, called *Hell Kettles*; they are three great pits filled with water: they are supposed to have been pits sunk by an earthquake; for it appears, says Camden, from the Chronicles of Tinmouth, that in the year 1179, on Christmas day; the earth at this place raised itself up to a great height, and remained all the day as if it was fixed and immoveable till the evening, when it sunk down again with a horrid noise, and the earth sucked it in, and made a deep pit there. Many such fabulous stories are told by the country people, and various conjectures are formed by the learned, though the most probable is, that they were formed by coal-mines, (though there is no appearance of any coals near them now) filled by the water of the Tees, through some subterraneous passage; yet the following story to prove it is so romantic and incredible, that it is a little amazing that Mr. Camden paid any credit to it, viz. "That Bishop Tonstal having marked a goose, put it into one of these pits, and found him the next day in the Tees."

These pits have been supposed to be unfathomable, but the author of the Addenda to Camden's Britannia, has proved the contrary, and having provided himself with lines of different lengths, found the deepest of the pits took but fifteen fathoms,

thoms, or thirty yards of one line. The water in these pits is cold, and not hot (as Mr. Camden was misinformed) to the very brim, and almost the same level with the Tees, but the water in the Kettles is of a different kind from the river water, for it curdles milk, and will not bear soap.

Durham, two hundred and fifty-six miles from London, was called by the Saxons *Deniholme*, from its situation on a hill surrounded with a river; which renders it so pleasant and healthy, that it is much frequented by the neighbouring gentry. Its rise is said to be owing to the translation of the body of St. Cuthbert hither, in the year 995, when Bishop Aldwin founded a cathedral here, for secular priests; who, in 1083, were removed and replaced with monks, by Bishop Carilepho, who begun a new cathedral. King Henry VIII. established the present endowment for a deanry here, with twelve prebendaries, minor canons, &c.

The cathedral is a large pile of buildings, standing on a rocky hill on the south part of the town, near where the river windeth itself back again; it is plain but strong, adorned with an high tower, which rises from the midst of it, and two spires at the west end; the walls are excessive coarse, and the pointings of lime, betwixt the jointings of the stones, very in-elegant. The cloyster yet remaining is tolerable, with a number of handsome stone buildings, which belong to the Dean and Prebendaries. The church itself is four hundred and eleven feet long, and eighty broad, having in the middle a spacious cross aisle, one hundred and seventy feet long, and two smaller ones at each end. In that at the west end was the chapel of the Virgin Mary of Galilee, the outside of which was adorned with two handsome leaden spire steeples. The lower cross isle is about one hundred feet in length, and that at the east

east end one hundred and thirty-two feet, and the middle tower two hundred and twelve feet in height. The whole building is strongly vaulted, and supported by large pillars, and has several curious windows. The wainscot of the choir is well wrought, the organ large and good, the font of marble; and there is a handsome screen at the entrance into the choir, which is one hundred and seventeen feet in length, and thirty three feet in breadth. The cross aisle beyond it is placed at the extremity of the church, in which respect it is not to be matched in any other cathedral. This part was formerly called the nine altars, because in the front, facing the church, there were so many erected; that in the middle was, no doubt, the most beautiful of all, because dedicated to the patron, St. Cuthbert, and because of the nearness of his rich shrine to it. In the middle of this building was a most curious Catharine wheel, or St. Catharine's window, comprehending all the breadth of the choir, composed of twenty-four lights, and at the south end, in another window, called St. Cuthbert's, his life and miracles were painted. Opposite to this on the north side was a third fair window, called Joseph, from the history of his life being painted on it. The part called the Galilee was built by Bishop Pactey and had sixteen altars in it for women to hear divine service in, they not being allowed to go farther up than the line of marble by the side of the font. The chapter house, in which sixteen bishops are interred, is a stately room, arched over with stone, seventy-five feet long, and thirty-three broad, and has a fine seat at the upper end for the instalment of the bishops.

The ornaments and decorations of this church are very rich; they have excellent music; the old vestments which the clergy wore before the reformation are still used on sundays and other holidays

liday by the residents; they are so rich with embroidery and embossed work of silver, as make them rather uneasy for the wearers to sustain. In this cathedral lies the body of the venerable Bede.

Besides the cathedral, there are six other churches. The castle was built by William the Conqueror, and is now the Bishop's palace, all that he hath in the town, and where the assizes are held. That part of the castle in which the Bishop resides has been repaired within these few years in the old gothic style. It is situate almost in the middle of the town, between two stone bridges, which consist of many arches. Northward of this is St. Nicholas' Church and the Market-place. There is but one weekly market held at Durham, nevertheless there is plenty of provisions and other necessaries for the conveniencies of life, all which are very cheap and good.

This city was formerly governed by bailiffs appointed by the bishops, afterwards by an alderman and twelve burgeses; but Queen Elizabeth gave it a mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, and according to a charter, procured in 1684 by Bishop Crew, it is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, common-council men, a recorder, and other inferior officers. The bishop is absolute lord of the town, and appoints all officers of justice, as Court Palatine.

The Bishopric of Durham is esteemed one of the best in England; and the Prebends, and other church livings in the gift of the Bishop, are the richest in the kingdom. It is said the Bishop has thirteen livings in his gift from three hundred to eight hundred pounds *per annum*; and the living of the little town of Sedgefield, a few miles south of this city, is said to be worth seven hundred pounds a year, besides the small tythes, which maintain a curate, or might do so.

Neat

Near this city the remains of the Roman military way are still visible; and at Nevil's Cross, in its neighbourhood, that famous battle was fought in 1346, when the Scots army was destroyed, and their King David taken prisoner.

Bishops Auckland, south west of Durham, is a market-town, esteemed one of the best in the county; it is pleasantly seated upon a hill, in a very good air, and the houses in general pretty well built. Bishop Skirlaw, in the year 1400, built a strong stone bridge here over the Were, which river surrounds one side of the town. The church here is a handsome edifice, but no longer collegiate.

This town derives its name not so much for its being a land of oaks, as the antient built palace of the Bishops of that see, beautified with forests. It is far from a contemptible structure, built by Walter Skirraw, A. D. 1400, ornamented with forests magnificently repaired by Anthony Bec; after which great part of it was pulled down by Sir Arthur Haslerig, in the grand rebellion, who built himself a house with the materials. At the restoration, Dr. Cosens, Bishop of Durham, pulled down the new house, and added a large apartment to the old one, joining the whole to a magnificent chapel of his own erecting, in which he lies buried. What remained unfinished, has been carried on after his laudable example, by some of his successors, as well for the ornament as convenience of the fabric. It is now a delightful retreat, finely situated, in a very pleasant park, in which a neat Gothic building has been erected with cloisters, for the deer to eat hay, under cover, in the winter season.

From Durham a road turns off north-east to Sunderland, two hundred and sixty-nine miles from London. It is a well-built, thriving and populous town, inhabited by a number of rich merchants and tradesmen, and conveniently situate on the south banks

banks of the river Were. The port or haven is capable of containing many hundred sail at one time, from which great numbers of ships are loaded with coals, salt, glass, and other merchandize, as well to many parts of this kingdom, as also to foreign parts; which trade makes a fine nursery for seamen. But as this port was capable of great improvement, an act passed in the third year of the reign of his Majesty King George I. entitled, "An act for the preservation and improvement of the river Were, and the port and haven of Sunderland," which was to be in force for twenty-one years. This act was amended in the thirteenth of King George II. by virtue of which the commissioners erected on the south side of the river, at a great charge, a pier and quay, at or near the mouth of the river, and made a great progress in the opening, cleansing, scouring, and improving the haven. These acts have been followed by several others, to strengthen and amend the former ones, granting the commissioners greater power to carry on so useful a plan, so that there is now a very fine pier, as well as a shelter for the ships; it is said to have cost about nineteen thousand pounds.

The houses in Sunderland are chiefly of brick or stone. The principal street is of great length, as well as good breadth, parallel to which runs another, but narrower, besides a great number of others. A bathing-house has been erected here. The church is a fine structure; and its late rector, the reverend and worthy Mr. Daniel Newcome, was the principal architect in the building of it. This gentleman spent the greatest part of his income in beautifying and adorning of it. He began by building a dome, adjoining to the east end, into which he removed the altar, placing it under a canopy of inlaid work, supported in front by two fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, with proper capitals.

pitais. His beneficence and charity were equally extensive to all who were proper objects of them, and he delighted in doing good. This worthy man, however, lived not to see his new works to the church quite completed; for he died very much lamented on June 5, 1738.

Higher up at the mouth of the Tyne, is

South Shields, or *Sheales*, so named to distinguish it from *North Shields*, in Northumberland, it is noted for its salt-works, there being great quantities of salt made here. It is likewise of note for being the station of the sea-coal fleets. Here has been some marks of Roman antiquity discovered, not many years since.

Not many years ago, a very fair large Roman altar was discovered, on the bank of the river Tine, of which the curious have a draught in *Camden's Britannia*, from the figures of its four sides, delivered to the Royal Society by the learned Dr. *Lister*. It was one entire coarse rag-stone, the same with that of the pyramids at Burrow-briggs, and four feet high. The front had this inscription :

DIS DEABUSQUE MATRIBUS PRO SALUTE
M: AURELII ANTONINI AUGUSTI IMPERATIVS.

On the back side was engraven a flower-pot, in bas relief. On one side was also engraven in bas relief, a Roman axe, and the cutting knife used in sacrifices; and on the other side was also engraven in the same manner, an ewer and a ladle. Dr. *Lister* supposes it to have been erected upon Caracula's return from his expedition against the Scots.

Not far from here, and about five miles east of Newcastle, are the remains of the monastery of *Jarrow*, or *Gyrwi*, founded in the year 684, by Abbot

Abbot Benedict Biscop, born of noble English parents ; a soldier in the early part of his life, afterwards minister to King Oswy ; and said to be the first who brought the art of making glass into England, as most writers agree. The venerable Bede was born in this neighbourhood, and educated at this monastery. Grosse describes it as follows.

“ Its bounds do not seem to have been very extensive ; neither was the place judiciously chosen with respect to healthfulness, there being a large marshy spot bordering it on the south ; and when the tide is out, scarce any thing but stinking ooze remains in the bed of the creek, that runs close under it ; over which is a bridge.

“ The remains consist of a chapel, now converted into a parish church, and several walls and fragments of the offices of the abbey. In some are circular arches, but the greatest number are pointed. Some cottages have been patched up here, partly with the standing walls of the old building, and partly with the materials pulled down. Several pieces of short columns with Saxon capitals lie scattered amongst the rubbish.

“ The church, which seems to have been lately repaired, has now only one aisle ; but the marks of other buildings are very apparent on its north wall. The west door has a plain circular arch ; and on its north jaumb is an ancient cross, ornamented in the Saxon stile.

“ Within the church, on the north wall, on a stone that goes quite through it, is the following inscription, which has been clumsily blacked when the church was last white-washed. In the space between the third and fourth line there is a roughness on the surface of the stone, seemingly as if a line had been erased.

DEDI-

D U R H A M.

DEDICATO BASILICAE

SCIPAVLIVIIIKLMAI

ANNO XVFCFRIDIREC

CEOLFRIDIABBEIVSDEM Q

Q ECCLES DOAVCTORE

CONDITORIS. ANNO IIII.

“ Here likewise are two very ancient carved oaken reading desks, having each seats for four persons. But what is esteemed the greatest curiosity, and as such is carefully kept under lock and key in the vestry, is the chair of venerable Bede, a great two-armed chair, said to have been deposited here ever since the dissolution of the monastery. It is of oak, and appears to have been hewn out with an axe, except that at the top of the back, the cross piece is mortised to the standards or upright parts, which serve both for legs and its support: these, with the seat and sides are very ancient; but the back, according to the person who shews it, has been since added.

“ Various are the superstitions and ridiculous stories told of this place, among which are these: “ That it was never dark in Jarrow church; and that the windows were of horn instead of glass.” The latter, perhaps, relates to some almost forgotten tradition concerning the introduction of glass by Benedict.”

At the mouth of the river Were, near Sunderland, is *Monks Weremouth Friery*, which, as well as Gyrwy, became cells to Durham, after the year 1083, when Kerilefo, the Bishop, translated the monks to that city, to attend the body of St. Cuthbert, on its translation thither from Landisfarne.

A little to the south-west, upon the same river, stands

Gate-side,

Gate-side, Goat's-head, Capræ Caput, as it was anciently called, the receptacle of the coal-pit-men, it is situate over against Newcastle, to which it is a kind of suburb, and was annexed to it by Edward VI. when he dissolved the bishopric; but Queen Mary soon restored it to its former see. It is supposed to be more ancient than Newcastle; and *Camden* is of opinion, that they were both one town, only divided by the river, over which there is a stately bridge, with a gate in the middle, which serves as a boundary between the bishopric and Northumberland. Here was a monastery formerly dedicated to St. Edmund; by whom founded is not known.

Chester le Street, in the great road from Durham to Chester, is an old thoroughfare town, but none of the remains of its former greatness, (of which antiquarians speak of) is now remaining. Here is a stone bridge, though the water at times is so shallow, that persons may travel under the arches, without being over the horses' hoofs, though at others it is unpassable. The church here has a fine octagon spire. On the other side of the road is

Lumley Castle, belonging to the Earl of Scarborough; it is pleasantly situated in a fine park, near the east bank of the river Were. The building is large, and of a square form, with two towers at each corner, having a large court-yard in the middle. It contains a number of spacious antique, as well as modern, built rooms, adorned with many valuable and curious paintings; several of which portraits of the ancestors of that noble family are in the habits of the times.

We read of a good jest of James I. when he lodged in this castle, at his entrance into England, to take possession of the throne: the King seeing a fine picture of the ancient pedigree of the family, which carried it very far beyond what he thought
credible

credible, smartly replied to the Bishop of Durham, who shewed it him, "That indeed he did not know before that *Adam's* name was *Lumley*."

Nesham, a village on the Tees, is noted for a ford over the river from the south, where the Bishop is met by the county gentlemen at his first coming to take possession; when the Lord of the Manor of Stockborn, whose seat is a little below on the river, advances into the middle of the stream, and presents the Bishop with a falchion, as an emblem of his temporal power; which he returns to him again, and is then conducted along with great acclamations.

Hanwick, which stands on the other side of the Were, is noted for its wells, both sweet and sulphureous.

A little below Branspeth there are many huge stones in the channel of the Were, which are never covered but when the river overflows. If water be poured on them, and it mixes a little with the stone, it becomes brackish. And at Buttersby, when the river is shallow in the summer, and sunk below these stones, a reddish salt water bursts out of them, which grows so white and hard, that they who live thereabouts use it for salt. On the other side of the Were there is also a medicinal spring of strong sulphur; and above it towards Durham, is a mineral water; upon which Dr. *Wilson* wrote his *Spadacrene Dunelmensis*.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS shire was formerly of greater latitude and extent, (as its name imports) for it included all those counties which lay beyond, or on the north side of the Humber, viz. Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and this shire.

It is at present bounded by Durham on the south, Scotland on the north and west, and Cumberland also stretching along the west side of it for above twenty miles, and on the east side it is washed by the German ocean.

This county, which extends the farthest north of any part in England, and borders on Scotland beyond any other north county, is a triangle, but not equilateral. Mr. *Templeman*, who gives it an area of one thousand seven hundred and two square miles, makes it sixty-six in length and forty-five in breadth, but it is generally reckoned fifty miles, where longest from north to south, about forty from east to west, and an hundred and fifty miles in circumference.

The air here is as pleasant as can be imagined in such a mountainous country, and the longevity of the inhabitants is a proof of its being more healthy than might be expected in a county situate
between

between the two seas, viz. the German and the Irish, in the narrowest part of England.

As for the soil, it is various: that on the sea coast is very fruitful, if well manured and cultivated, bearing good wheat and most sorts of other grain, and on both sides of the Tine are very large meadows. The west parts indeed are very mountainous, but afford good pasture for sheep; and though these northern parts are generally bleak in the winter with nipping frosts, yet the shepherds here being defended by the mountains, dwell in their huts, called *Sbeals*, during the winter season, and attend their flocks also all the summer season in the open fields. In the tops of some of their mountains, especially North Tindale and Reasdale, are some bogs that cannot be passed without the help of horses, which the inhabitants train up for the purpose, and are therefore called *Bog-trotters*. From one of the mountains called *Read Squire*, issues a large river called Read, which after falling down like a cataract, several yards becomes a large torrent; and having run many miles, and received many rivulets, falls into the North Tine, near Bellingham, at a hamlet, called from thence Readsmouth.

It abounds more with coal, especially about Newcastle, than any other county in England. This coal, though dug out of the ground, is called *Sea-coal*, from its being brought by sea to all parts of England, and other countries.

The greatest rivers that water it are the Tine and the Tweed: the first of which, together with the Derwent, parts this county from Durham, and the last, with the Cheviot-hills, divides it from Scotland; this river abounds so with salmon, that the fishermen tell you they often take great numbers of them at one draught.

Part

Part of the ancient boundary of the Roman jurisdiction in Britain, called by them *Vellum Barbaricum*, and by the English the *Picts wall*. It was drawn through Northumberland and Cumberland, from the German-ocean to Solway frith, in that called the Irish-ocean, above eighty miles in extent. It was first begun by the Emperor Adrian, in the fashion of a rural hedge, with large stakes drove deep into the ground, and wreathed together with wattles, strengthened with huge heaps of turf and earth and a deep ditch. It was afterwards, in the year 123, strengthened with stone fortresses and turrets, near enough to give alarm from one to another, by the sound of a trumpet.

Besides the Roman fortifications above mentioned, here are a great number of little forts, which the inhabitants generally call Mile-castles, as built at every miles end. Strong watches were also set to prevent the inroads of the Scots, who, instigated by the French, broke through all alliance, religious and civil; and the cattle, that were turned out into the common pastures, were so often stole by the free-booters, on both sides, that it occasioned a proverb, "If they come, they come not; and if they come not, they come;" meaning, that if their cattle were intercepted by those free-booters, they did not come home, as usual, at night; but if they came not thither, the cattle surely returned.

Camden has a passage from *Æneas Sylvius*, which he has quoted to prove the roughness of the inhabitants, in these parts.

Æneas says, "That at the first village he lay at, supping with the curate, there was plenty of pottage, hens, and geese, but no bread, nor wine; and that the people of the place, who flocked to stare at him, had never seen neither, till he had procured both from a neighbouring monastery; and that

that he was afraid to stir out of his bed-chamber, which was only a stable, lest he should be robbed by the first man he met." However rude they might be in those dark times of ignorance, yet we must coincide with the author of the additions to *Camden*, "That the inhabitants now are a quite different sort of people, and are as sociable, hospitable, witty, and ingenious as in most parts of the kingdom; nor do they now want for hens, or geese, but are plentifully stocked with poultry, and the cellars of the better sort of people, well stored with wine and other liquors.

This county is entirely in the diocese of Durham, and sends eight members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two each for the boroughs of Newcastle, Morpeth, and Berwick upon Tweed.

Joining the great Northern road, we shall enter this county at

Newcastle, two hundred and seventy miles and an half from London. It is a very ancient town, exceedingly large and populous, and is called *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, to distinguish it from *Newcastle-under-Line*, in Staffordshire. In the time of the Saxons it was called *Moncaster*, or *Monkchester*, from the monks, who all fled when it was depopulated by the Danes; and afterwards *Newcastle*, from a castle built here by William the Conqueror's eldest son, Robert, to defend the country against the Scots, whose Kings had this town in their possession before the Norman Conquest, and sometimes resided here. Soon after the building of this castle, several monasteries and hospitals were built here; and it was mightily enlarged and enriched by a good trade on the coasts of Germany, and by the sale of its coal to different parts of England; for which, and for other merchandize, it is become the great Emporium of the north parts of England, and of a good part of Scotland, and
is

is the fairest and largest town of the north, next to York. In the reign of Edward I. a very rich burgher being carried off prisoner by the Scots, ransomed himself for a round sum of money, and began the first fortifications of this place, which the townsmen finished and encompassed with strong walls, wherein are seven gates, and a great many turrets; but they would be of little signification in case of a siege, for want of outworks. It is a borough at least as ancient as King Richard II. who granted that a sword should be carried before the mayor; and King Henry VI. made it a town and county incorporate of itself, independant of Northumberland. It is at present under the government of a mayor, nineteen aldermen, a recorder, sheriff, a town-clerk, a clerk of the chamber, two coroners, and other officers.

This town may be said to be situated both in this county and the Bishopric of Durham, so that part of it, which is in the latter, called *Gate-side*, is rather a suburb to the town than part of it. They are both joined together by a bridge of nine arches, as large, at least, as those of London-bridge, and supports a street of houses, as that formerly did.

The situation of this town is very uneven and unpleasant, especially that part which is most considerable for business, and which lies upon the river, for it is built upon the declivity of a steep hill, which renders it very unsafe to ride down on horseback. The houses are close, and built mostly of stone; though some are of timber, the rest of brick.

The upper, or north part of the town, where the politer part of the inhabitants live, is much more pleasant than that next the river, and has three streets, which are level, well built, and spacious. Pilgrims, which is the principal street, has fine houses and gardens. Upon the bridge is
a large

a large iron gate, which is the extent of the liberty of the town; the arms of the Bishop of Durham is carved on the east side; and the arms of those of Newcastle on the west side. This gate was of great service some years ago, by stopping a terrible fire, which otherwise might have consumed the houses upon the bridge, as it did those beyond it.

The exchange is a noble and magnificent building, and the wall of the town runs parallel with it from the river, having a spacious piece of ground before it, between the water and the wall; which being well wharfed up, and faced with tree-stone, makes the largest and longest quay for landing and lading goods, that is to be seen in England, except that at Yarmouth in Norfolk, it being much longer than that at Bristol.

Ships of any reasonable burden lay their broadsides to this quay; but the colliers generally take in their lading below, between the town, or at Shields, the coals being carried down to them in large lighters, called keels, and the men that are employed in them are called *Keel-men*. They are very numerous, and have built a large hospital by contribution among themselves, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity; but this charity, had it not met with discouragement, might have been a noble provision for the poor of so numerous a set of people.

The mayor has a house here to reside in, during his mayoralty, with all necessary offices and attendants, at the town's expence, with an annual allowance of six hundred pounds. Here is likewise a hall for the surgeons to meet in, who have some anatomical rarities.

A library, consisting of upwards of six thousand valuable books, was given to this corporation in the year 1714, by Dr. Robert Thomlin, Rector of Wickham in the county of Durham, and Prebendary

dary of St. Paul's: he also settled a rent charge of five pounds a year for ever, for buying new ones. And Sir Walter Blacket, Bart. one of their representatives in parliament, has built a handsome repository for the reception of those books, and settled a rent charge of twenty-five pounds a year for ever, for a librarian. It adjoins to St. Nicholas's church.

The same worthy gentleman, having, in October 1753, informed the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, of the intencion of Thomas Davidson, Esq. of Ferry-hill, and his sisters, to found an hospital for maintaining six poor maiden women, the expence of which would be twelve hundred pounds, and at the same time that he himself would contribute the like sum for the maintaining six poor men; the corporation came to a resolution, to be at the charge of building, and to apply the interest of the above sums for the maintenance of the twelve poor persons above mentioned.

The town is defended by an exceeding strong wall, wherein are seven gates, and as many turrets, and divers casements, bomb proof. The castle, though old and ruinous, over looks the whole town. The haven here is so secure, that ships or vessels are in no danger either from storms or shallows, when they have passed Tinmouth-bar, and are in it.

Besides the coal, glaſs, and salt trade, which so greatly enriches this town, there are a number of considerable merchants in it, who trade to divers parts of the world, especially to Holland, Ham-burgh, Norway, and the Baltic. One thing is remarked by travellers, that come to this town, who expect to find as great plenty of salmon and cheap as at Newcastle, but they are surprized to find it rather scarce here, and what is generally called Newcastle-salmon, is taken as far off as the Tweed, about fifty miles farther, and is brought by land on horses to

Shields, where it is cured, pickled, and sent to London, and other parts of the kingdom; so that it properly ought to be called *Berwick* salmon.

St. Nicholas's church is the only parochial church in Newcastle, it stands on the top of an high hill, and was built by David King of Scotland; it is a very large and handsome structure; with a fine steeple which terminates in an uncommon manner. The four corner pinnacles are in reality small octagon turrets; and between them, on the sides, are four smaller of like construction. Two arches spring from opposite corners of the tower, and upon the crown of them both, (where they cross each other) rises a square open turret, with a small spire and vane; as all the other turrets also have. There is a great descent from it, and a stream of water runs down from a noble conduit, which stands far up the town; and is of great use to the inhabitants. But though there is but this one parochial church, there are several chapels as large as churches; besides meeting houses, and a great many well endowed charity schools.

The *Firth*, situate on the west, without the walls, was formerly a bowling-green, but now used as a place for gentlemen and ladies to walk in. Near it is the *Public Infirmary*, a large handsome building, in a very airy situation, proper for such a purpose. In another part of the town is a new hospital for lunatics; called *St. Luke's Hospital*; and in the suburb, called Sandgate, is a handsome chapel, with a spire steeple, lately erected.

In the year 1641, this town was taken and plundered by the Scots, who, to their eternal infamy, be it remembered, perfidiously sold their King for two thousand pounds in hand, and security for the payment of two thousand pounds more. This act must appear more atrocious and perfidious, as the King placed a strict reliance on them, and intrusted his

his life in the hands of treacherous friends, who had promised to protect him.

From Newcastle, a road parts off to the south-east, to

Tynmouth, or *Tynemouth Castle*, two hundred and seventy-nine miles and an half from London, a mile farther than the road to it through Sunderland and Shields. It is worthy of notice for its venerable castle and priory, now in ruins. The shore here is dangerous to ships, as there is a sand-bar, on which there is not above two fathoms at low water, and three and an half at high. Here are also dangerous rocks, called the *Black Midlins*; but for the protection of ships, the Trinity-house of Newcastle maintains two light-houses, which are of great service, and the seamen being very expert, little damage ensues.

It is said, there was a castle, or fortified place here, in the time of the Saxons, however, it is certain, that there was one as early as the reign of William the Conqueror. In the time of *Camden*, it appears to have been in good repair, his words are, "It is now called Tinemouth Castle, and glories in a stately and strong castle."

During the civil wars it was again converted into a fortress, and besieged and taken by the Scots in the year 1644, after which the parliament ordered five thousand pounds to put it in repair, and the works of Newcastle, the town wall, bridge and garrison.

At present the gate is remaining, after passing through which, there is a small building of brick, on the right hand, seemingly a great house, or magazine, and which appears to be of later date than the rest of the building.

The exact æra of the foundation of the priory cannot properly be ascertained; *Leland* says, that Edwin, King of Deira, built a chapel of wood at
Tinemouth,

Tinemouth, about the year 627. Others ascribe its foundation to Egfred; however, that it is of great antiquity is proved, from the words of *Tanner*, who says, that St. Herebald was Abbot here in the beginning of the eighth century.

This priory suffered greatly by the incursions of the Danes, who several times plundered it, and thrice burnt the church to the ground. After the expulsion of these invaders, Torti, Earl of Northumberland, restored it in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and dedicated it to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Oswin, the remains of that Saint having been found among the ruins.

This monastery is situated on a high rocky point, on the north side of the entrance into the river Tine, about a mile and an half below North Shields. It is built with reddish stones, and seems to be the works of different periods; many of the arches being circular, and some of them pointed, the whole appears to have been highly finished, and very magnificent. The chief remains are those of the church, at the east end of which is a small, but extremely elegant chapel and oratory, its height and breadth each measuring nine feet; its length eighteen. It is adorned with intersecting arches, and the cieling ornamented with figures in relief, representing Christ and his twelve Apostles. These are inclosed in roundels, or circles, having an inscription under each of them in the old text hand: both these and the figures are as fair and as perfect as when first executed. This chapel is lighted by a round window. On each side of the door are two heads, in a stile much superior to that of the age in which they were done; and over the same door, on the inside, are two escutcheons, charged with some of the quarters usually borne by the Piercies; some of whom, perhaps, erected this

this oratory, and were possibly considerable benefactors to the monastery.

The church once served as the parish church; but being much decayed, and the parishioners in the civil wars being debarred the liberty of a free resort to it, another was begun in the year 1659; which was afterwards finished and consecrated by Bishop Cousins, in the year 1668. Many families continue to bury in the cemetery here, although there is a burial place at the new church.

The gate-way, which is still standing, is strong, and of a square form, having small turrets, like guerites, at each angle. It was formerly fenced by a ditch, over which there was a draw-bridge; but these have long been demolished. There are stairs leading to the top of the building, from whence there is an extensive prospect of Durham abbey, visible in a fine day.

Near the point is the light-house, for the erection of which, together with the barracks, and other buildings, Mr. Villars pulled down great part of this priory, and stripped off the lead, which, till then had covered the church.

About two miles north-west of Tinemouth stood the antient obelisk, called the Monks-stone. It has been lately thrown down and broken; two pieces are now remaining, one of which, measuring three feet and an half, has been set up, the other is about three feet. Besides these, there is a square stone with a cavity, which is the pedestal on which the obelisk was fixed. On the pedestal is the following inscription, the characters, however, (says *Grosse*) appear to be more modern than the obelisk:

O Horror, to kill a man! for a pigges head.

The following traditionary story of its foundation is handed down to us, though there is no great credit

credit to be given to it ; however, that we may not be defective, to gather every material circumstance that may render our work complete, we shall insert it.

“ The monks of Tinmouth priory, although possessed of a vast revenue, did not fail to lay hold of every opportunity of increasing it, as an instance of which, a monk of this monastery strolling abroad, came to the house of Mr. Delaval, an ancestor of the ancient family of that name ; that gentleman was then absent on a hunting party, but was expected back to dinner. Among the many dishes preparing in the kitchen was a pig, ordered purposely for Mr. Delaval's own eating. This alone suiting the liquorish palate of the monk, and tho' admonished and informed for whom it was intended, he cut off the head, reckoned by epicures the most delicious part of the animal, and putting it into a bag, made the best of his way towards the monastery. Delaval, at his return, being informed of the transaction, which he looked upon as a personal insult, and being young and fiery, remounted his horse, and set out in search of the offender ; when overtaking him about a mile east of Preston, he so belaboured him with his staff, called a hunting gad, that he was hardly able to crawl to his cell. This monk dying within a year and a day, although, as the story goes, the beating was not the cause of his death, his brethren made it a handle to charge Delaval with the murder ; who, before he could get absolved, was obliged to make over to the monastery, as an expiation of this deed, the manor of Elfig, in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, with several other valuable estates ; and by way of Amende Honourable, to set up an obelisk on the spot where he so properly corrected the monk ; on the pedestal of which is engraven the inscription before mentioned.”

North

North Shields, about a mile below Tinemouth, is so named to distinguish it from *South Shields*, on the other side of the river Tine. This is reckoned the most populous town of the two, chiefly inhabited by sailors and masters of vessels, as such port towns generally are. The streets, which lie along the shore, just as Wapping does by the Thames, are narrow, old, and have but a mean appearance, though the inhabitants are esteemed wealthy, and generally live well. The river forms a little bay here, which is a deep safe road for laden colliers to lie in when they want a wind to go over the bar.

At a small distance from Tinemouth, northward, is

Cullicoats; a place otherwise of no great distinction, but worthy remembrance in this respect, that it is a very commodious little port, of artificial construction, or as the common people stile it, an harbour made by hand. It is dry at low water mark, and difficult at the entrance; but it serves only for coals and salt belonging to the works of particular persons, at whose expence it was constructed. Seaton Sluice was originally of the same kind. Sir Ralph Delaval, an able Admiral of the last age, was continually contriving new improvements, in the exercise of which he never hesitated at expence; and, amongst the rest, made this port on his own plan, and intirely at his own charge, for the benefit of his tenants and self immediately, but without excluding others who chose to use it. In the construction of this small harbour, he found enough to exercise his skill and patience; the stone pier, which covered it from the north-east wind being carried away by the sea more than once; and when he had overcome this difficulty by using timber as well as stone, he felt a new inconvenience, by his port's filling up with mud and sand, though a pretty sharp rill ran through it, which had so hollowed

hollowed the rock, as to produce that very basin which Sir Ralph would convert into an haven. In order to remove this mischief, he placed a new strong sluice with flood-gates upon his brook ; and these being shut by the coming-in of the tide, the back water collected itself into a body, and forcing a passage at the ebb, carried all before it, and twice in twenty-four hours scoured the bed of the haven clean. King Charles II. who had a great turn to matters of this kind, made him collector and surveyor of his own port, and it still bears his name, being sometimes called Seaton Sluice, but commonly, Seaton Delaval ; though strictly that is the name of the town to which this little port belongs, and is a gate to Newcastle. It admits small vessels, yet larger vessels may lie safe and receive their lading in the road, which renders it very commodious.

Blith Nook lies about a league north from Seaton Delaval, at the mouth of a small river ; here is a quay and some other conveniencies, though at low water the sea, at the opening of the creek, may be safely passed on horseback. This, as well as those before described, derives its origin from the coal trade, having some advantage from its situation, which brought it first to be regarded, and has still kept it in esteem. It is looked upon as a creek to the port of Newcastle.

Morpeth, about sixteen miles north of Newcastle, is a pretty neat and long market town, seated on the northern bank of the river Wensbeck : here is plenty of fish to be had, and on our right we have a constant prospect of the sea. The parish church stands about half a mile south of the town, but there is a chapel in the town near the bridge ; where service is performed in the forenoon, and at the latter in the afternoon, on Sundays. There is a
ring

ring of six good bells, to give notice to the inhabitants, and a clock in the tower near the market-place ; under which is the town goal. The county goal, a good building, is also in this town. The town-hall is a handsome stone building, fashed, and has iron gates in the front. The market-cross has a flat roof, supported by pillars, and makes a good appearance.

About a quarter of a mile south, and overlooking the town, stands the castle. The part now remaining seems to have been the gate-house. On it are parts of two watch turrets. It is built of square stone. In it are stairs ascending to the top, from whence there is a most delightful prospect. Northwest of this gate, at about a hundred yards distance, is an artificial mount of no mean height. From the extent of the bounding walls still left standing, and the traces of former buildings, this castle seems, when entire, to have been a considerable edifice, both for strength and extent ; and by the finishing of the workmanship appears to have well deserved the epithet of *Fayre*, given it by *Leland*.

It is said to have been the ancient Baronial castle of the lords of the manor and town of Morpeth, built, as appears from the escharts of the 33d of Ed. III. by William Lord Greystock the 32d of Ed. III. anno 1358. It is at present the property of the Right Hon. Frederick Earl of Carlisle.

About four miles from Morpeth, is Cocklepark-tower ; one of the fortifications before mentioned to defend this part of the country from the inroads and depredations of the Moss-troopers, who used to steal their cattle, and sometimes men, women, and children, from whom they exacted large sums of money for their ransom.

It was the mansion or manor of the Bertrams, in the time of King Edward I. It has machicolations

on the outside like most of the same kind of buildings; besides which many of them have openings in the cieling over the lowest story, through which they could throw down stones or scalding water on any who should enter to steal their cattle, &c.

The mansion is now converted into a farm house, and is the property of his Grace the Duke of Portland, the arms on the front of the building are wholly obliterated; the supporters are now antelopes collared and chained.

“ *Bothal Castle*, about three miles east of Morpeth, is most delightfully situated on an eminence, now the North bank of the river Wansbeck. Its present remains consist of the great gateway, flank'd on the North side by two Polygonal turrets, fifty three feet high; and on the South-west angle by a square turret whose height reaches sixty feet. Adjoining to this gate are some outer walls, enclosing an area of an irregular figure, measuring about a quarter of an acre, within which are some scattered fragments of the inner apartments. Over the centre of the gate, on the North side, is an escutcheon of the arms of England, with six others, three on each side; and on the north-east face of the westernmost tower are four more, all supposed to be those of the ancient barons, its former proprietors. On the easternmost tower is only one flank escutcheon. North-west of this building was formerly another tower, pulled down in the memory of persons now living; part of its walls now support a cottage; much of this venerable pile has been demolished for the sake of its materials. The south front of this gate is beautifully mantled with ivy.

“ In one of the towers is a stair-case, leading to the different stories into which this building is divided. On the first, an elder tree has taken root in the rubbish, between the ribs of the gate, and has there grown to a considerable size. On the top of the

the westernmost tower, there is also a small ash-tree, which grows from between the chasms in the wall: here, overlooking the battlements, are two figures, one over the gate, the other on the north-west tower; but so defaced by time and weather, as to render it impossible to distinguish what they were intended to represent. The groove for the portcullis is still visible. In a corner under the gate was some sheet lead, which once covered this edifice. Some of it has been used in repairs of other buildings."*

Near the castle is the parochial church. It has three handsome aisles; the pulpit well placed against the north pillar; on entering the chancel, the lights meet, and part of them are adorned with paintings, and the walls very solemn, with scripture sentences, in neat black frames; the pews but indifferent. The roof is covered with lead. The steeple, which is small, has three bells in it, one of them cracked; and hard by is the vestry. At the east end of the south aisle is a handsome tomb, of alabaster, within iron rails, over one of the Barons of Ogle and Bothall, and his lady recumbent; their hands and eyes are elevated. His lordship's head and feet rest upon the supporters of his coat of arms; a lion under his feet, a chain of many links round his neck, with a pendant cross. Under her ladyship's head is a cushion, and another under her feet, with two cherubs, like babes, lying by her, one on each side, at the ends of the cushion near her face, each holding in his hand a tassel of the cushion; the head of one broken off. A dog at her feet, with a chain about his neck; the emblem of watchfulness.

On the south side of the chancel is the mural genealogical table (in the old black character) of the Ogles, Barons of Ogle and Bothall.

In

* Grose

In a shady solitude, on the north bank of the Wansbeck, about three quarters of a mile from Bothall, are the remains of a small chapel or oratory, called Our Lady's Chapel. The spot in which it is situated, is admirably calculated for meditation. It was probably (says *Grosse*) built by one of the Barons of Cgle, as their coat armorial, cut on a stone escutcheon, is fixed against the outside of the south wall. The escutcheon is at present reversed, owing to the ignorance of the mason who replaced it, it having fallen down. The whole is built of well wrought free-stone, and measures eight yards in length and four in breadth. The roof, which was also of stone, is now destroyed; but the place thereof is supplied by trees, which grew out of its very foundations.

Alnwick, three hundred and four miles and an half from London, is the county town of Northumberland. It is situated on the side of a hill, near the river Aln, from which it takes its name. It has been frequently taken and retaken by the English and Scots, and is famous for the victory wherein our ancestors took William King of Scots, and presented him a prisoner to King Henry II. Here is a good old castle, which had gone much to decay, but was repaired in 1768; it was besieged by Malcolm King of Scots, and was on the very point of surrendering to him, when he was stabbed by a soldier, who tendered him the keys of it at the point of his sword; and his son Edward, in an attempt to revenge his death, was also killed.

The town is populous, and in general well built. The town-house is large, where the quarter sessions and county-courts are held, and members of parliament elected: the assizes, probably for the convenience of the judges, are held at Newcastle. That it has been a fortified town, appears from the vestiges still to be seen, especially three old gates. Over that through which you enter for Morpeth,
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is a lion carved in high relief, but greatly defaced by time. Within these few years handsome shambles have been built, with piazzas in the front and at one end. The town-hall has a tower like that of a church, with a clock. It is governed by four chamberlains, who are chosen once in two years out of a common-council, consisting of twenty-four. The inhabitants of this town are *greatly* indebted to King John for a particular ceremony he favoured them with, when they were admitted freemen; by being obliged, it is said, according to a charter, to jump into a bog, where they sometimes sink up to their chin. King John, as he was travelling this way, happened it seems to stick fast in this very hole, and therefore inflicted this punishment on the town for not mending the road.

This was formerly a Barony of the Percies, and by marriage fell into the hands of Eustace Fitz John, who founded an abbey of Premonstratensian canons here, in the year 1147, and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin. The site of it was granted the 4th of King Edward the VIth. to Ralph Sadler and Lawrence Winnington. It was afterwards sold, with the demesnes about it, to Sir Francis Brandling, Knt. of whose family it was purchased, with the same lands, by Mr. Doubleday the father of Thomas Doubleday, Esq. the present proprietor, whose seat is built out of the ruins which stood in the orchard south of his pleasure garden. "The abbey is pleasantly situated, at a small distance from the castle, in a view from the church, and under a hill, on the extreme point of a peninsula, by the eastern margin of the river Aln, crossed by a bridge of two arches, whose winding trout stream, in pleasant murmurs glides past it, shaded on the opposite side with a bank of wood, and here and there a broken rock, visible through it, variegated with ivy and woodbine."

The

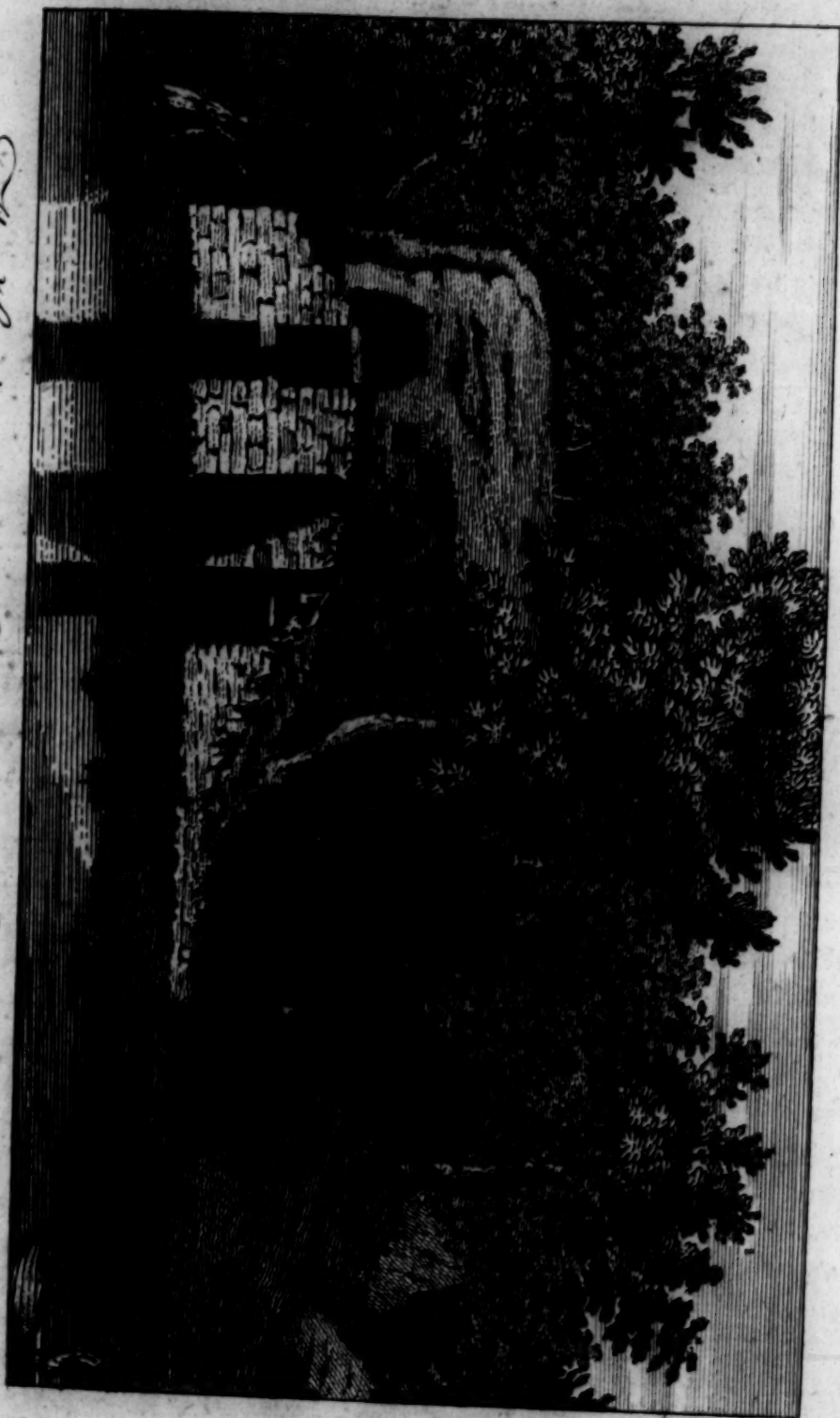
The strong latticed gate of this monastery is still remaining. The grand entrance, which fronted the north, had a canopy and niche for the Virgin Mary over it. The tower appears to have been decorated with elegant carving, and several escutcheons of the noble family of the Percies. Another gate] opened to the east; ornamented on each side with the figures of angels supporting armorial shields. On this front was also a canopy, and niche for a statue; and over the entrance here, as also on the north side, were machicolations.

On the right of the road to Alnwick, is a pleasant village called

Warkworth, situate on the south side of the river Coquet, over which there is also a stone bridge. At the south end of this village is Warkworth-castle, a fine monument of ancient grandeur, which heretofore belonged to the ancient family of the Percies, and from thence descended to the present Duke and Duchess of Northumberland. Being situate on an eminence, it overlooks the river Coquet, where it discharges its water into the sea, and washes an island of the same name; upon which is a little antique tower, the remains of a small monastic edifice, which has a fine effect from every part of the coast.

About half a mile from hence, up the river, is the *Hermitage*; it contains three apartments, cut out of the solid rock, finely shaded with venerable trees, which hang their heads over the calm and smoothly gliding river.

These three apartments are distinguished by the names of the Chapel, the Sacristy and Antichapel. The chapel still remains intire and perfect, but the two others are damaged by the falling down of the rock at the east end. By this accident, a beautiful pillar, which formerly stood between these



The Hermitage near Warkworth in Northumberland.



these two apartments; and gave an elegant finishing to this end of the sacred vault, was destroyed.

“ The chapel is not more than eighteen feet long, nor more than seven and an half in width and height; but is modelled and executed in a very beautiful stile of Gothic architecture. The sides are ornamented with octagon pillars, all cut in the solid rock; which branch off into the cieling, and forming little pointed arches, terminate in groins. At the east end is a handsome plain altar, to which the priest ascended by two steps; these in the course of ages have been much worn away, thro’ the soft yielding nature of the stone. Behind the altar is a little niche, which probably received the crucifix, or pix. Over this niche is still seen the faint outlines of a glory.

“ On the north side of the altar is a very beautiful Gothic window, executed like all the rest, in the living rock. This window transmitted light from the chapel to the sacristy; or what else shall we call it, being a plain oblong room, which ran parallel with the chapel, somewhat longer than it, but not so wide. At the east end of this apartment are still seen the remains of an altar, at which mass was occasionally sung, as well as in the chapel. Between it and the chapel is a square perforation, with some appearance of bars, or a lattice, through which the hermit might attend confession, or behold the elevation of the host without entering the chapel. Near this perforation is a neat door-case opening into the chapel out of this side room, or sacristy, which contains a benching cut in the rock, whence is seen a most beautiful view up the river, finely over hung with woods. Over the door-case, within the chapel, is carved a small neat escutcheon, with all the emblems of the passion, &c. the cross, the crown of thorns, the nails, the spear, and the sponge.

“ On

“ On the south side of the altar is another window, and below it a neat cenotaph, or tomb ornamented with three human figures, elegantly cut in the rock. The principal figure represents a lady lying along, still very intire and perfect: over her breast hovers, what probably was an angel, but much defaced; at her feet is a warrior erect, and perhaps originally in a praying posture; but he is likewise mutilated by time. At her feet is also a rude sculpture of a bull's or ox's head; which the editor of the Ballad not unreasonable conjectures to have been the lady's crest. This was, as he observes, the crest of the Widdrington family, whose castle is but five miles from this hermitage. It was also the antient crest of the Nevilles, and of one or two other families in the north.

“ On the same side is another door-case, and near it an excavation to contain the holy water. Over both the door-cases are still seen the traces of letters, vestiges of two antient inscriptions; but so much defaced, as to be at present illegible. We must refer the reader to the Poem for a further account of them.*

“ This door opens into a little vestibule, containing two square niches, in which the hermit sat to contemplate; and his view from hence was well calculated to inspire meditation.

“ Over the inner door, within the vestibule, hangs another escutcheon, with some sculpture, which we took for the representation of a gauntlet; perhaps it was the founder's arms or crest. On the outward face of the rock, near the small vestibule above-mentioned, is a winding stair-case, cut also in the living stone, and leading through a neat arched door-case, in the same, up to the top of the cliff which joins the level of the ancient park; and here was planted the hermit's orchard. This

• The Hermit of Warkworth.

This has long since been destroyed; but cherry-trees propagated from his plantations are still scattered over the neighbouring thicket. His garden was below at the foot of the hill.

“ As all the apartments above described seem to have been appropriated to sacred uses, it is natural to enquire, where was the dwelling of the hermit, or at least of his successors? This was a small square building, erected at the foot of the cliff that contains the chapel. It consisted of one single dwelling-room, with a bed-chamber over it; and a small kitchen adjoining, which is now fallen in, and covered with earth; but the ruins of the oven still mark its situation, and shew that some of the inhabitants of this hermitage did not always dislike good cheer.

This little building, erected below the chapel, being composed of materials brought together by human hands, has long since gone to ruin: whereas the walls of the chapel itself, being as old as the world, will, if not purposely destroyed, probably last as long as it, and continue to amuse the latest posterity. The present noble proprietors have thought this curiosity not unworthy their attention, and have therefore bestowed a proper care to have it kept clean and neat; have cleared the hermit's path, which was choaked up, by the river's side; have restored his well, (a small bubbling fountain of clear water which issues from the adjoining rock); and have renewed the wood by new plantations at the top of the cliff, where the trees had been thinned or destroyed by time.

“ The most received tradition, we have of the founder of this hermitage, is that he was one of the Bertram family; probably the same Bertram, who having built Brinkburn-abbey and Brinkshaugh-chapel, higher up the river, retired to end his life in this sequestered valley. But the editor of that

beautiful poem, *The Hermit of Warkworth*, has given reasons why he thinks the hermitage was founded at a later period than those buildings, by another of the same name and family. It is also the universal tradition, that he imposed his penance upon himself to expiate the murder of his brother."*

About two miles and an half north of Warkworth, stands

Alemouth, a sea-port, whence great quantities of corn are annually shipped; and about three miles north-west, on the banks of the Aln, is *Hull-abbey*, which was also lately purchased by the Duke of Northumberland. The remains of several chapels, and a square tower of neat workmanship are still to be seen.

Eshington, the seat of Lord Ravensworth, is about ten statute miles west from Alnwick; and about four miles west from it, is

Howick, the seat of Henry Grey, Bart. The house is situated in an extremely pleasant situation, with a fine prospect of the sea to the east, and of the country to the south, and well sheltered to the north by nature and art.

About two miles north of Howick, are the ruins of *Dunstanbrough-castle*, formerly the seat of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, a younger son of King Henry III. It is now the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Tankerville. Mr. *Wallis*, in his History of Northumberland, describes it in the following words: "It stands on an eminence of several acres, sloping gently towards the sea, and edged to the north and north-west with precipices, in the form of a crescent; by the western termination of which are three natural stone pyramids, of a considerable height, and by the eastern one an opening in the rocks, made by the sea, and a
frightful

* Grosse.

frightful precipice, called *Rumble Churn*, from the breaking of the waves in tempestuous weather in high seas. Above this is the main entrance, and by it the ruins of a chapel: at the south-west corner is the draw-well, partly filled up. It is built with whin and rag-stones."

Chillingham-castle, another seat belonging to Lord Tankerville, is a quadrangular building, to which belongs a large park, where is great plenty of deer; and a kind of wild cattle, which are all white, except their ears and the tips of their horns, which are brown, and their mouths, which are black; they are extremely fierce, and will scarce suffer any thing to approach them, except in hard winters, when they are subdued by hunger, and then they will suffer the keeper of the park to feed them. As soon as they can procure their own food, they become as furious as before; so that when any of them are to be killed, the keeper is obliged to shoot them; and the flesh is said to be excellent beef.

Bamborough-castle, is situated north-east from Chillingham, upon an almost perpendicular rock, close to the sea, and accessible only to the south-east side; where, according to the Monkish historians, there stood the castle or palace of the Kings of Northumberland; built, as it is said, by King Ida, who began his reign about 559. Part of the present ruins are supposed to be the remains of King Ida's work; and others carry the antiquity still higher. The ancient name, it is said, was *Bebbanborough*, which *Bede* imagines borrowed from Queen Bebb. It is thus described by *Hoveden* in the year 1192: "Bebba is a very strong city, but not exceeding large, containing not more than two acres of ground. It has but one hollow entrance into it, which is admirably raised by steps. On

On the top of the hill stands the church ; and in the western point is a well, curiously adorned, and of sweet clean water."

This castle was besieged in the year 642, by Penda, the Pagan King of the Mercians, who, as the story goes, attempted to burn it ; for which purpose he laid vast quantities of wood under the walls, and set fire to it as soon as the wind was favourable, but no sooner was it kindled, than by the prayer of St. Adian, the wind changed, and carried the flames into his camp, so that he was obliged to raise the siege. For further historical transactions relating to this castle, we refer to *Grosse*, who has treated of it very fully, and for which the limits of our work will not permit us to dwell upon, we shall therefore content ourselves with taking the following extract of the form and materials of the building, from that accurate author.

" The stones with which the keep or great tower is built, are (some lintels excepted) remarkably small, and were taken from a quarry at Sunderland sea, three miles distant. From their smallness, it has been conjectured, they were brought hither on the backs of men, or horses. On crumbling the old lime, fragments of shells, and small pieces of charcoal, are found among it : from the latter it should seem as if it was burned before the use of coal, or at a time when here was wood in great plenty ; and that this was once the case, seems probable from some large horns, supposed to be those of red deer, found near this place in cleaning an old drain, which renders it likely here was once a forest, or chace.

" The walls to the front are eleven feet thick ; but the other three sides are only nine. They appear to have been built with regular scaffolding to the first story ; and so high, the fillings on the inside are mixed with whin stone, which was probably
what

what came off the rock in levelling the foundations; but there are no whin stone fillings higher up, the walls above having been carried up without scaffolding, in a manner called by the masons over-hand work; the consequence of which is, that they all over-hang a little, each side of the tower being a few inches broader at the top than at the bottom.

“ The original roof was placed no higher than the top of the second story. The reason for the side walls being carried so much higher than the roof, might be for the sake of defence, or to command a more extensive look-out both towards the sea and land. The tower was, however, afterwards covered at the very top. Here were no chimnies. The only fire-place in it was a grate in the middle of a large room, supposed to have been the guard-room, where some stones in the middle of the floor are burnt red. The floor was all of stone, supported by arches. This room had a window in it, near the top, three feet square, probably intended to let out the smoke: all the other rooms were lighted only by slits or chinks in the wall, six inches broad, except in the gables of the roof; each of which had a window one foot broad. The rock on which this tower stands, rises about an hundred and fifty feet above low-water-mark.

“ The out-works are built of a very different stone from that of the keep, being a coarse free-stone of an inferior quality, ill abiding the injuries of weather. This stone was taken out of the rock itself; a large seam of it lying immediately under the whin stone.

“ In all the principal rooms of the out-works there are large chimnies; particular in the kitchen, which measures forty feet by thirty; where there are three very large ones, and four windows: over each window is a stone funnel, like a chimney,
open

open at the top; intended, as is supposed, to carry off the steam.

“ In a narrow passage, near the top of the keep, was found upwards of fifty iron heads of arrows rusted together into one mass; the longest of them about seven inches and an half. It is likely they were originally all of the same length. There was likewise found some painted glass, supposed to have formerly belonged to the windows of the chapel. It was not stained, but had the colours coarsely laid upon it.

“ In December 1770, in sinking the floor of the cellar, a curious draw-well was accidentally found. Its depth is an hundred and forty-five feet, all cut through the solid rock; of which an hundred and twenty-five feet is a hard whin stone.

“ In the summer of the year 1773, on throwing over the bank a prodigious quantity of sand, the remains of the chapel was discovered; its length an hundred feet. The chancel is now quite cleared. It is thirty-six feet long and twenty broad: the east end, according to the Saxon fashion, semicircular. The altar, which has been likewise found, did not stand close to the east end, but in the centre of the semicircle, with a walk about it, three feet broad, left for the priest to carry the host in procession. The font, richly carved, is also remaining.

“ Among the ruins here, the following coins have been picked up. Three Roman Denarii; one of them a Vespasian. Also two brass pieces: one, about the size of a farthing, or rather less, having on one side a rude head, full faced, surrounded with a border of pellets; on the reverse a large key, also surrounded with a like border: the other, of the same metal and size, but rather thinner; on the anterior side, a lion rampant; reverse, a cross fleury, with two pellets in each quarter; both sides surrounded

surrounded with pellets: they were both in good preservation; but no trace of any inscription was discoverable. Likewise a blank of copper, the breadth of a halfpenny, but thin, on which there had never been any inscription. It is supposed to have been struck in the time of a siege. Besides these, some Scots and Norman, or old French, coins have been found; but of these only a few.

“ In the year 1757, the trustees for Lord Crew’s charity began the repairs of this tower, under the direction of Dr. Sharpe, when it was fitted up for the reception of the poor. The upper parts were formed into granaries, whence, in times of scarcity, corn is sold to the indigent, without any distinction, at four shillings per bushel. A hall, and some small apartments are reserved by the Doctor, who frequently resides here to see that his noble plan is properly executed.

“ Among the variety of distressed which find alleviation by the judicious disposition of this charity, are the mariners navigating this dangerous coast, for whose benefit a constant watch is kept at the top of the tower; from whence signals are given to the fishermen of Holy Island when any ship is discovered in distress; these fishermen, by their situation, being able to put off their boats, when none from the main land can get over the breakers. The signals are so regulated as to point out the particular place where the distressed vessel lies. Besides which, in every great storm, two men on horseback patrol the adjacent coast from sunset to sun-rise, who, in case of any ship-wreck, are to give immediate notice at the castle. Premiums are likewise paid for the earliest information of any such misfortune. By these means the lives of many seamen have been, and will be preserved, who would otherwise have perished for want of timely assistance.

“ Nor

“ Nor does this benevolent arrangement stop here. The shipwrecked mariner finds an hospitable reception in this castle ; and is here maintained for a week, or longer, as circumstances may require. Here, likewise are store-houses for depositing the goods which may be saved ; instruments and tackle for weighing and raising the sunken and stranded vessels ; and, to complete the whole, at the expence of this fund, the last offices are decently performed to the bodies of such drowned sailors as are cast on shore.”

Holy Island, is so called from the monks that once lived in it. It is the ancient *Lindisfarn*, and was the see of a Bishop, till it was removed to Durham. The sea encompasses it on all sides, but at low water, the country people ride over the sand to it. It produces some corn and rabbits, and fish abound on the coast. This island was surprized and taken in the late rebellion, (in October 1715) by one Errington, a bold man of a good family in this county, assisted by his nephew and others, for the service of Mr. Forster, who commanded the Pretender's forces, while the Lord Derwentwater, Forster, and the rest, had taken their rout towards Preston. But a party of the King's troops arriving from Berwick, they were obliged to retreat over the walls of the castle, among the rocks, hoping to conceal themselves under the sea-weeds, till it was dark, and then by swimming to the main land, to make their escape. But the tide rising, they were obliged to swim, when the soldiers firing at Errington, as he was climbing up a rock, wounded him in the thigh. Thus disabled, he and his nephew were conveyed to Berwick-goal, where they continued till his wound was cured. During this time they had digged a burrow quite under the foundation of the prison, depositing the earth taken out in

in an old oven. Through this burrow he and his nephews, with divers other prisoners escaped; but most of the latter were soon after retaken, but the two Erringtons found means to get to the river, and finding a custom-house boat, they rowed themselves over, and pursued their journey to Bamborough Castle, near which they were concealed nine days in a pea stack. From hence they travelled by night, till they came to Sunderland, where they procured a passage to France. After the suppression of the rebellion, they returned to England, and took the benefit of the general pardon. The uncle returned to Newcastle, where he died about the year 1746.

At what time, or by whom, the castle was built, is not ascertained. It is situated in the south-east part of the island, on the top of a conical rock, which rises suddenly out of the marsh by which it is surrounded. It is at present garrisoned by a detachment of invalids from Berwick.

Fairn Islands, south-east from Holy Island, are a knot of rocks, surrounded by the sea. On the largest is still to be seen the ruins of an old building, but there is no sort of light-house, nor inhabitants. The proprietors of this island let it out to people who live in a place called Monks-house, on the opposite coast. They subsist chiefly by the trade they carry on in the eggs and feathers of the different sea-fowls, which frequent it. There is such a great variety of these birds, that it would fill a volume to give a particular description of each. The eggs of some are found on the naked rock, and others in holes like rabbit burroughs.

Berwick, three hundred and thirty-four miles and an half from London, is the most northern town in South Britain. It is pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Tweed, and tho' on the Scotch coast, is included in this county. Both its language and laws are a mixture of

Scotch and English. Several etymologies have been assigned to its name, but the most suitable is that assigned by Mr. Tate, in a M. S. exposition of the difficult words in the Domesday book, viz. *Bere-wica*, i. e. a corn-farm, as this agrees with the plenty of grain in its jurisdiction.

This town being seated between the two kingdoms, it has always been the first place that both nations in their wars have had an eye upon, inso-much that ever since Edward I. took it from the Scots, the English have as often retaken it as the Scots have taken it. The oldest account we find of it, is, that William, King of Scots, being taken prisoner by the English, regained his liberty, by paying fifty thousand pounds down, and pledged Berwick, Edinburgh, Roxburgh, &c. to King Henry II. as a security for the payment of as much more within a limited time. King Richard restored it on the payment of the money. In 1297, when Baliol, King of Scotland had broke his oath, King Edward I. reduced it, and caused it to be strengthened with a ditch eighty feet in breadth, and the like in depth, into which he admitted the sea. It was soon after abandoned to them again. It has been in the possession of the English ever since the reign of Edward the Fourth, when Thomas Stanley reduced it to obedience, since which it has been fortified with new works by our monarchs, particularly by Queen Elizabeth, who drew it into a less compass than before, and surrounded it with a high stone wall of firm ashler work, besides a deep ditch, bastion and counterscarp.

The town was incorporated by King James I. though it had several charters long before, some as ancient as Henry V. It is at present governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, and four bailiffs. There is a fair once a year, and a market every Saturday, which is plentifully supplied.

The

The chief trade of Berwick is in salmon, which they take in large quantities in the Tweed. They also take other fish in great abundance, particularly trouts, which are sent to London alive, in vessels called smacks, which are built for that purpose, having a well in the middle bored full of holes, for the free passage of the sea-water, in which the fish are conveyed without injury. Salmon is very cheap here during the months of June and July, when it may be bought for a penny a-pound, though at other times it bears a considerable price.

The bridge was built by Queen Elizabeth, and is not inelegant. It consists of sixteen arches, and leads to a suburb called the Tweed-mouth.

The houses in general are well built, and the town-house is an handsome edifice, with a lofty turret, in which is a ring of eight bells, one of which (on Sundays) calls the inhabitants to their respective places of worship, whether church or meetings, of which latter they have several (of different denominations) and a fine clock, that repeats the quarters, and has four dials, one on each side the square.

The entrance to the town-house is up a flight of steps, under a handsome portico and pediment (on the latter of which the arms of the town are well cut) supported by pillars. To the lower end of this building, another was added (1760) all upon pillars; under which is, that they call, the Exchange. The uppermost story of the town-house is used as a goal, and is very safe and airy.

The church, built by the Protector Cromwell, is a neat building, but has neither tower, spire, nor bells. The bridge is nine hundred and forty-seven feet long, consisting of fifteen arches, and not inelegantly built.

The barracks form a large regular square, and will contain two regiments of foot with great convenience.

venience. Behind them is a powder magazine, surrounded by a high wall, lately built. A flag-staff is erected on the battery at the entrance of the harbour, which is narrow, and, at low water, shallow; so that ships come in with the flood tide only. The mouth of the river is commanded by a twenty-two gun battery, built of stone; as the other fortifications on that side are.

At the upper end of the barracks is the storehouse, and in the middle of the court is a conduit for water. Between the barracks and the churchyard, is a very spacious parade, for the soldiers. The ramparts or walls of Berwick afford the pleasantest walks imaginable, and are accordingly much frequented.

We shall now return to the north-west part of Alnwick, where is that famous range of mountains known by the name of *Cheviot-hills*; they are very high, but there is one a great deal higher than the rest, and appears to the traveller to taper in a point; but on ascending to the top, he finds a smooth and pleasant plain, about half a mile in diameter, with a large pond in the middle of it.

These hills take their name from a little village, which was famous heretofore for the free chase, much used by the English and Scotch gentry for their recreation; and for a fierce battle fought between the English and Scots, commanded by their generals, Percy and Douglas, which is celebrated in that well-known old ballad, called *Chevy Chase*, the delight of Sir Philip Sidney, and so highly extolled by Mr. Addison. The spots which the two Earls are said to have fallen, in the engagement, are discovered by two stones to this day. The fight the Scots called the battle of Otterburn, and make a very famous story of it to the honour of their nation.

About

About seven miles north of these hills, is *Floddan*, or *Flodden*, a village on the river Till, memorable for another field of battle, betwixt the two nations, wherein King James IV. of Scotland, who invaded England with a great army, while King Henry VIII. besieged Tournay in Flanders, was totally defeated and killed, with the prime of his nobility, and eighteen thousand private men.

Hexham, west of Newcastle, and two hundred and eighty-five miles and an half from London, is situated on the south side of the river Tyne. It is the ancient Axelodunum of the Romans. It is said to have been formerly a very large magnificent place, and was called *Hextoldeſham*, from a rivulet which suddenly overflows it. In the year 675, Etheldreda, wife to King Egfrid, assigned it for an episcopal see to Wilfrid, who built a church here, which the prior of it says, surpassed all the monasteries on this side of the Alps, for the curiousness and beauty of the fabric.

It is remarkable for a very bloody battle fought here, in the reign of Edward IV. between the houses of York and Lancaster: and near it the first blood was drawn in the civil war, when an English detachment, though advantageously posted, was scandalously defeated by a party of the Scots, who fought their way through the river, and killed about four hundred men, the rest basely running away; which was soon followed by the tame surrender of Newcastle.

We shall close our account of this county with a description of

Coquet Island, which lies to the south-east on a river of that name. It had formerly a castle and a monastery. Great quantities of eggs are laid by the different wild fowl who harbour here, of which the fishermen make great advantage, as well as of the fish they catch in this river in great abundance.

abundance. The soil is barren, but there is great plenty of sea-coal, and the diggers have no other habitations but huts to dwell in. Its air is reckoned unhealthy, by reason of the frequent fogs, and the island is often attacked by tempests.



NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

C U M B E R L A N D.

WHETHER this county derives its name from the old Britons, called *Cimbric*, or *Cumbri*, as some authors think; or as *Somner*, in his Glossary, from our word *Cumber*, because it is so encumbered with lakes and mountains, which make it very difficult to travellers; we shall not determine; though the former objection has this advantage, that some of the Britons posted themselves for a long time in these parts, when the Saxon Conqueror drove them to the out-skirts of the island, and made them seek shelter among the hills and mountains. Also the remains of British names hereabouts, concur to the establishment of this opinion.

It is bounded on the east with Northumberland and Durham; on the south-east with Westmoreland; on the south with a small part of Lancashire; has the Irish sea on the west and south-west; and Scotland on the north and north-west.

According to Mr. *Templeman's* calculation, its length is sixty-four, and the breadth forty, and he gives it an area of twelve hundred and ninety-two square miles.

The

Though the air in the north part is piercing and sharp, yet the hills towards Scotland, by which it is sheltered, make it agreeable; besides affording good pasture to great flocks of sheep, whose flesh is particularly sweet and good, and a delightful prospect of the verdant plains, and large lakes betwixt them. The former of these abound with corn, and the latter with wild fowl and fish; at the same time the ocean affords a great plenty also of the best fish, seems, as Mr. *Camden* expresses it, to upbraid the inhabitants for their idleness, in not applying themselves more closely to the fishing trade; for they follow this very little, because the land supplies them so well with all sorts of food.

This county abounds with rivers and those bodies of water, which the inhabitants call *Meres*. The chief of its rivers are, the Derwent, which rises in Borrodale, a vale surrounded with crooked hills, creeping among the mountains called Derwent-fells, and forming a spacious lake, in which are three little islands, runs through the middle of the county, and after passing by Cockermouth, falls into the Irish sea near Workington, and is famous for the salmon fishing. 2. The Eden, (the *Ituna* of *Ptolemy*) which takes its rise from Ulleswater, (famous for Char, a small delicious fish peculiar to it, and Winandermere in Westmoreland) and after running about thirty miles to the north, turns to the west, and passing by Carlisle, falls into Solway Frith. Besides these rivers, here are the Elm, the Esk, the Leven, the Tithing, the South Tine, Peterel, and abundance of other lesser rivers and brooks, which also supply the inhabitants with plenty of fish.

At the mouth of the Irt, on the coast near Rayenglass, are pearl muscles, for the fishing of which, some years ago, some persons obtained a patent.

patent. They are generally of the sort called sand-pearl, which though not so bright and shining as others, are as useful in physic as the best, but they are at present greatly disused by the faculty, for the fashion of medicine varies nearly as often as the fashion of dress.

Some of the mountains are remarkable for their height, as 1. That called *Wry Nose*, on the top of which, near the highway, are three shire stones, so called, because they are within a foot of one another, and yet in three shires, viz. Cumberland, Westmoreland and Lancaster. 2. Skiddaw, which rises up with two mighty heads, like Parnassus, and from whence there is a view of Scroffel-hill, in the shire of Anandale, in Scotland, where the people prognosticate change of weather by the mists that rise or fall upon the head of this mountain, according to this proverbial rhyme:

If *Skiddaw* have a cap
Scroffel wats fall well of that.

3. Lauwellin; and 4. Castinand; concerning which they have also this other proverb, viz.

Skiddaw, *Lauwellin*, and *Castinand*,
Are the highest hills in all *England*.

The other mountains in this county are big with metals and minerals. The south part of the county, which is called Copeland, because it rears up its heads with the up-mountains, called by the Britons *Copa*, abounds with rich veins of copper; and therefore some think the true name of it to be *Copper-Land*. Hood-knott, from the foot of which the river Esk rises, is a steep rugged mountain, on the top of which were formerly dug up huge stones, and the foundations of a castle.

H

That

That large tract of mountains on the east side, which is a hungry, poor desolate country, was anciently called *Fiends-fell*, or *Devils-fells*, but afterwards, *Cross fells*, from crosses formerly erected there, as well as on other higher mountains of Derwent-falls, some rich veins of copper, not without a mixture of gold and silver, were discovered in former ages. Here is also found abundance of black-lead, which the people hereabouts call Wadd, which seems to be almost peculiar to this county, and not so much a metal, or mineral, as earth strongly impregnated with the steams of lead. As much may be dug out of it here in one year as will serve all Europe for several years. There are also in this county mines of coal, lapis-calaminaris, and lead; of which last the King has the advantage.

Though this county had been cruelly harrassed by the Scots and Picts, on the decay of the Roman power, yet it kept its original inhabitants, the Britons, the longest of any, and fell late under the power of the Saxons. When the Danes had almost broke the power of the last, this county had its petty Kings of its own chusing, till the year 946, when Edmund, brother to King Athelstan, with the help of Leoline, King of South Wales, having conquered the county, and put out the eyes of its King's two sons, subjected it to Malcolm, King of Scotland, on condition that he should defend the northern parts of England against all invaders; whereupon the eldest sons of the Kings of Scotland, as well under the Saxons as Danes, were stiled Governors of Cumberland. When the Conqueror came, he gave the government of it to Ralph de Melchines; but the county was so impoverished, that the King spared it in all his taxations; which is the reason we do not find it rated

rated in Domesday-book, as other counties are. We read that Ralph's son, becoming Earl of Chester, by right of his mother, resigned the government of Cumberland to King Stephen, who, to ingratiate himself with the Scots, restored it to Malcolm, King of Scots, to hold it of him and his successors, the Kings of England. But King Henry II. demanded and obtained this county, and those also of Northumberland and Westmoreland, at his restoring Huntingdonshire, to which it is said the Scotch King had an ancient right. Cumberland had no Earls till Henry VIII. created Henry Clifford Earl of Cumberland, whose descendants enjoyed that title till 1643, when it became extinct by the death of Henry Lord Clifford, without issue male; and then King Charles I. created his nephew, Prince Rupert, Duke of Cumberland, who, dying unmarried, the same title was conferred seven years after on Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England. It now gives title to his Royal Highness Prince Henry, brother to his present Majesty.

This county has two keepers as well as Northumberland, who by a county tax receive two hundred pounds a year to prevent stealing cattle, and to pay for those that are stolen. It sends six members to parliament, viz. two for the county, two for the city of Carlisle, and two for Cocker-mouth.

It lies partly in the diocese of Carlisle and partly in that of Chester, whose Bishop claims jurisdiction over the lower part of the county, from Cocker-mouth to the sea side, and so to Lancashire, in which compass are included near twenty parishes, being about a third part of the county.

The great road to Carlisle enters this county at *Penrith*, or *Perith*, two hundred and eighty-two miles and an half from London. Its name signifies
in

in British a *Red Hill* or *Head*, the ground hereabouts, and the stone of which it is built, being both reddish. It stands on a hill called *Perish-fell*, not far from the conflux of the *Egmot* and *Loder*, (at which is the round trench called *King Arthur's Table*) and was fortified on the west with a royal Castle, which in the reign of *Henry VI.* was repaired out of the ruins of *Mayburg*, a Danish temple near this spot.

The town is large, populous, and well built, and reckoned the second in the county for wealth and trade. In the reign of *King Henry VIII.* it was honoured with the title of a *Suffragan Bishop*. In the market-place is a large building of timber, made use of for a market-house, on many parts of which is the device of the *Earls of Warwick*, viz. a bear climbing up a ragged staff. In the churchyard are two pyramidical pillars, fourteen or fifteen feet asunder, and the lowest of them twelve feet high, though they seem equal. They are said to be set up in memory of *Sir Owen Cæsar*, who was a man of great strength and gigantic stature, so that the people report, he was as tall as one of these columns, and he could touch both pillars with his hands at the same time. The figures of boars erected on each side his grave, are in remembrance of his great exploits in destroying the wild boars in the forest of *Englewood*, and his clearing this part of the county of robbers.

On the north side of the vestry of this church, is erected in the wall an ancient square stone, with a memorial, intimating that there was a plague in these parts in the year 1598, of which there died in *Kendal* two thousand five hundred persons; in *Penrith* two thousand two hundred and sixty-six; in *Richmond* two thousand two hundred; in *Carlisle* eleven hundred and ninety-six.

In the year 1715, this town was possessed by a party of Scots Highland rebels, when they made their desperate push into England, which ended at Preston. In the moor or heath, on the north part of this town, the militia of the county making a brave appearance, and greatly outnumbering the highlanders were drawn up; yet with their *usual* bravery they ran away as soon as the Scots began to advance to charge them, and never fired a gun, leaving the town to their mercy. However, it must be said, in justice to the rebels, that they offered no injury to the town, only quartered in it one night, took what arms and ammunition they could find, and advanced towards Kendal.

The church is handsome and spacious, the roof is supported by a number of pillars, the shafts of whose columns are of one entire stone of a reddish colour, hewn out of a quarry at the entrance of the town.

Carlisle, three hundred and one miles from London; situated in the forest of Englewood, and was a flourishing city, formerly one of the stations of the Romans. It is of great antiquity, being at first built by an ancient British prince, named *Luel*, and from him called *Caer Luel*, i. e. *Luel's Town*, from whence the present name is derived. After the Romans departure, it was ruined by the Scots, but rebuilt and walled round by Egfrid. It has suffered the fate of most frontier towns, having been often taken and retaken by the Scots, Danes, and Norwegians, and once lay in ruins for near two hundred years, till William Rufus rebuilt it, ordered the walls and castle to be repaired, and sent a colony of Southern Englishmen to it, to which colony the first tillage ever known thereabouts, is by all the records ascribed. Henry I. dignified it with an episcopal see, and fortified it as a barrier against

against the Scots. In 1192 it was burned down, with the cathedral and suburbs, to the number of thirteen hundred houses.

This city is situated exceedingly pleasant, by the Picts wall, between the conflux of three fine rivers, viz. the Eden on the north, the Peterell on the east, and the Caude or Cauda on the west. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-council, a sheriff, two bailiffs, a recorder, chamberlain, and other officers.

Carlisle is the key of England on the west sea, as Berwick upon Tweed is on the east sea. It has a bridge over the river Eden, which is but a little way from Scotland, the south part of which indents into England on this side, at least fifty miles farther than it does at Berwick. The city is well fortified, and the fortification, which received some damage in the rebellion in 1745, is now quite completed. On the north-west is a garrison. The walls which surround this city are so thick, that three men may walk a-breast on them: in the walls are three gates.

The cathedral church is a venerable old pile, but seems to have been built at two different times, or, as it were, rebuilt; the upper part being much more modern than the lower: and said to be built by King Henry VIII. A great part of it was built by St. David, King of Scotland, who held this county, together with Westmoreland and Northumberland, in vassalage from the crown of England. He and his successors were great benefactors to it, and nominated several of the Bishops; but almost the old nave, or west part of it, was demolished by the Scots in the civil wars.

In the month of October, 1752, the workmen employed in making the military road to Carlisle, found a great number of curious Roman coins and medals.

medals, in an old wall near Haddon. They were deposited in little boxes, which were almost decayed ; yet several of the medals were as fresh and fair as if but newly struck. Some of them are of silver, but the most part of copper, and a mixture of coarse metal. They are thought to have been as valuable a collection as has been discovered for some centuries past.

Burgh upon the Sands, a little distance west from Carlisle, is noted for the monument of our victorious Prince Edward I. who having so far subdued the Scots, as to bring away the sacred stone chair, whereon their Kings used to be crowned, died here in his camp, on his march against them, like a true soldier, guarding his frontiers with his latest breath. In memory of him, there was afterwards erected a fair square pillar, nineteen feet and an half high, with the following inscriptions on the three sides :

On the west side :

Memoriae Æternæ EDWARDI I. Regis Angliæ
longe clarissimi qui in
Belli apparatu, contra SCOTOS occupatus, hic in
Castris abiit 7 Julii, A. D. 1307.

To the immortal memory of Edward I. the far most illustrious King of England ; who, being surprized in his preparation for war against the Scots, died here in the field the 7th of July, in the year 1307.

On the south side :

Nobilissimus Princepo HENRICUS HOWARD, Dux
NORFOLCIÆ,
Comes Mareschali, Angliæ, Comes Arundel, &c.
ab EDUARDO I. Rege Angliæ oriundus.

The

The most noble Prince HENRY HOWARD, Duke
of Norfolk,
Earl Marshal of England, Earl of Arundel, &c.
descended from Edward I. King of England.

On the north side :

JOHANNES AGLIONBY, J. C. E.

Beneath :

THOMAS LANGSTONE fecit, 1685.

Reampton, ten miles north-east of Carlisle, and three hundred and eleven from London, is a market town, but of no considerable note. It is situated on the river Irthing, about a mile below the Picts wall. Here is an hospital for six poor men and as many women, founded and endowed by the Lady Carlisle, grand-mother to the present Earl. From a high mote here, ditched round at the top, is a most extensive prospect over the country round. Several Roman monuments are still visible in the neighbourhood of this town.

We shall now return to Penrith, to take notice of a druidical monument, at no great distance from the town. It is still large and perfect, and called by the country people, *Long Meg and her Daughters*. This monument stands on the summit of an hill near Little Salkeld. The stones which now remain standing are sixty-seven in number, forming a circle of three hundred paces in circumference; they are of various qualities, rough and unhewn, as dug from the quarry. Some are of blue and grey lime-stone, some of granite, and some of flint, many of them measure from twelve to fifteen feet in girth, and ten feet in height. At the south side
from

from this circle, at the distance of seventeen paces from its nearest member, is placed an upright stone naturally of a square form, being a red free-stone, with which the country about Penrith abounds. The stone, placed with one of its angles towards the circle, is near fifteen feet in girth, and eighteen in height, each angle of its square answering to a cardinal point. In the most contiguous part of the circle, four large stones are placed in a square form, as if they had constructed or supported the altar: and towards the east, west and north, two large stones are placed, a greater distance from each other than any of the rest, as if they had formed the entrances into this mystic round. But what creates the greatest astonishment in the spectator, is how such vast bodies could be raised, especially at an age when mechanical powers were little known, and what is still more wonderful, is, that there are no such stones, or any quarry or bed of stones to be found within a great distance of this place.

Camden, who is mistaken in his account of the number of these stones, also tells us, that they are heaps of stones, which covered the bodies of those slain in fight. There is not the least appearance of any such thing; and no doubt but this is a druidical monument, from its similarity to others of the same kind.

Near to great Salkeld is a place called *Force-bill*, where are some seats cut under the shelves of a rock, commanding a romantic view of the river Eden: but no otherwise remarkable. Also near to a place called *Ninechurches*, are two caves; the one hollowed in a rock of a circular form, with seats cut in its sides; the roof being supported in the midst by a rude pillar of mason work: this is called the *Giants Cave*. The other cave is also circular, with a stone table in the midst. As there is

no particular account of the antiquity of these caves, we can only conjecture them to be formed by some religious for the sake of retirement.

From Penrith is a good turn-pike road to *Keswick*, but the direct and nearest road from London to that town, parts off at Kendal in Westmoreland. In the way to *Keswick*, the traveller meets with nothing very remarkable during the course of eighteen miles; except mountains of various figures and heights.

As he advances near to *Keswick*, he meets with the *Vale of St. John's*, a very narrow dell, hemmed in by mountains, through which a small brook meanders, washing little inclosures of grass ground, which stretch up the rising of the hills. In the widest part of the dale, the appearance of an ancient ruined castle strikes the eye, which seems to stand upon the summit of a little mount, the mountains around forming an amphitheatre. This massy bulwark shews a front of various towers, and makes an awful, rude and Gothic appearance, with its lofty turrets and ragged battlements. But this antique structure is stripped of all its beauties, by a nearer approach, and proves no other than a shaken massive pile of rocks, which stand in the middle of this little vale, disunited from the adjoining mountains; and have so much the real form and resemblance of a castle, that they bear the name of *The Castle Rocks of St. John's*.

Keswick, two hundred and eighty-six miles and a quarter from London, is but a mean village, without any apparent trade; the houses are homely and dirty. The town-house in the market-place is an uncouth piece of architecture, said to be raised out of the ruins of Lord Derwentwater's mansion. Was it not for the natural curiosities round *Keswick*, few persons would chuse to sleep a night in it,

it, for the people are low, and the accommodations very indifferent.

The town of Kewick, lying in a deep valley, is not to be seen by the traveller till he is almost upon it. In descending the hill, you have a fine prospect on each side. Kewick-lake affords so many wonderful and delightful scenes, as fills the traveller with astonishment. The water, though embodied in so great a lake, is still called *Derwent-water*. It is said to be ten miles in circumference, and quite transparent: on its surface are five islands, and on all sides are rocks and cliffs of stupendous height. Noble groves of oak, and rich and beautiful landscapes of cultivated fields. Were we to give a minute description of every beauty in this lake, it would exceed our limits; and to pass over it hastily would be unpardonable, we shall therefore endeavour to be as concise, yet as clear as possible, in our account of this wonderful and enchanting scene.

Vicar's Island, contains about six acres of arable land, with a few fycamores on the eastern side, forming a little grove. In coasting round this island, the ear is struck with an agreeable solemnity arising from the falls pouring from the summits of the rocks, tumbling in vast sheets in rude and terrible magnificence. On the right, a rich plain extends to the north-west, three or four miles in breadth, pleasingly intermixed with strips of corn and little groves; while the appearance of Skiddaw overlooking Saddleback and Causey-pike, together with a chain of mountains stretching away towards the north-west, is at once grand and noble,

St. Herbert's Island, so called from its being formerly the residence of St. Herbert, a priest and confessor, who retired hither for the purposes of devotion. He was a cotemporary of St. Cuthbert, and as the legends of that time say, by the prayers
of

of that Saint, obtained a joint and cotemporary death with him, in the year of our Lord 688.

This place is admirably adapted for the gloomy ideas of a recluse, it contains about five acres of land, and is now covered with young trees. The remains of St. Herbert's hermitage is still to be seen here; it is a building of stone, formed into two apartments, the outward one about twenty feet long, the other of narrower dimensions.

From hence, pursuing the course of the lake, we come to

Brandelow Parke, which arises from the edge of the water, to a considerable height, on the side of a mountain, fringed with some small strips of corn, which grow under its skirts, whilst all above are the ponderous hills and rocks. Farther on is *Manistow Meadow*, a flat of a few acres, at the foot of the mountains: here is a most extraordinary scence of oaken groves, lofty mountains, and stupendous rocks, reflected in a smooth and transparent mirror of water.

After passing *Bank Park*, a rocky and barren promontory, we enter a fine bay, where the mountains rise immediately out of the lake, the whole forming a stupendous circus of rocks, piled perpendicular heap on heap, in the most confused and horrible manner.

In the cliffs in this part of the lake eagles build their nests; and on the shore is a salt-spring of a very salubrious quality, but neglected. A little farther on is a phenomenon of a most extraordinary nature, an island of about forty yards in length and thirty in breadth, grown over with rushes, reeds, grass, and some willows. The landing here is rather hazardous, the water being above forty fathoms deep. This island is said to have floated upon the water, but has remained in its present position for above three years. It is frequently
seen

seen to rise and subside from the surface of the water. This change of floating and sinking has not yet been properly accounted for, nor is it circumstantially known, whether it is bound to, and connected with, the bottom of the lake, by the roots of any aquatic plants which appear upon its surface.

In the river which feeds the lake is a little, but pleasant, habitation, called *Lockdore*, or *Lodore*, a retired spot, from whence is a most noble view of the objects which present themselves on the lake. The river here pours its whole stream through two stupendous precipices, covered with wood to the tops, forming a grand cascade, near two hundred perpendicular feet in height. As the channel is rugged the water makes a sheet of foam, and roars amongst the caverns and the cliffs, so that you are deprived of hearing any thing but its tumult. Reaching the wood, where the descent is less precipitate, it winds among the trees, sometimes shewing itself, and at others totally concealed, whilst it serpentine towards the lake. The spray, which is dashed around the rocks, and carried upon the breeze wherever it meets the rays of the sun, through the openings of the cliffs, takes the colours of the rainbow.

In returning from hence towards Keswick is seen a cliff, which projects over the lake, it is called *Eve's Crag*, from its bearing some similitude to a female colossian stature: and *Wallow Crag*, in which is a large opening, found in the parting of the rocks, bearing the name of *Lady's Rake*, from the escape which Lady Derwentwater made there, by climbing these horrid and stupendous heights, with such jewels and valuables as she could secure, when her unfortunate Lord was apprehended for a traitor.

Lord's

Lord's Island, contains some few acres covered with wood, where are the remains of a mansion of the Derwentwater family. Formerly this was only a peninsula, but when the place was made the residence of the Ratcliffs and Derwentwaters, it was severed from the main land by a ditch, over which was thrown a draw-bridge.

The view of this lake; and a walk by moonlight, (at which time the waterfalls are heard in all their variety of sounds) among these enchanting dales, affords a scene of such delicate beauty, repose and solemnity, as exceeds all description. The fish caught in this lake are trouts, pike, eels, and perch.

Within about two miles of Kewick, is another druidical monument; it is placed upon a plain, formed on the summit of a hill, around which, the adjoining mountains make a solemn circle; it is composed of stones of various forms, natural and unhewn, most of which appear to be granite. These stones are fifty in number, and are set in a form not exactly circular, the diameter being thirty paces from east to west, and thirty-two from north to south; at the east end a small inclosure is formed within a circle of ten stones, making an oblong square, in conjunction with the stones of that side of the circle, and three in width within. In this place it is conjectured the altar was erected. At the opposite side, a single square stone is laid at the distance of three paces from the circle. This was possibly to bind the victim to. The stones here are of various sizes, some of the largest of those which are standing being near eight feet high, and fifty feet in circumference.

On the east of Kewick, is *Ulleswater-Lake*, which though not so beautifully varied as Kewick, has many wonders to attract the attention of the traveller. The mountains, rocks, and promon-
tories

tories are bold and noble; the hills, which are covered with yellow fields of corn, have a pleasing effect, while the distant waterfalls strike the ear with a pleasing concord. Here is a remarkable echo, for on the discharge of a gun, or cannon, the report reverberates seven times distinctly, from side to side, and seems to roll from cliff to cliff, and return through every cave and valley, till it gradually dies away upon the ear. But this is but a momentary stillness, for the hills behind return the echo with redoubled force, and then again it gradually declines, till it is once more caught by the distant mountain, and rolls over every part of this wonderful chain of rocks, till it entirely ceases.

The water here, unless ruffled by the winds, is exceedingly transparent.

Within some little distance from the shore, near Starbury Crag, is a sulphurine spring, which, like that at Keswick, remains neglected; though it is said to possess many medicinal qualities by those who have used it. Here are vast quantities of fish, particularly perch, trout, and skelley, (which last is a kind of fresh-water herring) all of which are of excellent flavour. Trouts are sometimes taken here of thirty pounds weight, and upwards, and eels of eight or nine pounds weight.

In the way from Penrith to the Lake, is the village of

Clifton, memorable for the skirmish on the 18th of December, 1745, between the Duke of Cumberland's forces and the rebels, to the east the land descends to some swamps, with small inclosures, at the foot of which is a narrow dark lane, passable for no more than one horseman at a time. Near this place General Honeywood received those marks of savage barbarity, which had nearly cost him his life. A little detached from the village stands a cottage, where the rebel Captain Hamilton,
and

and some others, had concealed themselves. This being discovered, one of the Duke's hussars, with great dexterity, attacked the house, and riding several times round it, fired several shot in at the windows, which did some execution, and obliged Hamilton to shew himself, when there began a single combat between two equally expert in horsemanship and the use of arms; in which Hamilton was taken prisoner, after giving and receiving many wounds.

Upwards of a mile north of Penrith is a steep hill, on which a beacon is placed: the ascent to this is difficult, but the labour is amply repaid by the prospect from it. The beacon-house is a square building of stone, and is happily situated for alarming the country in times of public danger, as it commands a very extensive vale.

The north window affords a prospect of Crop-Fell, with the Pikes of Dufton, together with a chain of mountains extending from east to west of near thirty miles; which on the western point sink in the spacious plain where the city of Carlisle lies. The utmost bounds of this view are formed by a ridge of Scotch mountains. The scite of Carlisle is marked to the eye by some faint appearance of St. Mary's church.

The eastern window presents a fine view of the country, bounded by the hills of Stanmore, and the lofty promontory of Wilbore-fell, with its neighbouring mountains.

The south window opens a view of Brougham-castle, with its plains and pasture ground, the spreading woods of Lowther, intermixed with rich cultivated lands form the rising grounds. Some part of the lake of Ulleswater is seen, while the mighty rocks and mountains which hem in the lake, lift up their heads and crown the scene.

The

The western window affords a new and not less pleasing prospect. The town of Penrith lies before it, and here and there the river Yeoman shews its meandrous course through the woods. The hill which rises above the town, is crowned with the awful remains of a royal fortress. Beyond these objects, amongst a range of mountains, at the distance of eight miles, Skiddaw is seen, with his majestic front, surmounting all the highlands that terminate the view ; in short, the whole prospect from the beacon hills, as you turn every way, presents a vast theatre upwards of a hundred miles in circumference, circled with stupendous mountains.

We must not omit taking notice of a very useful plan instituted in these parts, by Sir James Lowther ; to employ a number of hands in the linen manufactory ; to these works Sir James has given the name of the village ; the building is of stone, handsomely fashioned, and covered with slate. The eastern end is in the form of a crescent, behind which, the other buildings are thrown in squares. No great distance from these useful works, is a place called the College, for its having been formerly the residence of the Lowther family. A carpet manufactory is here carried on, much in the manner of the Gobelines, at the sole expence of Sir James. The spinning for this work is done by the children from the Foundling-hospital ; and what still heightens the merit of this worthy, charitable and useful undertaking, is, that it is said to be carried on merely on a benevolent plan, by which Sir James reaps no other emolument from the sale of the manufactory, but what arises from the heart-felt satisfaction, of saving numbers from the hands of destruction and vice, by rendering them industrious and useful members of society.

Cockermouth, fourteen miles and a half from Keswick, and three hundred and an half from London, is situated at the conflux of the Derwent and the Cocker, from the last of which it derives its name. The town is populous, well built, and drives on a good trade; it stands between two hills, and has a castle on one, and a fair church on the other, on the gates of which are the arms of the Miltons, and Humfrevilles, Lucies and Percies. The town is divided by the Cocker into two parts, which have a communication by two stone bridges.

The church, which was anciently a chapel of ease to Bridgeham, a village about a mile off, tho' now distinct from it with two small chapels of its own, was first built in the reign of King Edward III. and rebuilt entirely from the ground, all but the tower, in the year 1711, by virtue of a brief. About two miles distance, the ruins of Pap-castle may be discovered, which appears to have been possessed by the Romans. A large open vessel of green stone, like a font, was found here curiously engraven with images, particularly of a priest dipping a child in the water, which was the primitive mode of baptism, and a Danish inscription on it in rustic characters, signifying that Ekard, one of their great men, was baptized here, whose example was followed by the rest.

The town stands about twelve miles from the sea, and vessels of good burden may safely come up to it; though some affirm that no vessel can get above Workington. It has no corporation; the chief magistrate is a bailiff, who is chose yearly by a jury of sixteen burghers, at the Duke of Somerset's courts; but it sent members to parliament once in the reign of Edward I. and once in Edward III. but not afterwards till 1640, since which it has sent two.

Parting

Parting from the great road to Carlisle, at Burton in Westmoreland, we enter this county at the south-west part of it, and come to

Ravenglass, two hundred and eighty-two miles and an half from London. It takes its name from the Irish words, *Ravigh* and *Glass*, which signify a brakey green, on which it stands between the Esk, Ert and Mute, which surround three parts of the town: the two latter, which here fall into the sea, forms a good harbour for ships, which occasions it to have a considerable share of trade. It is a market town, and tolerably well built. Northward of this town is

Egremont, which lies at a small distance from the sea, and has an harbour for boats. It had formerly a castle, and was a borough before King Edward I. when it sent two members to parliament, but has lost that privilege. It has two bridges over the river Broadwater.

St. Bees, a little west of Egremont, is a small but noted promontory, on the shore. It derives its name from *St. Bega*, an Irish Saint, and had formerly a priory. Here is a good free-school, founded by Archbishop Grindul, who was born here. It was very well endowed by him, and the charity much encreased by Dr. Lamplugh, Archbishop of York, Dr. Smith of Carlisle, Sir John Lowther, and others.

The library belonging to it is very valuable, and still encreasing by gifts daily adding to it. The parish is very large, but the vicarage very poorly endowed. The shore from hence to the north-west draws in by little and little, and appears by the ruins to have been fortified by the Romans, in all places convenient for landing, for this was the utmost bound of the Roman empire; and the Scots, when they came in a deluge from Ireland, here met with the greatest opposition.

Whitehaven,

Whitehaven, three hundred and three miles from London, derives its name from the white cliffs near it, which shelter the houses from tempests. This town is greatly indebted for its present thriving condition to the Lowther family, it being grown from a small place to a very considerable town, by the coal trade, which is so much increased of late, that it is now the most eminent port in England for it, next to Newcastle; for the city of Dublin, and all the towns of Ireland upon the coast, and some part of Scotland, and the Isle of Man, are principally supplied from hence. The late Sir John Lowther was at a great expence to make the harbour more commodious, and to beautify the town. It is customary in time of war, in cross winds, to see two hundred sail of ships at a time go from hence to Dublin, laden with coals. And the late Sir James Lowther is said to have sent from hence as many coals as brought him in near twenty thousand pounds a year.

This place was of so little note in *Camden's* time, as not to deserve his notice; for he does not even mention it, and his continuator says but little about it; however, its great increase of shipping has led the people so much into merchandize, that it is now a flourishing town, and many of the inhabitants very wealthy. The repairs of the piers and harbours too, at different times, have been of great service to raise it to its present height, for vessels that were liable before to be driven on rocks and shoals of this coast, are now by these provisions secured from the violence of the sea. The act passed in 1739-40, likewise provides for the repair of the roads about Whitehaven, which were become ruinous and bad by the great use made of them since the improvement

ment of the harbour; for before that time they were very narrow, and seldom made use of by carts and wheel carriages. All these advantages, and increase of trade, have occasioned a new church to be built.

A continual scene of unaffected industry is carried on by the inhabitants, without hurry or confusion; most of them being engaged in profitable employments; their market, which is commodious, is plentifully supplied by, and supplying necessaries and conveniences to a very extensive neighbourhood.

The country round about, and especially towards St. Bees, is admirably cultivated, and strewn with neat and pleasant houses. In regard to the port, which has a custom-house, and a proper appointment of officers, it is now, in consequence of the acts before mentioned, well secured by numerous and costly works, and has every convenience that its situation will permit. Large ships lie tolerably safe in the road; and in bad weather can either run into the port at half-flood, or shelter themselves under the promontory of St. Bees, which is at two leagues distance.

The coal in the mines near this place has several times been set on fire by the fulminating damp, and has continued burning for many months, until large streams of water were conducted into the mines, and suffered to fill those parts where the coal was on fire. By such fires many collieries have been entirely destroyed, and in some the fire has continued burning for ages; but more mines have been ruined by inundations. Great care and art is used to keep those deep and extensive works continually ventilated with fresh air, which afford a constant supply of the
vital

vital fluid, and expel damps and other noxious exhalations.

In order to describe these wonders of nature, the reader may suppose that he has entered the mines at an opening at the bottom of an hill, and has already passed through a long adit hewn in the rock, and arched over with brick, which is the principal road into them for men and horses; and which, by a steep descent, leads down to the lowest vein of coal. Being arrived at the coal, he may suppose himself still to descend, by ways less steep, till, after a journey of a mile and an half, he arrives at the profoundest part of the mine. The greatest part of this descent is thro' spacious galleries, which continually intersect other galleries, all the coal being cut away, except large pillars, which in deep parts of the mine are three yards high, and about twelve yards square at the base; such great strength being there required to support the ponderous roof.

Those who descend into these mines find them most close and sultry in the middle parts, that are most remote from the pits and adits, and perceive them to grow cooler, the nearer they approach to those pits and adits that are sunk to the deepest parts of the mines; down which pits large streams of fresh air are made to descend, and up which the water is drawn out, by means of fire engines.

These mines are sunk to the depth of an hundred and thirty fathoms, and are extended under the sea to places where there is above them sufficient depth of water for ships of large burthen. These are the deepest coal-mines that have hitherto been wrought, and perhaps the miners have not in any other part of the globe penetrated to so great a depth below the surface of the sea; the very

very mines in Hungary, Peru, &c. being situated in mountainous countries, where the surface of the earth is elevated to a great height above the level of the ocean.

They were first wrought for foreign consumption by Sir John Lowther, who, by the encouragement he gave to tradesmen and artificers to come and settle at Whitehaven, may be esteemed the second founder of that town. It is computed that this gentleman and his son, Sir James Lowther, who pursued the same plan, expended in one of these mines only, in the compass of a century, upwards of half a million sterling.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

WESTMORELAND.

THIS is an inland county, which has Lancashire on the south and south-west ; Cumberland on the west and north-west ; and Yorkshire and the Bishopric of Durham on the east and north-east. Mr. *Templeman* makes it thirty-six miles in length, and thirty-four in breadth, and gives it an area of six hundred and thirty-three square miles.

It is divided into the barony of Westmoreland, which is a large, open champaign country, belonging to the diocese of Carlisle, twenty miles long and fourteen broad ; and the Barony of Kendal, which is full of mountains, and belongs to the diocese of Chester. Both these are subdivided into two wards, each of which contains thirty-two parishes and eight market-towns, one of which is a parliamentary borough. The gentlemen's houses in this county are large and strong, and generally built castle-wise, for defence of themselves, their tenants, and their goods, against the Scots incursions, which before the time of King James I. were very common.

The Barony, or Bottom, (as it is also called, from its low situation) of Westmoreland, which is the northern part, affords plenty of arable land,
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which bears good store of corn. The Barony of *Kendals*, or *Candalia*, which is the southern part of the county, and so called from the river *Can*, which runs along the valley, is pent up for some space in a narrow compass, between the river *Lone* on the east, and *Winandermere* on the west, and has some rocks as well as mountains, but is pretty fruitful in the vallies, especially in the meadows near the rivers; and its mountains have good pasture for sheep, with copper ore in some parts.

Its air is sweet, healthful and pleasant, but somewhat sharp in the mountainous parts.

The most noble river in this county is the *Eden*, or *Ituna* of Ptolemy, which we mentioned in Cumberland. It rises at a place called *Hugh Seat Morville*, or *Hugh Morvilles Hill*, out of which, two other rivers, the *Eure* and *Swale*, run into Yorkshire. In its long course it receives twelve rivers and brooks, some of which are considerable streams; so that before it joins the *Eimot*, it is a very large river. Tradition says, that *Uter Pendragon*, made great efforts to bring this river from its old channel, but to no purpose, which gave occasion to the rhyme,

Let *Uter Pendragon* do what he can,
The river *Eden* will run as it ran.

The river *Can*, *Ken*, or *Kent*, rises in *Kentmere*, and being joined by two large rivers before it comes to *Kendal*, they render it a large stream, with which it passeth through a stony channel, abounding with fish, into *Solway-frith*. The greatest river in the south parts is the *Lone* or *Lune*, which rising near *Mallerstrand-forest*, not far from *Rissendale*, gives name to the track called *Lonsdale*, i. e. a Vale upon the *Lone*. After receiving some rivulets, and the two rivers *Birkbeck* and *Burrow*, near
Orton,

Orton, it grows a large stream, and waters the middle part of the county, and near half the borders of Yorkshire, and then passes into Lancashire. The *Loder* or *Lowther river*, is a very clear stream, without mud, which rises in the Broadwater-lake, near Thornthwait-forest, and after a long course, falls into the Eimot, near Hornby. The Lowther's family take their name from it, and have a seat on the banks of it.

Among the mountains, in the south part of the county, on the borders of Cumberland, lies *Winandermere*, said to be the greatest lake in England, and called so by the Saxons, from its winding banks; of which more hereafter. This county also lays claim to *Ulleswater-lake*, it being situate between Cumberland and Westmoreland.

Besides pit-coal, this county abounds with other fuel, there being plenty of wood upon the mountains in the barony of Kendal; and there are divers forests in the Barony of Westmoreland, as Whinfield-forest, in the Peninsula, between the rivers Eimot and Eden; Martendale-forest, which extends almost the whole length of Ulleswater; Thornthwaite-forest; Matterstang, Milborn and Melden Forest; besides divers parks, which are well stocked with wood, in both Baronies.

This county sends only four members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for Appleby. The manufacture in which the people are chiefly employed, are principally woollen cloths, especially at Kirkly, Lonsdale, and Kendal.

We shall join the Carlisle road, which enters the county at Burton, and passes on to

Kendal, two hundred and fifty-six miles and an half from London; it is also called *Kirkby Candale*, i. e. a church in the valley upon the river Can. A great trade is carried on here in woollen cloth, cottons, druggets, serges, hats and stockings. The woollen

woollen manufacture was in vogue in this town as early as Richard II. and Henry IV. when special laws were enacted on purpose for regulating Kendal cloth. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, by the name of aldermen and burgesſes, and King James raised the corporation to a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, twelve aldermen, twenty-four burgesſes and two attornies.

There are seven trading companies belonging to this town, viz. mercers, ſheermen, cordwainers, tanners, glovers, taylors, and pewterers, who have each a diſtinct hall.

It is ſituated on the ſide of a hill, facing to the eaſt; and at the diſtance of about half a mile from the town is Kendal-caſtle, ſeated on the crown of a fine eminence, and ſeparated from the town by the river Ken, over which two ſtone bridges are thrown. The caſtle is now totally in decay, and ſcarce gives any idea by its preſent appearance of its ancient ſtrength and grandeur. On the front, oppoſite to the town, the remains of baſtions are ſeen, at the ſouth-eaſt and north-weſt corners, whiſt all behind conſiſts of confuſed and ragged walls. The whole has formed a ſquare, defended by a ditch.

Above the town, immediately oppoſite to the caſtle, is a mole of a very ſingular form, called by the inhabitants *Caſtle Law Hill*. Above the town ſome rocks ſhew themſelves, at the height of ſeven fathoms, or near it; on which a mount has been thrown up of gravel and earth, of an exact circular form, ariſing from the plain on the top of the rock, near thirty feet; at the front, adjoining to the tower, is a ſpacious level, on part of which a bowling-green is now made. The mole is defended by a deep ditch, which extends itſelf from the banks of the rocks, and on the right and left, the place, is fortified by an inferior mole or mount.

The

The crown of the great mole is flat, and defended by a breast-work of earth, and a narrow ditch; and from east to west a ditch is struck through the centre. The whole circumference of the crown is sixty-one paces. The inhabitants say, this place was cast up for battering the castle; but this is only a vague conjecture, as it is much above the level of the castle, opposite to which many natural eminences might serve for that end.

Kendal consists of several streets, neatly paved; one of which is very long, and has a bridge in the middle. The market is well supplied with all sorts of provisions, and woollen yarn, which the girls bring in great bundles, under their arms, to sell. The church is fair and spacious, and there are two chapels of ease to it. Near the church-yard stands a fair public school, whence a certain number of scholars are elected to Queen's College, Oxon.

Kirkby Kendal, two hundred and fifty-three miles from London, is situated to the south-east of Kendal. It is a large town, and carries on a considerable trade in cloth. It has the appellation of Kirkby, from the Bishop of Carlisle of that name, who routed the Scots, and is said, was a native of this place. The church is a fair structure, and has a fine church-yard; from which, and from its walls on the banks of the river, is a very fine prospect of the mountains at a vast distance, and of the beautiful course of the river Lune, in a valley far beneath us. Here is a good stone bridge over the river Lune.

Provisions in this part of the country being very cheap, have induced many families to settle here; the meadows which extend from Kirkby Lonsdale to Lancaster, being fertile, and filled with cattle, &c. besides which, the river is well stocked with salmon trout, and many other kinds of fish.

At

At the market-house in Kirkby Lonsdale, the Pretender, in the year 1715, was first proclaimed.

From Kendal a road parts off to the north-west, and leads to

Ambleside, two hundred and seventy miles from London. It is a market town, situate on the swift decline of a hill, over which many high mountains rise towards the north. This town is said to be of great antiquity, no traces of which are now to be found, the inhabitants not having preserved any of the Roman monuments which were formerly discovered here.

Not far from Ambleside is the lake of *Winandermere*. The margin of the water is regular, and indented, and every where composed of cultivated lands, woods, pastures, which descend with an easy fall into the lake, forming a multitude of bogs and promontories, and giving it the appearance of a large river; in the narrowest part, not unlike the Thames below Richmond. On that part where Furness-fell forms the shore, the scene is more rude and romantic. The western side of this lake is in Lancashire, the eastern in Westmoreland. Its length is about twelve computed miles, and not a mile in width in the broadest part.

The hills of Furness-fell consist chiefly of rocks, which though not rugged and deformed, have their peculiar beauty, being scattered over with trees and shrubs, each of which grow separate and distinct. The brow of this rock overlooks a pretty peninsula, on which the ferry-boat-house stands, concealing its white front in a grove of sycamores. To the left is a small island, of a circular form, covered with a thicket of ash and birch wood, beyond which the hills arise in gentle ascents to the right, covered with rich herbage, and irregular groves. On the west side of the lake are inclosures

fures of meadow, bounded by a vast tract of wood, and overtopped with hills of moorish ground, and heath.

The lake of Winandermere differs very much from those of Ulleswater and Keswick. Here almost every object in view, on the whole lake, confesses cultivation; the islands are numerous, but small and woody, and rather bear a resemblance to the artificial circles made in gentlemen's ponds for river swans. The great island is little better than a bank of sand. The innumerable promontories are composed of fine meadow ground, and ranges of trees. The hills, except Furness-fell, and those above Ambleside are tame; and on every side a vast expanse of wood-land is stretched upon the river.

The greatest depth of the lake is said to be no more than forty fathoms; the water abounds in pike, trout, eels, and perch. The curious traveller cannot but admire the beautiful cragg of Furness-fell, over which trees are dispersed in an agreeable wildeness, forming the front ground on the left, and by their projection cover the hills, which are further advanced towards the head of the lake, which makes a curve bearing from the eye; three small woody islands, of a fine circular figure, and swelling to a crown in their centres, arise from out of the lake: while, on the right, wood-lands and meadows, in many little peninsulas and promontories, descend with easy slopes to the brink of the lake, with Bownas church and its colleges arising above the trees; beyond which, the seat of Fletcher Fleming, Esq. situate on the brink of the lake, appears to view: in the front is Ambleside, and at the opening of the deep vale of Rydale, the house of Sir Michael Fleming is seen, shielded on either side by a wing of hanging forests, climbing up the steepes of the mountains. The nearest back ground, to the right, is composed of an eminence called

called *Orrest-head*, rising gradually to a point, and cultivated to its crown, which sweet mount is contrasted by the vicinage of the crags of *Biscot-Hoe*, which overtop the extensive woodlands of Mr. Fleming. *Troutbeck Parks* are seen to arise where the hills begin to encrease in magnitude, and form the range of mountains, which are extended to *Keswick*, diversified with pasturage, dells and cliffs; looking over which, *Langdon Pikes*, three mountains rising in perfect cones, extend their heads, surmounted only by the rocky and barren brow of *Kirkstone Fell*, where cliffs overlook the whole.

Bownas, is a small village on the shore of the lake of *Winandermere*. The side of the road from *Ambleside* to this village, is ornamented with woods, meadows, and pasture-ground. In the church of *Bownas* is a window of painted glass, which was preserved at the dissolution of *Furness* abbey, and brought hither; the present remains shew, that in its former state, the arms of France and England quartered, are well preserved at the top of the window. The design is a crucifixion, in figures as large as life; by the hands and feet remaining, it seems to have been of singular beauty. On the dexter side of the crucifixion, is *St. George* slaying the dragon; on the sinister, the *Virgin Mary*, an uncouth assemblage. Beneath are the figures of a knight and his lady kneeling, before whom are a group of kneeling monks; over whose heads are wrote *W. HARTLEY, THO. HENSON*, and other names, by the breaking of the glass rendered not legible.

Furness abbey was dedicated to *St. Mary*, to whom also *Bownas* is inscribed.

Kirkby Stephen, two hundred and fifty-one miles from *London*, stands in the eastern part of this county, on the west bank of the river *Eden*. The whole

whole town consists of only one single street, indifferently built, which lies nearly north and south, opening on Helbec mountains at one extremity, and Wildbore at the other. There was once a fine market-place, seventy yards wide, and near one hundred long, but by some strange inattention to public utility, houses have been suffered to be built upon it, and others afterwards to be built before them. The market is on Mondays, and as the stocking manufacture supplies the principal trade, this traffick is the first at the market; it generally begins about six, and is over about eight in the morning. The market is more considerable than might be imagined, from its situation under bleak and barren mountains; the communication it has with many of its own dales, and with Yorkshire, along the river head, is a great advantage to the market: an advantage which Broup, near Stanmore, has now lost for want of such connection.

Near it are the ruins of *Pendragon-Castle*, of which the remains of a square tower only are left, and that most probably of a modern date; for this place was repaired after it had laid in ruins for near two centuries, by the countess of Pembroke, about the time she had restored Broup. This place, from its situation, seems rather to have been built for a place of concealment in times of danger, than for a place of strength. Opposite to this place, on the other side of the dell, is a small intrenchment, fortified by a ditch and vallum, but of what date is not mentioned. The prince Uter Pendragon is of doubtful existence, but is said to have died by treachery, and poison put into a well, in the year 515.

At Kirby-Stephen there are three annual fairs; one on the first Thursday after Whitsuntide, chiefly to supply new-married persons with household goods and furniture; another on the eighteenth of October for cattle; and the third, which is much superior

to the other two, on the Monday preceding Fasten's Even, or Shrove Tuesday, called every where in the North, Collop Monday, from an immemorial custom there of dining that day on eggs and collops. The town has no magistrate but a constable.

The church of Kirby-Stephen is low, and the porch looks but like an hole into an hermit's cell; the steeple is square, about eighteen yards high, and has four bells of a considerable size, but not well-proportioned to each other; the oldest bears date 1631, and the newest, which is also much the largest, 1749; the carpenter that new-framed them when this was put up, having made his bargain for the old frame, it happened, that as he was throwing down the last piece, a great nail, which he had not perceived, caught hold of his cloaths, and the piece of timber being heavy, drew him after it from a window fifteen yards high, and dashed his brains out against some of the pieces he had thrown out before: an accident for which he was the more pitied, as it happened on a Saturday-night, when the man had just completed his job, and was in haste to return with the money to his wife and family at Appleby.

The steeple is built of lime-stone rock, and there is a new geometrical stair-case turned round a cylindrical column, which leads into a decent gallery at the west-end of the church, of good workmanship.

In the east-end near the chancel, adjoining to the south-wall, is the burying-place of the Musgrave-family.

Near the middle betwixt this and the cemetery of the Wharton family, is the effigy in stone of the famous Andrew Herclay, Earl of Carlisle, who was beheaded by Edward II. upon pretence of having betrayed the English army at Byland Abbey, near York, into the hands of Bruce, King of Scots;
Edward

Edward himself escaped with great difficulty, and is said to have attainted this nobleman, only to transfer the ignominy of his own misconduct to another. The figure lies at length, with the head supported on a kind of urn or helmet, for it is much broken and disfigured, and the feet on a lion, without any inscription. Tradition only having preserved the name, and his castle in this neighbourhood, though now in ruins, being still called Hantley Castle. To this estate the Musgrave family must have succeeded soon after, as their lease is between two and three hundred years old, and I think the battle of Byland Abbey is generally fixed to 1326, by the Scotch annals.

In an aisle railed off near this monument, northward, is the vault of the family of Wharton; which title is now extinct, through the misconduct of the late Duke of that name, remarkable for his great abilities, however misapplied. There are some monuments, but the inscription of one at the east-end was broken off; however, by the help of a friend, I joined the pieces, and found the whole as follows:

Round the rim on the side edge at top, the letters raised (with an effigy at large of himself and his two ladies)

Thomas Whartonus jacet hic et utraque conjunx
Elinora suum hinc habet Anna locum,
En tibi terra tuum carnes ac ossa resumem
Caelos animas tu Deus alme tuum.

On the East end underneath;

Gens Whartonus genus dat honores dextera victrix
In Scotos, Stapletona domus mihi quam dedit uxor
Elinora jacet ter bina prole parentem
Binam adimunt teneris, binam juvenilibus annis
Fata

Fata mihi dat, nominavi bina superstes
 Anna secunda uxor celebri est de gente Salopium.

The reader will easily discover the puerility of the performance, as well with respect to the language as the poetry; but such as it is, it should be preserved; for a few years more will render it quite illegible on the stone.

This inscription has no date; but the person whom it commemorates is known to have been governor of Carlisle in the 33d of Henry III. to have beaten the Scots with a very few men the year following, in conjunction with Sir William Musgrave, and to have taken Dumfries; for which services he was made Baron of Wharton. He died in the year 1568, in the tenth year of Queen Elizabeth.

This family and that of the Musgraves, were celebrated defenders of the northern borders for many years before the Scotch succession. The Wharton's family liberally endowed Kirkby Stephen with a free school, but the salary is sequestered by the purchaser of the family estate, till the trustees admit the choice of a master.

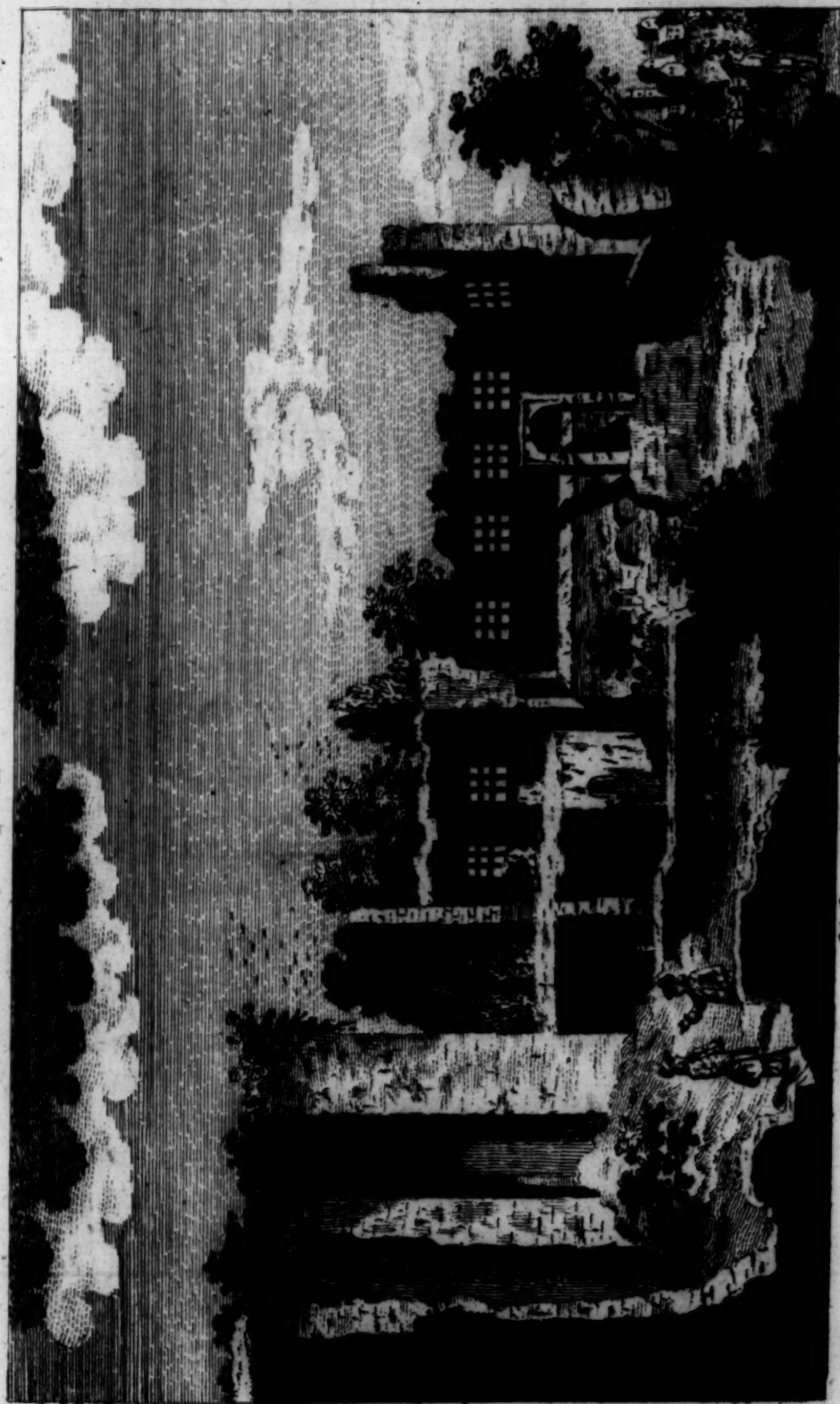
There is also an aisle and vault of the Dalston family, but without any effigies, inscription, date, or character.

Brough, two hundred and sixty miles from London, is a small town, divided into two parts, the *Upper* or *Church Brough*, on account of the church standing there; and the *Lower*, called also *Market Brough*, from its having the market in it, which is held on Thursday, and is pretty considerable.

Appleby, two hundred and sixty-eight miles from London, is the county town, very ancient, but neither rich nor beautiful, but its situation is very agreeable, in the midst of pleasant fields, on the banks of the river Eden.

King





Hartley Castle Westmorland.

King Henry I. gave it privileges equal to York, that city's charter being granted in the forenoon, and this in the afternoon of the same day. These privileges have been confirmed by King Henry II. and also by King Henry III. and by the succeeding Kings of England. In the 22d of King Henry II. it was set on fire by the Scots, as it was again in the 12th of Richard II. In 1598, it was a great sufferer by a pestilence, and so depopulated, that the market was removed to Gilshaughlin, four or five miles from the town. William King of Scots took this town and borough by surprize, a little before he was himself taken at Alnwick: but they were afterwards recovered by King John.

The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and a common-council, and serjeant at mace. It stands on the Roman military way, which crosses this county from Rear Cross, on Stanmore, in the east to the river Eden, a little beyond Penrith to the west.

Hartley Castle, in this county, is at present only a striking instance of the effects of time on the most stupendous structures. It is now entirely uncovered and great part of it is laying in shattered heaps on the ground. The remaining ruins plainly evince the largeness of this castle in its flourishing state.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT:

LANCASHIRE,

O R

The COUNTY PALATINE of
LANCASTER.

THIS county is pent up in narrow bounds, between Yorkshire on the east, and the Irish sea on the west. On the south side towards Cheshire it is broader, but grows narrower by degrees towards the north, where it borders, and then it is divided by an arm of the sea, so that a considerable part lies beyond the bay, and joins to Cumberland.

It is a large maritime county, being, according to Mr. *Templeman's* calculation, sixty-eight miles in length from north to south, and forty in breadth from east to west; and he gives it an area of one thousand, four hundred and twenty-nine square miles.

It enjoys a serener air than any other maritime county, being the least subject to fogs; so that the people are generally strong and healthy, except near the fens and sea-shore, where they are often
visited

visited with fevers, scurvy, consumptions, rheumatisms, and dropfies, which some impute to the sulphureous saline streams that are sometimes extremely foetid, especially on the approach of storms. Besides, there are certain moist and unwholesome spots of grounds, which the inhabitants call mosses, but they yield turf for fuel, and marl to cultivate the soil.

The soil, where it is plain and level, yields for the most part store of wheat and barley; and though the hilly parts on each side of the county are generally stony and barren, yet the bottoms of those hills produce excellent oats. The lands in some parts bear very good hemp; and the pasture is so particularly nourishing to their cattle, that both their oxen and cows are of a larger size than those of any other county of England, and their horns wider and bigger. Here is plenty of timber, coal, and Cannel-coal-pits, with mines of lead, iron, and copper, antimony, black-lead, lapis-calaminaris, and quarries of stone for building, besides allum, brimstone, and green vitriol found in some of the coal-pits. This Cannel or Candle coal, which comes out of the manor of Haigh, belonging to the Brandshaigh family, is not only known to make a much clearer fire than pit-coal, but is capable of being polished, and then looks like marble, so that candlesticks, cups, stand-dishes, snuff-boxes, &c. have been made of it. It will not soil a handkerchief, though it is as black as jet.

Its chief rivers are, 1. The Mersey, which divides it from Cheshire. It rises in the mountains of Derbyshire, and in its passage along the borders of this county to the sea, receives several rivulets, particularly the Gout, which parts Derbyshire and Cheshire; the Irwell, which rises near the Calder, runs close by Manchester, and brings several streams into it; and the Bollen out of Cheshire,
which

which is also augmented with other rivulets. 2. The Ribble, which rises in Yorkshire, enters this county at Clithero, and runs by Preston into the Irish Sea, being encreased by the Larger Calder the Hadder, the Derwen, the Saddock, and divers small rivulets. 3. The Wire, which is made up of the Little Calder Broke, and other small currents. 4. The Lon, which rising near Kirkby Lonsdale in Westmoreland, enters this shire near Tunstall, and after being augmented by the Hartlebick, as well as by several brooks, is made a navigable river to Lancaster, and then falls into the sea at a wide channel, which also receives the Londer and Loker. 5. The Ken, which passing by Kendal in Westmoreland, falls into the sea, not long after it enters this shire at the Brugh, called Kenfands. All those rivers abound with fish, the Mersey in particular with sponlings and smelts; and the Ribble with salmon, cod-fish, flounders, turbutts, and plaise; the Lon is noted for yielding the best of salmon; and the Wire for a fishery of pearls, often found in a large sort of muscles, called Hambleton Hookings by the inhabitants, because they pluck them out of their beds with hooks: the Irk is a river noted for eels, reckoned the fattest in England, and too luscious for common digestion; which fatness is ascribed to the grease and oil pressed by the number of water-mills upon it, out of the woollen cloths that are therein milled.

Here are also some lakes or meers, particularly Kenningston, about five miles from Winandermeer, which though not so large nor so full of fish as that, has chars, which it is said are fairer and more serviceable: the male, which they call the milting char, is the largest, has a red belly, and flesh somewhat white. The female char is not so red on the belly, yet in the flesh is very red, and when potted is most delicious food. Merton was a

N

lake

lake of several miles in circumference, near the sea, on the south side of the Ribble, till lately drained, when besides the fish found in it, were eight canoes, like those of America, in which it is supposed the ancient Britons used to fish in this lake. There were three sorts of mosses or morasses here, white, grey, and black, which by being drained and marled, now bear good corn. Trees are sometimes found in these mosses, particularly at Chatmos, the south side of the county. The people use poles and spits to discover where they lie, and then dig for them, and use them for firing, for they burn like a torch, supposed to be owing to the bituminous stratum in which they lay, or as some say, to the turpentine contained in them, they being reckoned of the fir kind.

Besides the above mentioned, several sorts of fish are caught by the sea-shore, as the sea-dogs, the ink-fish, sheath-fish, &c. upon the sands near Liverpool; sturgeons, near Warrington; green-backs, soles, sand-eels, oysters, lobsters, shrimps, prawns, the best and largest cockles in England; the Echim, torculars, whilks, and perriwinkles, rabbit-fish and pap-fish, and such an abundance of muscles, that the husbandmen on the sea coast manure the ground with them.

There are fine springs in this shire, besides chalybeate waters, in several parts of it, as particularly the spaw at Latham, which has done great cures, and would be more frequented if better accommodated, and those near Wigan, Stockport, Burnley, Bolton, Plumpton, Middleton, Strangeways near Manchester, Lancaster, Larbrick, and Charley. The strongest of these, which are at Stockport, are of equal strength all the year round, which very few waters in England are besides. They become insipid by being exposed for twenty-four hours to the air, and lie much lighter on the stomach than those

those at Knaresborough and Tunbridge. Like those of Latham spaw, they are impregnated with sulphur, vitriol, and ore, mixed with iron, a little lapis scissilis, and a manna salt, united with a bitter purging salt; but the sulphur is discernable only in a morning, except in one near Manchester, the smell of whose waters is very sulphureous at all times.

At *Ancliff*, two miles from Wigan, is a very rare phenomenon, much frequented by the curious travellers, which is called the burning well; it is cold, and has no smell, yet so strong a vapour of sulphur issues out with the water, that upon putting a lighted candle to it, it instantly catches the flame, like spirits, which lasts several hours, and sometimes a day in calm weather, with a heat fierce enough to make a pot boil, though the water itself remains cold, and will not burn, when taken out of the well, any more than the mud of it.

At *Barton*, about twelve miles from Liverpool, is a remarkable fountain of salt-water, which must proceed from some rock of salt, and not from the sea, because it has been demonstrated, that a quart of sea water will yield but an ounce and a half of salt, whereas the same quantity of this spring-water produces near half a pound of a good white granulated salt.

Many uncommon birds have been observed on its coast, as the sea-crow, blue on the body and black on the head and wings, which lives on muscles, the puffin, the asper, a species of sea eagles, the sparling-fisher, the cormorant, the curlew-hilp, the razor-bill, the bird like a water-wagtail, which loves a red coat, and is called by Dr. Leigh, the copped wren, red-shanks, and perrs-swans, the tropick-bird, king's-fisher, and Heyhough, with all the common sorts, as ducks, teal, &c.

Pendle

Pendle-hill is a noted mountain, by the entrance of the Ribble into this shire.

King Edward III. made this a county palatine in favour of his son John of Gaunt. It has a court, which sits in the Duchy chamber at Westminster, for the revenues of the Duchy, and a Chancery court at Preston; the seal for the county palatine being different from that of the Office kept in Gray's Inn, London, for the Duchy, which is for lands that is not in the country, but belonging to the Duchy. This county, from Edward the Third's time, always gave title of Duke to a branch of the Royal Family, till the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, distinguished by the White and Red Roses, in the marriage of Henry VII. of the Lancaster line, with Elizabeth heiress of the house of York.

The great road to Carlisle enters this county from Cheshire, at

Warrington, an hundred and eighty-two miles from London; it is a large fair market town, situate on the river Mersey, over which it has a stone bridge. The houses are good, and built in the modern taste. It gave title of Earl to the late George Booth, who, having no male heir, left a large estate, valued at sixty thousand pounds, to his daughter, the Countess Dowager of Stamford.

The river Mersey runs close by the side of the town, and parts Cheshire from Lancashire, in its course to Liverpool, where it enters the sea. In it are caught sturgeons, mullets, eels, soals, lobsters, oysters, shrimps, prawns, the best and largest cockles in England, with other shell-fish, and muscles in such abundance that the husbandmen manure the ground with them. At Lochford, near this town, great quantities of fine and uncommon large salmon, and smelts, are caught.

In

In the town are two churches, with a Dissenting meeting, and a Romish chapel, besides meeting-houses for Quakers, Anabaptists, and Methodists. To these buildings may be added, a large academy built within these few years, for the education of youth, and preparing them for trade and merchandize. Besides this, there is a charity school, where twenty-six boys are clothed in blue, and their education, with apprentice fees, paid out of a fund left by one Watenon, who got a large fortune by shewing for pence a dancing horse. Likewise an eminent free-school, where many boys from London, and even the West India plantations, are sent for education.

By weirs and locks, the river Mersey is made navigable up to Manchester, to and from which place much merchandize is carried in barges of about sixty tons burthen. On its banks are paper mills, gun-powder mills, and flitting mills. In the town of Warrington, and its environs, sail-cloth for the royal navy is made, to the amount of about seventy thousand pounds per annum; in which, and in other coarse linens, it is computed that the warehousemen employ ten thousand persons. Here are copper works, sugar-houses and glass-houses, which furnish the industrious with a comfortable livelihood. Pins are here made, and malt, remarkable for furnishing this county with good ale. Two fairs for all sorts of cattle, woollen manufactures, &c. are annually held, the one beginning on the 18th of July, and the other on St. Andrew's day. The chief market is on Wednesday, and abounds with corn, cheese, and potatoes, which are here sold in great quantities for exportation. At the end of the town is a stately dwelling-house, built in an elegant taste, by Thomas Porton, Esq. the proprietor of the copper works, the foundation

foundation of which is made with the dross of copper.

Newton, an hundred and eighty-seven miles and an half from London, had once a market, but now disused; though it returns two members to parliament. It is noted for a charity school founded in 1707, by one Hornsby, a yeoman of the place; but more for two great fairs for horned cattle, which are brought out of Scotland, and the northern parts of England, and sold here to the drovers who supply London and the eastern counties. On the second day of the fair horses, &c. are sold.

Wigan, an hundred and ninety-five miles from London, is noted for its manufacture in checks, coverlids, rugs, blankets, and other sorts of bedding furniture, and likewise for pit-coal and iron-work. It has a good market, is neat and well built, and returns two members to parliament.

Between this town and Bolton, the Cannel or Candle coal, before described, is found; and near Wigan is the Burning well, which phenomenon, Dr. *Leigh*, in his Natural History of Lancashire very judiciously accounts for; his words are,

“This extraordinary heat has been found to proceed from a vein of coals, which has been since dug from under the well, at which time the uncommon warmth ceased.”

In the way to Preston, lies

Eccleston, a small town on the left of the road, which has nothing remarkable to detain the traveller: nor at Charley, a small town on the other side of the road.

Preston, two hundred and twelve miles from London; is situate on the river Ribble, over which it has a large stone bridge. It is a large fine market town, well supplied with provisions and other necessaries. It is incorporated, and governed by a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, four under aldermen,

aldermen and seventeen common-councilmen, &c. It received its first charter from King Henry II.

The situation of the town is pleasant, on a delightful eminence: the streets are handsome, and the houses in general well built, especially those in the High-street. It is frequented by great numbers of gentry and others, and, in winter, here are assemblies, balls, &c. to which the company resort for many miles round.

Although there is no manufacture, (except that of linen) yet the town is honoured with the court of C a n c e r y, and the offices of justice; for the County Palatine of Lancaster, is full of gentlemen, attornies, proctors, and notaries, the process of law being here of a different nature from that in other places, by reason that it is a Duchy and County Palatine, and has particular privileges of its own. It sends two members to parliament. The people are gay here, though not perhaps the richer for that; but it has, on this account, obtained the name of *Proud Preston*.

The town is remarkable for the defeat of Duke Hamilton near it, in 1648, when he came to rescue King Charles I. from his imprisonment, and also for the defeat of the English rebels on the 12th of November, 1715, too well known to take up the reader's time with an account of it.

The approach to this town from the London road is very narrow, and the hollow way, which is near a mile in length from the bridge to the town, renders it almost impracticable to be forced, were the pass of the bridge, and this hollow way, defended by art, in any proportion to the natural strength of them; and yet, in both the late rebellions, this place was not disputed by the rebels with the least courage: for it has been asserted by several military gentlemen, who have well considered the situation of this town, that five hundred

men, properly disposed, would defend it against five thousand.

Preston is said to have risen out of the ruins of Ribble Chester, commonly called Ribchester, no great distance from it; the Rigodunum of the ancients, a town, which in its flourishing state was said to be the richest in Christendom. A number of pieces of antiquity have been dug up near it, which confirms its having been a place of great importance to the Romans.

Lancaster, two hundred and thirty-three miles from London, is the county town, and takes its name from its situation on the side of the river *Lon*. The coins of Roman emperors are sometimes found here, especially where the Benedictine monks had once a cloister, which is said was the the area of an ancient city that was burnt down by the Scots in the year 1322. The town was afterwards built near the river, by a green hill, upon which stands a strong castle, now the county goal, where the assizes are held.

This town was incorporated by King John, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, two bailiffs, twelve capital burgessees, twelve common burgessees, a town clerk, and two serjeants at mace. Edward III. granted the privilege, that pleas and sessions in the county should be held nowhere but at Lancaster. In the shire hall, above the bench, are the King's arms, with W M above, and below it, this inscription, 'Let judgment run down as waters, and righteousness like a mighty stream.'

Lancaster is a populous place, well inhabited, and stands very airy and pleasant, having a fine prospect of the adjacent meadows and the river on one side, and on the other, the port. There is only one parish church, fair and spacious, and has an elevated steeple; besides this, is a fair modern chapel: a proof how the town has flourished since *Camden's* time, who says, it was not then very populous, and its situation in a
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free open tract, fit for cultivation, determined the inhabitants to agriculture more than commerce.

On the steepest side of the hill, below the church, hangs a piece of a Roman wall, called *Wery Wall*, derived, as *Camden* thinks, from the British word *Caerwirda*, a green city, from the verdure of the hills. Upon the top of the castle, at one corner, is a square tower, called *John of Gaunt's Chair*; which commands a delightful view of the surrounding country, with the course of the river *Lone*. Lancaster sends two members to parliament.

About five miles from Lancaster, near the road to Kirkby Lonsdale, is a cavern, called *Dunold Mill-hole*; a curiosity little inferior to any in Derbyshire. It is in the middle of a large common, and we are led to it by a brook, near as big as the *New River*; which, after turning a corn mill just at the entrance of the cave, runs in at its mouth by several beautiful cascades, continuing its course two miles, under a large mountain, and at last makes its appearance again near *Carnford*, a village in the road to *Kendal*. The entrance of this subterraneous channel has something most pleasingly horrible in it; from the mill at the top you descend for about ten yards perpendicular, by means of chinks in the rocks, and shrubs or trees; the road is then almost parallel to the horizon, leading to the right, a little winding, till you have some hundreds of yards thick of rocks and mineral above you. In this manner you proceed sometimes through vaults so capacious, that neither roof nor sides can be seen, and sometimes on all four, from its narrowness, still following the brook, which entertains you with a sort of harmony well suiting the place; for the different heights of its falls are as so many keys of music, which all being conveyed by the amazing echo, greatly adds to the majestic horror which surrounds you. The beautiful lakes (formed by the brook, in the
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hollow parts of the cavern) realize the fabulous Styx; and the murmuring falls from one rock to another break the rays of the candles, so as to form the most romantic vibrations and appearances upon the variegated roof. The sides too are not less remarkable for fine colouring; the damp, the creeping vegetables, and the seams in the marble and lime-stone parts of the rocks, make as many tints as are seen in the rainbow, and are covered with a perpetual varnish from the just weeping springs that trickle from the roof. The curious in grottos, cascades, &c. might here obtain a just taste of nature.

Warton Crag, which stands on the left of the road to Burton, is a very high hill, on the top of which was formerly a beacon. At the foot of it is the agreeable little obscure town of *Wharston*, situated upon the side of a lake, where is a good grammar-school, with accommodations, and a library for the benefit of the masters; which, together with an hospital for six poor men, was founded and endowed by Dr. Hutton, then Bishop of Durham, in 1594, who was afterwards translated to York. Here is also a very neat built church.

East from here, in the road to Settle, stands

Hornby Castle, an excellent building, by the side of the river *Lon*, formerly the seat of the Lords Mounteagle, a branch of the Stanleys, and since of the Parkers, one of whom marrying into that family, had, in the reign of James the First, the same title conferred upon him; and it was this nobleman who discovered the Powder Plot. Afterwards it belonged to the late Colonel Chartres, who bequeathed his estate to his second grand-son.

The castle is built on the summit of the hill, and the ground falls away so suddenly on every side, that there is not the least flat about the building.

The

The famous station of Antoninus, called *Bremetonacum*, is placed very probably at *Overborough*, the seat of Robert Fenwick, Esq. The house is built of stone, and has a handsome regular front from London. The park is inclosed with a stone wall, and there are some noble plantations made by the present possessor, which are in a flourishing condition. The inhabitants tell you of a spacious city that formerly stood here. Its antiquity has the evidence of Roman coins, inscriptions, &c. which have been found here.

Poulton, is a market town, on the west side of the county, very conveniently situated for trade, being near the mouth of the river *Wire* and the Irish Sea. Many persons frequent this town, as the shore is fine for bathing in the salt-water, and reckoned very little inferior to *Scarborough*. From the beech may be seen the Isle of *Man*.

We shall now return to *Warrington*, to take notice of the other towns in the south part of this county; and first, taking the road which parts off from *Warrington*, to the east, we come to

Liverpool, two hundred and two miles from London. It is a very ancient town, exceedingly neat, populous and flourishing, so much so indeed, that it rivals *Bristol* in the trade to *Virginia* and the English colonies in *America*.

The principal part of the inhabitants are merchants, and drive on a considerable trade round the whole island; and to all the northern parts of the world, to *Norway*, to *Hamburg*, to the *Baltic*, and also to *Holland* and *Flanders*. Besides this merchandizing abroad, the inhabitants carry on a great inland trade with the foreign goods they are continually importing, and have a great correspondence with *Ireland* and *Scotland*, for consumption of their goods, dividing the trade of those parts equally with *Bristol*.

One grand privilege the inhabitants of this town enjoy, and some advantage to their growing commerce, is; that the freemen of Liverpool are also free of Bristol, and the corporation of Waterford and Wexford in Ireland, which excuses them from town duties, if they chuse to set up trades in these corporations, and the like.

The situation of Liverpool being on the north bank of the river, with the disadvantage of a flat shore, the merchants were laid under great difficulties in their business; for though the harbour was good, and the ships rode well in the Offing, yet they were obliged to ride there as in a road, rather than an harbour. Here was no mole or haven to bring in their ships, and lay them up, (as the seamen call it) for the winter, nor any quay for the delivering their goods, as at Bristol, Bidiford, Newcastle, Hull, and other sea-ports. Upon this, the inhabitants and merchants, by the aid of act of parliament, passed in the eighth year of the reign of the late Queen Anne, which was prolonged by another, passed in the third year of his Majesty King George I. made a large bason, or wet dock, at the east end of the town, where at very great charge, the place considered; they have brought the tide from Mersey, to flow up by an opening that looks to the south, and the ships go in north; so that the town shelters it from the westerly and northerly winds, the hills from the easterly, and the ships lie as in a mill-pond, with the utmost safety and convenience. As this is so great a benefit to the town, the like of which is not to be seen in any place of England, for the merchants service, London excepted; it is well worth the imitation of other trading places in Britain, which, for want of such a convenience, lose their trade; for indeed the inhabitants of Liverpool suffered not a little for it in the great storm, in the

the year 1703. This dock is capable of holding an hundred fail of ships.

But though these new works have been of such advantage to this flourishing town, yet something more appeared wanting to crown the work; for, it seems, the entrance into the dock, or bason, from the open harbour was so strait, that ships and vessels lying in the dock were often hindered from getting out to sea; and those without the dock, in the open harbour, were frequently forced ashore and lost. To remedy this inconvenience, an act passed, in the year 1738, for enlarging the said entrance, and for erecting a pier in the open harbour, on the north and south sides of the said entrance. And as the lives of divers persons were endangered and lost, and goods often run and smuggled for want of keeping proper and sufficient lights in the night time, about the said wet dock, or bason, the same act impowers the corporation to set up such a number of lamps to enlighten the docks as they shall think requisite. All which must be of the highest benefit to this fine town, and a great furtherance of its trade and navigation.

The custom-house adjoining to the dock is also the work of but a few years past, and is not only a commodious, but an elegant piece of building.

Liverpool had formerly but one church, dedicated to our Lady and St. Nicholas, and that dependent on the parish of Walton; but upon the increase of inhabitants, and of new buildings, in so extraordinary a manner, an act of parliament passed in the tenth year of King William III. enabling the corporation to build and endow a new one, and to mak Liverpool independent of Walton. In the year 1704, the church of St. Peter's on the east side of the town, which had been built at the charge of the parish to which it was appropriated,

was consecrated. But this being still not sufficient for this flourishing town, her Majesty Queen Anne, in the third year of her reign, granted to the corporation for fifty years, a lease of the site of Liverpool Castle, which had long lain in ruins, whereon to erect a third church, and other edifices, under the yearly rent of six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, together with liberty to use the materials of the old castle for that purpose. And his late Majesty, King George I. by act of parliament, was pleased to make over to the corporation for ever, on a reserve of the same annual rent, the said site of the old castle; whereon the inhabitants erected the said third church, and, in honour to that Prince dedicated it to St. George. It was finished in the year 1734, from the revenues arising from the corporation lands, and the duty on merchandize, which are estimated at two hundred pounds per annum. These churches are very handsome and capacious buildings. That on the north of the town has in it a fine font of marble, placed in the body of the church, surrounded with a beautiful iron palisado; the gift of the late Mr. Heysham, a merchant of London, but considerably concerned in trade on this side, and for many years member of parliament for Lancaster. There is a beautiful tower to this church, and a new ring of eight bells. An act passed lately for the building of two more churches; one of which, near Ladies Walk, is almost finished. There is in Lombard-street, a large Mass-house, and there are also in this town two Presbyterian meeting-houses. Upon division of that sect, lately, some of them built a new meeting-house, called the Octagon, from the form of the building, where they use a Liturgy. The Quakers and Methodists have also each a place of worship.

On

On September 1749, was laid the first stone of a new exchange, and an assembly-room, which is as elegant and commodious a structure for those purposes as most in England. It stands at the top of Water-street, and is a grand edifice of white stone, built in the form of a square, round which are piazzas for the merchants to walk in; above stairs are the mayor's offices. This building, however, is entirely hid on two sides of the square by the adjoining houses.

Here is also a good free-school, well endowed; and likewise a very noble charity-school, which was built, and is supported by the generous contributions of the inhabitants, for fifty boys and twelve girls, who are maintained with clothes, meat and lodging, and have proper education bestowed upon them.

Here are also several alms-houses for the support of sailors widows and other old and indigent people: and since the year 1730 a workhouse for the poor has also been erected, which, by good management, has reduced the poors rate from two shillings in the pound to ten pence; and they made no doubt, but that in a year or two, it will be brought under six-pence in the pound.

It is a corporate town, governed by a mayor and aldermen; and sends two members to parliament. The harbour is defended on the south side by a castle, and the west by a tower on the river Mersey. Fairs are held on July the 25th and November the 11th. In a word, there is no town in England, except Manchester, that can equal Liverpool for the fineness of the streets, and beauty of the buildings. Many of the houses are built of free-stone, and completely finished; and all the rest of the new part of brick, as handsomely built as London itself.

Liverpool

Liverpool is but indifferently supplied with fresh water, which is brought in water-carts, and sold in pails to the inhabitants.

We shall only add, that some of the streets are named from their relation to the family of the Mores of Bank-hall, formerly chief Lords and owners of the greatest part of Liverpool, and who first began to beautify and adorn it with fine buildings.

The great bog, or waste, called *Chat-moss*, extends on the left side of the road, from Warrington towards Manchester, about ten miles east and west, and in some places seven or eight miles from north to south: there are many of these mosses in this county, which are nearly of the same nature as this.

The surface, at a distance, looks black and dirty, and is indeed frightful to think of; for, in some parts it will bear neither horse nor man, unless in an exceeding dry season, and then so as not to be travelled over with safety.

The surface seems to be a collection of small roots of innumerable vegetables, matted together, interwoven so thick, as well the larger roots as the smaller fibres, that it makes a substance hard enough to cut out into turf or peat, which, in some places, the people pile up in the sun, and dry for their fuel.

Under the moss several large oak, birch and fir trees are found; from whence it is conjectured that here were formerly large woods, which, after falling, sunk by degrees in the earth.

Near this moss are the seats of James Tilley, and Cudworth Pole, Esqrs. and four miles farther, near to the town of Barton, you have a view of Worsley Hall, the residence of the Duke of Bridgwater, near whose house is his remarkable navigation, of which an account is hereafter given.

Manchester,

Manchester, an hundred and eighty-two miles from London, is situate in the south-east part of the county, bounded on this side and the north by the high rocky banks of the Irwell and the Irk. The former is the principal stream, and receives the latter at the north-west angle of the town. It is greatly increased both in its trade and buildings, in this and the last century: and though it is not incorporated, nor sends members to parliament, surpasses all the towns hereabouts. Its great mass of buildings extend to the lower ground, lying on the western side of the Irwell, and forming a distinct township, is called *Salford*, which is connected to the town by a very firm ancient stone bridge over the Irwell, built exceedingly high, because this river, though not great, yet coming from the mountainous parts of the county, swells so suddenly, that in one night's time they say the waters will frequently rise four or five yards, and the next day fall as hastily as they rose.

The privilege of a sanctuary was formerly granted this town, which by act of parliament, in the reign of Henry VIII. was removed to Chester. What has tended most to the present flourishing state of the town, are their manufactures, especially the fustian manufacture, called *Manchester Cottons*, which it has been famous for near two centuries, and now arrived to great perfection, by the improvements of dying and printing. The variety of other manufactures are known by the name of *Manchester goods*, as ticking, tapes, filletting, &c.

Manchester is very ancient, and here was a Roman station, mentioned by Antoninus, and called *Manucium*, or *Mancucium*. The Roman camp was in a field, which is now near a mile from the central part of the town, and is called *Castle-field*. The rampart is still pretty intire all round, and the ditches appear more imperfectly without. The

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area of the camp is four or five acres, and is called *Mancastle*, and the site is naturally very defensible, being the high steep bank of the Medlock on the south, and a steeper bank on the west. Many curiosities have been found here; a Roman ring of gold, a Saxon or Danish ring, of the same metal, having Runish or Danish characters inscribed thereon, now in the British Museum; several Roman coins and inscriptions.

This town has four remarkable foundations, a college, an hospital, a free-school, and a library, and all well supported. The college was founded by Thomas La Warre, Lord La Warre, who being but the cadet of the family was bred a scholar, took orders, and became rector of the parish, which he enjoyed many years; but by the decease of his elder brother without heirs, succeeding to his honours and estate, and finding his family like to be extinct, obtained permission of the Pope to marry, on condition he founded a college, which he accordingly did, by converting the rectory into one, in 1421, making some small addition to the rectorial income. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the two patron Saints of France and England, St. Denys and St. George.

This foundation escaping the general ruin under Henry VIII. was dissolved 1547, in the first year of King Edward VI. After this, it was refounded by Queen Mary; and then anew by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1578, by the name of Christ's church in Manchester; and last of all it was again refounded by King Charles I. in the year 1636, consisting then of one warden, four fellows, two chaplains, four singing men, and four choristers; he incorporating them, as they were by Queen Elizabeth, by the name of the wardens and fellows of Christ-college in Manchester, the statutes for the same being drawn by Archbishop Laud.

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The visitor of the collegiate church is the Bishop of Chester ; and his Majesty King George I. having made Dr. Peple Bishop of Chester, who at the same time was warden of the church, the visitorial power and the wardenship being incompatible, an act passed in the year 1729, empowering his Majesty to be the visitor, whensoever the Warden of Manchester happened to be the Bishop of Chester.

The hospital was founded by Humphry Chetham, Esq. and incorporated by King Charles II. designed by the said bountiful benefactor, for the maintenance of forty poor boys out of the town and parish of Manchester, and some other neighbouring parishes ; but it is enlarged since to the number of sixty, by the governors of the hospital, who have improved the revenues of it.

The said founder also erected a very fair and spacious library, which is furnished with a competent stock of valuable and choice books, and daily increasing, with the income of an hundred and sixteen pounds per annum, settled to buy books, for ever, and to afford a competent salary for a library-keeper. There is also a large school for the hospital boys, where they are daily instructed, and taught to read and write. The public school was founded by Hugh Oldham, D. D. Bishop of Exeter, and a native (as is supposed) of the parish. He purchased a piece of ground of the warden, from the warden and fellows, raised the school-house, and began the endowment ; but dying in 1519, he left the work to be finished by his heirs, the Beswicks. These purchased from the lord of the manor his mills upon the Irk, and some lands, and gave both to the school. They formed a salary of ten pounds a year for the upper, and five pounds a year for the lower master. But as the inhabitants of the township were, by an ancient custom, obliged to grind at these mills, the value of the income necessarily

necessarily grew with the town, till a late combination of artful knavery, and unsuspecting folly, deprived the mills of more than half their rights, and left them only an exclusive privilege to the grinding of malt. And even this suffers greatly at present from the increasing importation of brew-house ale into the township. The school however flourishes under all its distresses, furnishing an handsome maintenance to three masters, and even affords several exhibitions to its own scholars in the Universities. The greatest part of the clergy in the town and neighbourhood were educated at it, and under its present respectable masters it seems to excel all the schools in the North for solid instruction. The founder was a great benefactor to Corpus Christi College, in the University of Oxford, and left the patronage of the school to that College.

The increase of inhabitants in this town has occasioned several additional places of worship to be built. St. Anne's church was built in the year 1723, by voluntary subscriptions; it is a very elegant structure; the choir is alcove fashion, and the pillars painted in imitation of lapis lazuli. Another church was erected in the year 1753, according to an act passed for that purpose, and dedicated to St. Mary. But the trade and commerce of this town still daily multiplying the inhabitants; a new chapel was erected at the other end of the town, and dedicated to St. Paul, in 1765, and another called St. John's. The new buildings in this town for the gentry and wealthy inhabitants, are built in a place remarkably good, and are superior to most houses out of London.

Bolton, about eight miles from Manchester, has nothing remarkable, except its having been esteemed for a long time the staple for fustians. The old Earl of Derby was beheaded here, October 15, 1657, for proclaiming King Charles II.

The

The Duke of Bridgewater's navigation in these parts, is so great a curiosity, and of such great importance to this county, that we should be inexcusable to pass hastily over such an arduous undertaking, which is now completed notwithstanding every opposition used to prevent it: and has been the means of putting other plans of inland canals on foot, which have been carried into execution, to the benefit of trade, and the country in general.

In the year 1758 and 1759, his Grace obtained an act for enabling him to cut a navigable canal from Worley to Salford, near Manchester, and to carry the same to or near Hollin Ferry, in the county of Lancaster. This work was pursuant thereto, begun, and a navigable canal was made from Worley-mill to the public highway leading from Manchester to Warrington; but it being then discovered that the navigation would be more beneficial both to his Grace and the public, if carried over the river Irwell, near Barton-bridge, to Manchester; his Grace procured a second act of parliament to vary the course of his canal accordingly, and to extend a side branch to Longford-bridge in Stretford.

The making the navigable canal over the river Irwell, and filling up the hollow or low ground on the north side of this river, was esteemed to be a very arduous undertaking, and by most persons who viewed the chasm, thought it to be impracticable; but his Grace being well supplied with materials from his own estate, hath already completed this, which was looked upon as the most difficult part of his undertaking, and hath now carried it into execution.

Upon a further survey and taking levels, the Duke found it practicable to extend his navigation from Longford-bridge, by Dunham, to fall into the river Mersey, at or near a place called the Hempstones, below Bank-quay, and so as to bring vessels

vessels into his canal at the lowest neap tides ; and having obtained a third act for that purpose, undertook it at his own expence, without any addition or increase to the two shillings and sixpence per ton, given his Grace by the former acts.

Great opposition was made by the proprietors of the old navigation on the Irwell and Mersey, but without success ; and the following account of this great and salutary work was published in 1765.

“ At Worsley-mill, seven computed miles from Manchester, is the Duke of Bridgewater’s tunnel, a subterraneous navigation that leads to the coal-mines ; the first entrance for a thousand yards is six feet and a half wide, seven feet and an half high, including the water, which is three feet four inches deep ; it is carried five hundred yards further, ten feet wide, the same in height, in a direct line, and will be extended at least a mile and a half more ; and the boats employed therein are forty-seven feet long and four feet and a half wide, including the gunnels ; they draw, when loaded, two feet six or seven inches, and carry from seven to eight tons ; there is a rail on each side, by which the boats are towed or pulled by the hand ; and being linked together, are brought out of the tunnel from six to twenty at a time. A boy of seventeen has worked twenty-one, which at seven tons each (the lowest burthen) makes an hundred and forty-seven tons ; they are from thence drawn by mules or horses to Manchester and other places, generally four or six in a gang ; there is also a mill that by a small overshot stream, turns a wheel eight yards diameter, and by that power, three pair of stones, to grind corn, and an apparatus complete to make mortar ; also portable cranes of an uncommon construction, to draw stone out of the quarry with callipers,

“ Near

“ Near the same place is found a stratum of the quality of lime, which, being mixed with clay, and formed into bricks, is burnt, and a very useful mortar is made of it.

“ At Barton-bridge (three miles) the aqueduct, upwards of two hundred yards, which conveys the canal across a valley, and rises thirty-eight feet above the navigable river Irwell; there are also stops at each end, which may occasionally be drawn up, and let off the whole body of water; this is easily done by drawing a plug, and discharging the water into the Irwell through a wooden tube.

“ It is to be observed that there are many of these stops or flood-gates, so constructed, that should any of the banks give way, and thereby occasion a current; they will rise by that motion, and prevent the damage that would otherwise happen by overflowing the country.

“ At Stretford, three miles off, is the caisson forty yards long by thirty-two, also open bottomed boats; their use is to discharge their burthens of earth, and thereby raise the ground where the level requires it; these are always employed in the caissons, as the ground they pass over lies above sixteen or eighteen feet below the surface of the canal; they carry about sixteen or eighteen tons, which is with great ease dropped in an instant, where wanted.

“ At Cornbroke, three miles, is a circular wear to raise the water of the canal to its proper height: the overplus flows over the extreme sides into a well in the nave of the circle; and by a subterraneous tunnel is conveyed to its usual channel; also a machine to wash the slack, worked by water.

“ *Note,* The centre arch at Barton-bridge that carries the aqueduct is sixty-three feet, and on the pier between the great arches are ninety-six central arches.

“ On

“On the side of the Castle-field is a large wharf, and a larger one intended to be in the centre of this field, formerly a Roman camp. There is a large and beautiful wear composed of six segments of a circle, the whole circumference three hundred and sixty-six yards, which acts by the river Madlock in the same manner as that at Cornbroke, to supply the canal. There is a large tunnel in Castle-field, under the hill, in which was to be a bucket wheel, thirty feet in circumference, and four feet four inches wide, to draw up the coals brought in boxes fixed in the boats, and contain about eight hundred each; and when discharged, to be landed where the way to Manchester is so level, that a good horse may easily draw one ton to any part of that town.

We shall subjoin a still more entertaining account, in a letter to a lady, of this stupendous undertaking:

“This waits on you with an account of the Duke of Bridgwater’s magnificent work near Manchester, which is, perhaps, the greatest artificial curiosity in the world; crowds of people from all parts resort to it, and persons of high rank express their admiration of it.

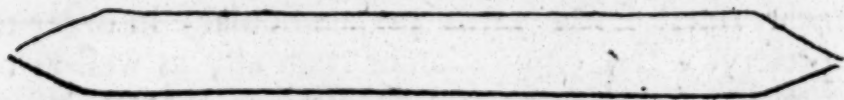
“This is a new canal, and I know not what to call it besides, constructed, as it should seem, to convey coals out of a mine to Manchester and other places; but is capable of being applied to more considerable purposes.

“This stupendous work was begun at a place called Worsley Mill, about seven miles from Manchester; where, at the foot of a large mountain, the Duke has cut a basin capable of holding all his boats, and a great body of water, which serves as a reservoir or head to his navigation; and in order to draw the coals out of the mine, which runs thro’ the hill to an amazing extent, his Grace has cut a
subterraneous

subterraneous passage, big enough for long flat-bottomed boats to go up to the work, and has so preserved the level, that a part of the water, which drives a mill near the mouth of the passage, runs in, and stands to the depth of above five feet. This passage also serves to drain the coal mines of that water which would otherwise obstruct the work, and is to be carried on three miles or more under ground.

“ Having obtained a ticket to see this curiosity, which is done by sending your name to a new house, which the Duke has lately built for his residence, at about half a mile distance, you enter with lighted candles the subterraneous passage in a boat, made for the bringing out the coals, of this form and dimension ;

Fifty feet long, four and an half broad,



Two feet three inches deep.

“ When you first enter the passage, and again when you come among the colliers, your heart will be apt to fail you ; for it seems so much like leaving this world for the regions of darkness, that I could think of nothing but those descriptions of the infernal shades which the poets have drawn for Ulysses, Æneas, and your old friend Telemachus. There is more civility, however, in this region, than Homer, Virgil, and Fenelon have discovered in theirs ; for should your spirits sink, the company are ever ready to aid you with a glass of wine : even Charon himself will offer you a cup on the occasion.

Q

“ Through

“ Through this passage you proceed, towing the boat on each hand by a rail, to the extent of one thousand yards, that is, near three quarters of a mile, before you come to the coal works; then the passage divides, and one branch continues on a straight line among the coal works three hundred yards further, while another turns off, and proceeds three hundred yards to the left; and each of them may be extended farther, or other passages be conveyed from them to any other part, as the mines may run and necessity require. Hence you will perceive, that those who go up both passages travel near three miles under-ground before they return. The passages in those parts where there were coals or loose earth, are arched over with brick, in others the arch is cut out of the rock.

“ At certain distances there are, in niches, on the side of the arch, funnels or openings through the rock to the top of the hill (which is in some places near thirty-seven yards perpendicular) in order to preserve a free circulation of fresh air, as well as to prevent those damps and exhalations that are often so destructive in works of this kind, and to let down men to work in case any accident should happen to the passage. Near the entrance of the passage, and again further on, there are gates to close up the arch, and prevent the admission of too much air in tempestuous and windy weather.

“ At the entrance the arch is about six feet wide, and about five feet high from the surface of the water; but as you come further in it is wider, and in some places opened so that the boats, that are going to and fro, can pass each other; and when you come among the pits the arch is ten feet wide.

“ The coals are brought from the pits to this passage or canal in little low waggons that hold near a ton each, and as the work is on the descent are easily pushed by a man, on a railed way, to a stage
over

over the canal, and then shot into one of the boats already mentioned, each of which holds about eight tons. They then, by means of the rails, are drawn out by one man to a bason at the mouth of the passage, where four, five, or six of them are linked together, and drawn by one horse or two mules, by the side of the canal to Manchester, or other places where the canal is conveyed.

“ There are also, on the canal, other broad boats, that hold about fifty tons, which are likewise drawn by one horse. Of the small boats there are about fifty employed in the work, and of the large ones a considerable number.

“ Before we quit the coal mines to speak of the open canal and its conveyance, we must take some notice of a mill near the mouth of the passage, and which, though an overshot mill, is so well-contrived as to work three pair of grinding-stones for corn, a dressing or boulding-mill, and a machine for sifting sand and compounding mortar for the buildings. The mortar is made by a large stone, which is laid horizontally, and turned by a cog-wheel underneath it, and this stone on which the mortar is laid, turns in its course two other stones that are placed upon it obliquely, and by their weight and friction, work the mortar underneath, which is tempered and taken off by a man employed for that purpose. The boulding-mill is also worthy notice: It is made of wire of different degrees of fineness, and at one and the same time discharges the finest flour, the middling sort, and the coarse flour, as well as the pollard and the bran, and without turning round, the work being effected by brushes of hogs bristles within the wire.

“ From the bason we have been speaking of, the canal takes its course to Manchester, which is nine miles by water, though but seven by land, the other two miles being lost in seeking a level for the
water.

water. The canal is broad enough for the barges to pass, or go a-breast, and on one side of it there is a good road made for the passage of the people concerned in the work, and for the horses and mules that draw the boats and barges. To perfect this canal without impeding the public roads, or injuring the people in the country, the Duke has in many places built bridges to cross the water, and (where the earth was raised to preserve a level) arches under it; all of which are built chiefly of stone, and are both elegant and durable; but what principally strikes the common observer, is the work which is raised near Barton bridge, to convey the canal of water over the Irwell, which makes a part of the old navigation from Manchester to Liverpoole. This is done by means of three arches built of stone, which are so spacious and lofty as to admit of the vessels sailing underneath it; and it is indeed a most noble sight to see large vessels in full sail under this aqueduct, and the Duke's vessels sailing at the same time over all, and near fifty feet above the navigable river. At convenient distances there are, by the sides of the canal, receptacles for the superfluous water; and at the bottom of the canal machines constructed on very simple principles, and placed at proper distances, to stop and preserve the water in case any part of the bank should happen to break down. The aqueduct is perfected as far as Manchester, where coals are brought from the mine in great plenty, and another large basin is making for the reception of the vessels employed in this work.

“ Besides this, there is another canal, which takes its rise from that we have described near Barton bridge, and goes to Stretford, and from thence will be probably extended on the Cheshire side of the river Mersey as far as Liverpoole; and if so, what a most noble convenience will this be for travellers.

We

We should then travel with as much safety, certainty, and dispatch, as in the trachtscoots in Holland and Flanders, and in the same manner; for, as here is no current to impede the vessel, one horse will draw fifty ton of coals after the rate of four miles an hour; and would trot with a light boat and passengers six or seven; and if the boats were covered, we might travel by night or by day, and sleep, read, write, play at cards, drink tea, and partake of a thousand diversions.

“ All who see the work wonder how it could be effected, and those who consider the contrivance of the workman, are still more amazed at the œconomy with which it is carried on. Mr. Brindley, the principal engineer, is one of those great geniuses which nature sometimes rears by her own force, and brings to maturity without the necessity of cultivation. His whole plan is admirable, and so well concerted, that he is never at a loss; for if any difficulty arises, he removes it with a facility that appears so much like inspiration, you would think Minerva at his fingers ends. Besides the machines already mentioned, which are mostly new, as well as others I have passed over for want of room, he has contrived some caissons of admirable constructions, for raising the earth to preserve the level; and as these, as well as a smith's forge and carpenters and masons workshops, are floated on the canal, and follow the work from place to place, there is little hindrance from accidents; and as the Duke has all the resources within himself, and timber, stone, mortar, and coal from his own estate, and at hand, he has been at little expence except for labour. It is also to be observed, that the Duke, like a good chemist, has made the refuse of one work construct the material parts of another; thus the stone which was dug up to form a basin for the boats at the foot of the mountain, as well as that taken out of the rock to
make

make the subterraneous passage, are hewn into different forms and dimensions, to build bridges over the water, or arches to support the aqueduct, and the clay and other earths taken up to preserve the level in one place, are carried down the canal to raise the land to a level in another.

“ Here grandeur, elegance, and œconomy are happily united. At first view you would think the work was intended to astonish; but upon a closer inspection you find nothing but what is proper and necessary, and that the whole has been done at an expence no ways adequate to the undertaking. In short, the work was truly wonderful, and will be a standing monument of the good taste, public spirit and œconomy of the Duke of Bridgewater, to the end of Time.

“ On September 22, 1767, the Duke had gone so far as to cut through Dunham, and to be carrying his navigation over the high road, and the river Bollen, and it was thought, in three months would reach the town of Lynn. Upon the navigation in Dunham Meadows, the Earl of Stamford has build a bathing-house, which is to be the harbour for a pleasure boat. Coals were then but about half the old price, and were expected to become cheap at Warrington, as soon as the navigation reached that town.”

Rockdale, thirteen miles north from Manchester, is a good trading town, which lies in a valley or dale on the river Roch, under the hills called Blackstone Edge, said to be sometimes covered with snow in August. The town is greatly improved within these late years, in the woollen manufactory, especially in baize; so that it is at present larger and more populous than its neighbouring town of Bury, which is likewise seated on the river Roch. The inhabitants in the town, and the neighbouring villages,

villages, are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, called half-thicks, frizes, and shags.

The other towns in this county, as *Harlington, Coln*, &c. has nothing remarkable to detain our attention, we shall therefore finish our survey of it, by saying a few words on the common appellation given to the women of this county, who are not undeservedly called *Lancashire Witches*; but this term did not originally allude to the beauty of the women, for it had a more serious relation to the common belief that formerly prevailed, that there were such unhappy people who sold themselves to the Devil, and by his assistance were enabled to commit any mischief.

This absurd belief was the occasion of the execution of many unfortunate creatures, who were accused of the heinous offence of Witchcraft; there having been an act passed in the reign of King James I. entituled, "An Act against Conjururation, Witchcraft, and Dealing with the Devil."* But in these late years, the parliament having taken into consideration the evils which attended this act, repealed it in the ninth of King George II. which has rescued those miserable women, who by the ignorance and superstition of the rustic rabble were stiled Witches, and liable to the punishment ordered to be inflicted on them by the above act.

* This act was passed in compliment to the King's opinion of Devils and Witches; and to the book he wrote, intituled *Dæmonology*.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

C H E S H I R E,

O R

The COUNTY PALATINE of
C H E S T E R.

IT is divided from Lancashire, on the north, by the river Mersey; has a corner of Yorkshire on the north-east; Derbyshire and Staffordshire on the east and south-east; Shropshire and part of Flintshire on the south; and Derbyshire the west of Flintshire and the Irish Sea on the north-west corner, where a chersonese sixteen miles long and seven broad, is formed by two creeks of it, which receives all the rivers of the county.

It is forty-four miles where longest, twenty-five where broadest, and a hundred and twelve, though some say an hundred and thirty in circumference; *Templeman* indeed makes the length fifty-four miles, and gives it an area of eight hundred and ninety-four square miles, which others call seventy-two thousand acres.

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It contains seven hundreds, one city, twelve market towns, and an hundred and twenty-four villages, in which are eighty-six parish churches and thirty-eight chapels, above twenty-four thousand houses, and near an hundred and twenty-five thousand inhabitants. The air of this county is reckoned healthy being more serene and mild than that of Lancashire, and the soil for most part good. That part which is low level ground, and abounds with corn and grass, was by King Charles I. stiled the Vale Royal of England, on the borders of Staffordshire and Derbyshire; it is full of risings, tho' the highest hill is not much higher than Highgate. There is a peculiar sort of ground in this shire, which the inhabitants call mosses, a kind of moorish boggy earth, very stringy and fat, out of which are cut turfs, in form of bricks, and dried in the sun for fuel. There are few townships in this shire but have their particular mosses, wherein is found much of what they call fir-wood, which serves the country people for candles, fuel, and sometimes for small timber uses; for in these mosses particularly the black sort of fir trees are sometimes found six feet or more under ground, which some think were brought hither by Noah's flood, because they were never known to grow there.

The chief rivers are the Dee, the Wever, and the Mersey; the Dee is called in Latin *Deva*, and in British *Dyffindwy*, i. e. the water of the Dwy. It abounds with salmon, and springs from two fountains in Wales, and is never observed to overflow by rain, but by the south-west wind. It enters this county at Grafton, and runs north to Chester, where it falls into the Irish Séa by Park-gate, which is the southern creek of the chersoneuse. The Wever rises in Shropshire, and after a course of eighteen miles from south to north, makes an angle
at

at Namptwich, turns west, and runs into the northern creek of the chersoneſe, as does alſo the Merſey, which runs from the north-eaſt.

Befides rivers, this ſhire has great ſtore of meers and lakes, as Cumber-meer, Bag-mere, Pick-meer, &c. with which are there other waters, called pools, as Ridley-pool, Petty-pool, &c. of almoſt equal extent, and all abounding with carp and tench, trouts, eels, &c.

Here are ſo many parks, that few gentlemen of any conſiderable eſtates are without them, and the foreſts of Delamax and Macclesfield, are very wide, and for moſt part very woody.

The product of this county is more particularly cheeſe and ſalt. What remains to be ſaid of the latter, after the account that has been already given of the ſalt-works in Worceſterſhire, ſhall be mentioned at Wicheſ where it is made. It's cheeſe is praiſed by moſt authors, and commended by moſt eaters, for the beſt in England, except ſuch as have taſted the Cheddar cheeſe in Somerſetſhire, which muſt be allowed to excel it by far. But all the cheeſe that paſſes for Cheſhire, at London and other places, is not made in this county, for great part of it comes out of Wales, where ſome pretend the goats are milked, as well as the cows, for that purpoſe. *William of Malmsbury* ſays of this ſhire, It yields corn very ſparingly, eſpecially wheat, but cattle and fiſh in abundance. On the contrary, *Ranulph* of Cheſter affirms, That whatever *Malmsbury* might fancy from the report of others, yet it affords great ſtore of all ſorts of victuals, corn, fleſh, fiſh, and the beſt of ſalmon. It drives a conſiderable trade, not only by importing, but by return, it having within itſelf ſalt pits, mines and metals, to which *Camden* takes leave to add, that the graſs of this county has a peculiar good quality,

lity, to that they make great store of cheefe, more agreeable and better relished than that of any other part of the kingdom, even when they procure the same dairy women to make them. He is of opinion, that the art of making cheefe was taught us by the Romans. If it be the best way of judging what arts the Romans taught the Britons from the Latin terms still retained in the Welch tongue, Mr. Camden's opinion seems to be confirmed by that language affording no other name for them than *Laws*, which appears to be a corruption of *Lascus*.

The other commodities of this county are mill-stones, fish, fowl, and metals.

It was erected into a County Palatine by William the Conqueror, in favour of Hugh Lupus his nephew, to whom he gave, by the grant of the Earldom, as absolute a power in it as he himself had in the rest of the kingdom, but though the said power carried it by palatine jurisdiction, 'tis certain, nevertheless, the said Lupus nor any of his successors, were in this grant, or any ancient records stiled *Comitis Palatina*, Counts Palatine. By virtue of this grant, Chester enjoyed all sovereign jurisdiction within its own precincts; and that in so high a degree, that the ancient Earls had parliaments, consisting of their own Barons and tenants, and were not bound by the acts of the English parliament: These high and uncontrollable jurisdictions were thought necessary upon the marches and borders of the kingdom, as investing the governors of the provinces with dictatorial power, and enabling them more effectually to subdue the common enemies of the nation; but when the same power that was at first a good bar against invaders, grew formidable to the Kings themselves, Henry VIII. constrained the sovereignty of the Palatinates, and made them not only subordinate to, but dependant on the crown
or

of England; and yet after that restraining statute, all pleas of lands and tenements, all contracts arising within this county, are, and ought to be judicially heard and determined solely within this shire; and if any such determination be made out of it, 'tis void, and *coram non judice*, except in cases of error, foreign plea, and foreign voucher; and there is no other crime but treason that can draw an inhabitant out of this county to be tried elsewhere. All the inhabitants of this palatinate held it of the Earls as in chief, and were under a sovereign allegiance and fealty to them, as they to the King; though the palatine jurisdiction is now held also in other countries, yet it was most anciently claimed and enjoyed by this of Chester.

“ In the act of parliament which separated the Duchy of Lancaster from the crown of England, King Henry IV. granted *quascunque alias libertates & jura regalia ad comitatum Palatinum, pertinentia adeo liber & integrè sicut Comes Cestrie infracundem, Comitatum Cestrie dignoscitur obtinere*; which ancient reference proves plainly that the county of Chester was esteemed the most ancient and best constituted palatinate in this kingdom; and though the Bishop of Durham does by an old plea, lay claim to royal jurisdiction in his province *à tempore conquestus & antia*, yet 'tis evident that not Durham itself, much more Ely, Hexamshire or Pembroke, was erected into a county palatine, before Chester. Dr. Fuller says, it was a palatinate before the conquest, but we believe that in this he is mistaken; 'tis observable, that as the words in the common law records are *contra cororam & dignitatem Regis*; the records in this county run thus: *Contra dignitatem Gladii Cestrie*; and thus much for Cheshire as a county palatine. The above-mentioned Earl Hugh created several Barons of this shire: As,

Haulton	Maspas
Menthault	Massey

Malbank

Malbank

Kinderton

Shidbroke

Stockport,

who all acknowledged him as their superior Lord, as the other inhabitants did who held of their Earl, as I have said *in capite*, and were under the like sovereign allegiance and fealty to him and his successors, as he and they were to the Kings of England.

In the reign of Henry VI. the Earl of Salisbury fought the Lord Audley at Blouheath in Shropshire, the former for the line of York, the latter for that of Lancaster. In the action the Cheshire men had so great a share, that Drayton makes particular mention of them in his works.

Observation has been made of the gentlemen's giving wheat sheafs for their arms here, as if it related to the fertility of the soil for corn; but it is supposed to be in imitation of Hugh the first Earl Palatine of Chester, who gave azure six wheat sheaves.

The Earldom of Chester having been united to the crown by King Henry III. the eldest sons of the Kings of England, and they alone, have ever since been stiled Earls of Chester, as well as Princes of Wales, &c.

This county which is in the Northern circuit, and in the diocese of Chester, sends but four members to parliament.

We shall join the great road to Chester, which enters this county at

Namptwich, or *Nantwich*, an hundred and sixty-one miles and an half from London; the town is well built, and the streets fair, having a number of gentlemen's houses in them. It was consumed by fire in 1438, and in 1583; but by a collection being made through the whole nation, promoted and completed by Sir Hugh Cholmondely, it was not only rebuilt, but in such order and beauty, as it

arose

arose better out of its ashes than it was before. The church is a large and noble structure, in the form of a cross, like a cathedral, with a steeple arising from the middle. The inhabitants drive on a considerable trade, and are in general wealthy. Its large weekly market for corn and cattle, its Bartholomew-fair, and its being seated in the great road to Ireland, are not the least advantages to it; besides which, they are particularly famous for their cheese and salt, of which they make great quantities. It has two charity schools, one for forty boys and the other for thirty girls.

Upon the breaking out of the civil wars, this town was secured for the parliament, and being besieged by General Monk and Lord Biron, was relieved by Sir Thomas Fairfax, who forced them to raise the siege with great loss. King William III. honoured this place by creating Hugh Cholmondely Bearer of Wickmalbank, alias Namptwich, which is now one of the titles of the present Earl of Cholmondely.

Chester, an hundred and eighty-one miles and three quarters from London, is a large, fair and ancient city; the inhabitants in general wealthy, from the considerable trade they carry on to Ireland and Wales. It is likewise called *West Chester*, from its western situation, to distinguish it from many other Chesters in the Kingdom. Many fables are told of its antiquity, but that it was a colony of the Romans, is unquestionable from the many antiquities which have been found in and about this city; especially several altars and coins, with the names and titles of Julius Agricola, &c. that the *Legis XX.* called *Victrix*, was here quartered, and from the Roman vaults, &c. which have been discovered under ground.

The Romans kept possession of this city longer than any other in Britain, and even after the Saxons
were

were masters of the other parts of England, the Roman Britains preserved their liberty here, and were under their own masters, the Britains assuming the government every where, when the Roman soldiers quitted the island. This city became subject to the Saxons about one hundred and fifty years after King Hengist and Horsa first landed in England, but the Britons recovered it and kept possession of it till King Egbert the first Saxon Monarch took it from them about the year 826, and about sixty years after, it was taken by the Danes. The Saxons and Britons having each the same dislike to these robbers, assembled in great numbers and besieged the Danes so closely, that after they had been forced to eat horse-flesh, they surrendered the city, which in the time of King Edward the Elder was much enlarged, and the castle which was before without the walls, was now encompassed with them, King Edgar being here in the 13th year of his reign, required the attendance of all the Kings and Princes of the island of Britain to pay him homage. Accordingly, the Kings of Scotland, Cumberland and Man, and five petty Kings of Wales, having taken an oath of fidelity to him, he went with them the next day on board a barge in the river Dee, and caused all those princes to row him up and down the river, where they laboured at the oar like so many barge-men, while himself sat in triumph steering the helm, and was rowed to and from St. John's church, and his palace; upon which he is reported to have said, *Tunc demum posse Successores suos gloriari se Reges Angliæ esse, cum tanta prerogativa fruerentur.*

In the reign of Edward III. we read, that Edward the Black Prince came hither with other great Lords to protect the justices interest, who were threatened by the people of Chester; and that as King Edward III. had held the Earldom during his father's life, so he settled it by patent on the said
Black

Black Prince his son; since which all the succeeding Kings of England, when they created their sons and heirs apparent, Princes of Wales, created them also Earls of Chester. Richard II. as has been already observed in our general history of the county, had so particular a kindness for this place, that he erected it into a principality, annexing to it the castle of Leon, with the territories of Bromfield and Yale; the castle of Chirk, with Chirkland, and many other large possessions, which came to the crown by the attainder of Richard Earl of Arundel. King Richard himself was stiled Prince of Chester, though it proved an unfortunate title for him, this being the place to which he was first brought prisoner from Flint Castle, where he had agreed to resign his crown, and the place from which he was conveyed to the tower of London.

When King Henry VIII. erected this city into an episcopal see, an act of parliament was passed, empowering the freeholders of this city and county to elect members to parliament. The Sheriffs of this city, Richard Massey and Peter Lycherbaud, had such a quarrel in 1569 that it ended in a battle, for which they were forced to repair that part of the wall which runs between the new tower and the water-gate.

In the civil wars, this city held out a siege for King Charles I. against the parliament. In 1659, when one protector was dead, another deposed, and the nation was fallen into such a state of anarchy, that the people longed for some settlement, Sir George Booth, who had never taken arms against the parliament, declared for a free one, and seized this city, together with Warrington and Manchester; but on General Lambert's approach he thought fit to leave them, and to give him battle, in which he was defeated, and afterwards taken in woman's
S apparel.

apparel. In 1695, a mint was established here for coining money.

The wall of the city, said to be built by Edelfleda, a Mercian Lady, in 908, is firm, and of a very large stone; it is two miles in circumference, and affords a delightful walk round Chester. They are kept in repair by the corporation. The wall on the south side of the town joins to the castle, which stands on a rising ground, surrounded in part by its river. It is said to have been either built or repaired by Hugh Lupus, the famous Earl of Chester, nephew to William the Conqueror. It appears to have been formerly a place of great strength, but is at present much out of repair, being built of a soft reddish stone, which does not well endure the weather. But though it is of little consequence as a fortress, yet it is commanded by a governor, lieutenant-governor, and is commonly garrisoned by two companies of invalids. *Dan. King*, in his *Vale Royal of England*, published in the year 1656, thus describes this castle.

“ The castle of Chester standeth on a rocky hill, within the wall of the city, not far from the bridge; which castle is a place having privileges of itself, and hath a constable; the building thereof seemeth to be very ancient. At the first coming in is the gate-house, which is a prison for the whole county, having divers rooms and lodgings; and hard within the gate is a house, which was sometime the Exchequer, but now the Custom-house; not far from thence, in the base court, is a deep well, and thereby stables and other houses of office; on the left hand is a chapel, and hard by, adjoining thereunto, the goodly fair, and large shire hall, newly repaired, where all matters of law, touching the County Palatine, are heard and judiciously determined; and at the end thereof, the brave new Exchequer, for the said County Palatine: all these are in

in the base court. Then there is a draw-bridge into the inner ward, wherein are divers goodly lodgings for the justices, when they come; and here the constable himself dwelleth.

“ The thieves and felons are arraigned in the shire hall, and being condemned, are by the constable of the castle, or his deputy, delivered to the sheriffs of the city, a certain distance, without the castle-gate, at a stone called the Glovers-stone; from which place the said sheriffs convoy them to the place of execution, called Boughton.

“ Again: “ Upon the south side of the city, near unto the said water of Dee, and upon a high bank, or rock of stone, is mounted a strong and stately castle, round in form; the base court likewise inclosed with a circular wall, which, to this day, retaineth one testimony of the Romans magnificence, having a fair and ancient square tower; which, by the testimony of all writers I have hitherto met withall, beareth the name of Julius Cæsar’s tower; besides which there remaineth yet many goodly pieces of buildings, whereof one of them containeth all fit and commodious rooms for the lodging and use of the honourable justices of assize twice a year; another part is a goodly hall, where the Court of the Common Pleas and Goal Delivery, and also the Sheriffs of the Counties Court, with other businesses of the county of Chester, are constantly kept and holden; and is a place for that purpose of such state and comeliness, that I think it is hardly equalled with any shire hall in any of the shires in England.

“ And then next unto the south end of the hall is a less, but fair, neat and convenient hall, where is continually holden the prince’s highness most honourable court of Exchequer, with other rooms fitly appendant thereunto, for keeping of the records of that court; within the precincts of which castle

castle is also the King's prison for the county of Chester, with the office of Prothonotary, convenient rooms for the dwelling of the constables, or keepers, of the said castle and goal, with divers other rooms for stabling and other uses, with a fair drawing-well of water in the midst of the court; divers sweet and dainty orchards and gardens, beside much of the antient building, for want of use, fallen to ruin and decay, and which we may well conjecture were of great stateliness, and great use, considering that the same castle was, as hereafter will appear, the palace of so many worthy princes, who kept therein, no doubt, great and most brave retinues; and I find that the castle, with the precincts thereof, were reserved out of that charter of King Henry the Seventh, by which the city was made a county of itself; and, accordingly, hath ever since been used for the King's Majesty's service of the county of Chester, and esteemed a part thereof, and not of the county of the city."

Here is a fine and spacious bridge over the river Dee, built with the same reddish stone as the castle. *Grosse* gives the following account relative to the building of this bridge, from a manuscript communicated to him by a friend: "After the death of Elfreda, her brother Edward succeeded to the throne, who, fighting against the Danes, would have been taken prisoner, but for the unparralleled courage and activity of his son Athelstan. In the year after he visited his territories in Cheshire, and erected fortresses at Kelwell and Manchestre; he likewise finished the bridge over the river Dee at Chester, which was begun by his sister, Elfreda, before which time there was a ferry for passengers under St. Mary's-hill, at the Ship-gate.

There are eight churches in the city, viz. St. John's, built above eleven hundred years since, St. Michael's,

Michael's, St. Bridget's, St. Mary's, St. Olave's, St. Martin's, Trinity, and St. Peter's. There is also a parish church in the south part of the cathedral, viz. Oswald's, and the chapel of St. John's, in the Blue Boy's hospital. Besides which, is the cathedral, a pile venerable for its antiquity, and being repaired about sixteen years since, is now very handsome and neat. There are shadows of many pictures on the wall, but defaced. At the west end in niches, are the images of the Earls Palatine of Chester. The adjoining abbey is quite ruined.

The houses in general are of timber, with piazzas, or rows, as they are called, before them. This was formerly reckoned the beauty of Chester; but now its disgrace and deformity making it look both old and indifferent. The rows are certain long galleries, up one pair of stairs, which run along the side of the streets, and are joined to the houses; they fully answer the intention of sheltering from the rain; but then it is attended with many inconveniences, for the houses, whose fronts would otherwise come out into the streets as far as those galleries, are by this means lessened, and partly hid from the view; the shops are also dark, and the way in them dirty and uneven; the streets are generally strait, large, and very broad, and crossing one another in strait lines, meet in the centre, at Chichester. The exchange is a neat building, supported by columns, thirteen feet high, of one stone each; over it is the city hall, a well contrived court of judicature.

The city was made a corporation and county by King Henry the Seventh, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, twenty-four aldermen, forty common-councilmen, &c. The corporation hath power of life and death.

Here

Here was formerly an harbour for shipping, but the river being choaked up by sand, vessels could not unload their goods within some miles of it. This having been taken into consideration; it has been greatly improved by the favour of two acts of parliament, in 1732 and 1741, for amending the navigation of this river; in pursuance of which, the undertakers raised a sum of forty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven pounds, which they have expended in cutting and perfecting a new channel, of near ten miles in length, so that now ships of considerable burthen can sail up to the quay of Chester, where they load and unload goods and merchandize.

The episcopal see was first translated to this city from Litchfield, immediately after the Conquest, by Peter Bishop of Litchfield; it was afterwards translated to Coventry, and from thence to the ancient see again; but it was restored by King Henry the Eighth, in the year 1541.

The body of Hugh Lupus, before mentioned, is said to have been discovered in the year 1523, in an old ruinous building, called the Chapter-house; it was first wrapped in leather, and then inclosed in a stone coffin: the scull and all the bones were very perfect, and in their proper position, and what is more remarkable, the string which tied the ancles together, was whole and intire, although it was upwards of six hundred and fifty years since the interment.

The market is kept on Wednesday and Saturday, and the two great fairs on July the 5th, and October the 10th, principally for Irish linen, hardware, and Manchester goods.

The suburbs of *Hanbrid* is called by the Welch *Treboeth*, i. e. the burnt town; it having been frequently burnt by them in their incursions. The keeping of the city gates was formerly reckoned a
very

very honourable office, and several noble houses pretended to it. East-gate was committed to the custody of the Earl of Oxford; Bridge-gate, to the Earl of Shrewsbury; Water-gate to the Earl of Derby; and North-gate, to the Earl of Chester; another gate, called Pepper-gate, has given occasion to two proverbs here: "When the daughter is stolen, shut Pepper-gate;" this took its rise from one of the mayors of the city having formerly shut it up, because his daughter, who had been playing with some maidens at stool-ball, in Pepper-streer, was stolen from him, and conveyed away through this gate.

Another road to Chester passes through Newport in Shropshire, and having entered this county, leaves *Malpas* on the right, a small town, situate on a high hill; it is called in Latin, *Male Platea*, i. e. Ill-street, and for the same reason the Normans gave it the appellation of *Malpas*; but its three streets, of which it chiefly consists, are well paved; and here is a benefice rich enough to support two rectors, who do duty alternately. The church is a stately building, and stands in the most eminent part of the town, wherein are the monuments of the Earls of Cholmondeley, to whom this place gives the title of Earl. Here is a good market, and a grammar school and an hospital, both founded by Ranulph Brereton. It was formerly strengthened by a castle. Higher up on the side of the road, stands the remains of Brereton-castle, formerly a place of great strength. The time when it was built is not particularly known, but it is supposed to have been between the year 1180 when Ranulph became Earl of Chester, and 1232, when he died.

At Toperley, the road branches off to

Frodesham, an hundred and eighty-three miles from London. It was formerly noted for its castle, the seat of the family of the Savages. At present

present it is but a mean market town, consisting of one long street; the church stands on a lofty hill, called Frodesham-hill, the highest in the county. It has a stone bridge over the Wever.

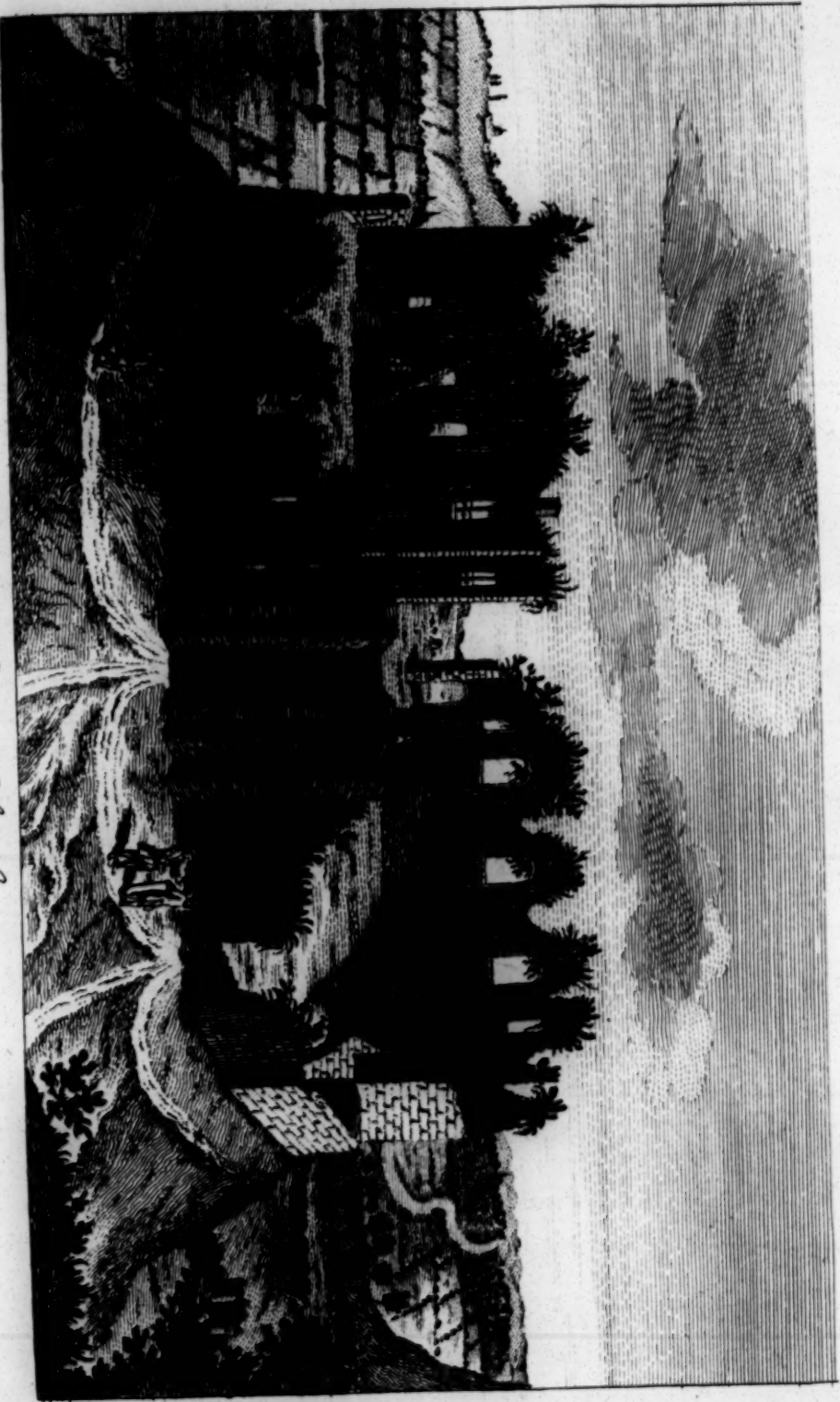
Near this town is the famous seat of Rock Savage, belonging to the same family, whereof the last was the late Earl Rivers. On the south side of the park stands Haldon-castle, upon an hill environed with rocks, and yet overlooks almost the whole county. It is very strong, covers a great extent of ground, and is adorned with many towers.

The Brereton road passes through

Stockport, in this county, it is also called *Stopford*, an hundred and seventy-five miles and an half from London. It stands on the south side of the river Mersey, and is a very large and handsome town, occupying three hills, and the same number of vallies, which are so serpentine, as to form many pleasing prospects of churches, pieces of water, &c. &c. with the large silk mills belonging to the chief tradesmen of the place, here being a great number of warehousmen who carry on the check, mohair, and hat manufactories. It is here the raw silk is chiefly thrown, and prepared by six engines, the buildings of which are of prodigious bulk, one of them containing above forty-five thousand movements, which fill the spacious rooms up to the fifth story, and are all put in motion by one wheel, which goes by water.

These mills employ a great number of hands, both young and old, so that the industrious need never fear wanting work, for all persons capable of tying knots may be employed, and at present there are near two thousand hands daily employed in these mills, and children of six years of age are taught to earn one shilling per week, which pay is increased as they grow capable of deserving more.

The



Walton Castle Cheshire.



The town is inhabited by a great number of gentry, and has good accommodations for travellers. Here is a bridge over the river, which was blown up to prevent the retreat of the rebels this way in 1745; so that the King's forces, who were then in pursuit of them, were obliged to ford it up to their waists.

The church is ancient, and built of red rock; within it are several handsome monuments of a rich and worthy family, of the name of Wright. The rectory is a noble edifice, to which is annexed tythes to the value of nine hundred pounds per annum. Here is a neat free grammar-school. It is remarkable for the vast quantities of cheese bought up for exportation. The annual fairs are on the 4th and 25th of March, the 1st of May, the 23d and 24th days of October.

Within the parish of Stockport is another parish, called St. Peter's, in which is a new church, built and endowed by William Wright, Esq.

The remaining towns in this county not yet described are,

1. *Macclesfield*, seventy-six miles from London, an ancient town, situate in a forest of the same name; it is fair and spacious, and stands on the river Bollin; besides which river it is watered by several others. It was erected into a borough by King Edward III. and is governed by a mayor, and enjoys great privileges and jurisdictions. The church is a fair edifice, with a very high spired steeple, and a college adjoining to it, with monuments of the family of the Savages, and other persons of note. Here is also a good free school, and a thriving manufacture for mohair buttons.

2. *Congleton*, an hundred and sixty-one miles and an half from London, is an ancient but handsome town, near the borders of Staffordshire. This town is watered by the little brook Howley, the east side

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by

by the Daningshow. Here is a silk-mill in the manner of those at Stockport, being six stories high, and having one hundred and fifty large windows in one side of it. Near this place is some copper-mills, which bring great profits to the proprietors. It is very populous, having a good trade in gloves and mohair buttons. It is a corporation consisting of a mayor and six aldermen.

3. *Knottesford*, or *Canutesford*, an hundred and eighty-three miles and an half from London; it is partly a double town, situate on a rivulet, called Bickham, which divides the town in two, distinguished by the names of Upper and Lower; it has a market and a town-house, and a pretty good parochial church, built in the imitation of those at Stockport.

4. *Altringham*, an hundred and eighty-four miles and half from London. It is a market town, situate near the borders of Lancashire, of very little note, except its being governed by a mayor of an ancient institution.

T H E

I S L E of M A N.

THIS island, from its chops of the channel is very beneficial to Great Britain, by lessening the force of the tides, which would otherwise break upon their coasts with far greater violence than they do at present : in reference to its own advantage, this position is likewise exceedingly commodious, as from thence it becomes the centre of the British Isles, lying seven leagues north of Anglesey, about the same distance west from Lancashire, nearly the like south-east from Galloway, and nine leagues east from Ireland, so that we cannot conceive a place more happily seated for trade to all these parts, or better disposed for more extensive commerce, especially to Spain and the Mediterranean, to the South and Northwards, again to all parts of America. With regard to form, it is long and narrow, stretching from the north-east point of Aire to the Calf of Man, which lies south-west, at least thirty English miles ; in breadth, from Peele-castle to Douglass Point, better than nine miles, in most places eight, in some not above five ; between seventy and eighty in extent, and comprehending

hending about one hundred and sixty square miles. But to give the reader a clearer idea, it may not be amiss to observe, that it is larger than the Duchy of Mirandola, in Italy, equal to the Isle of Wight, surpassing it in size by a third; Guernsey, Jersey, and all the adjacent isles, superior to any of the Leeward Islands, very little inferior to Guadaloupe, and twice as big as St. Helena.

The air is sharp, as may be expected from the northern situation, much more from the openness of the country; but their winters are not severe; frosts happen seldom, and are of no great continuance; neither does snow lie long upon the ground, but they are frequently exposed to high winds, and at other seasons to mists, which, though they may be a little offensive, are not at all unwholesome: the soil towards the north is dry and sandy, consequently unfertile, but not unimproveable; the mountains, which may include near two thirds of the island, are bleak and barren, yet not either worthless or useless, for they afford (as we shall hereafter see) excellent peat; contain in their bowels several kinds of metals, and maintain a curious breed of small swine, called Purrs, which are esteemed excellent pork. In the vallies there is as good pasture, hay and corn as any in the northern counties; and as for the southern part of the isle, it is as fine ground as can be wished. Some of the mountains are remarkably high, such as the two Barrowls Skeyall, the Watch-hill of Knockalow, but above all Sceafell Sneafell or Snawfeldt, from the summits of which, the coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, may be plainly discerned. Few countries can boast of more brooks and rivulets, over several of which there are stone bridges, or of better water, and from hence also they derive the convenience of mills for grinding their corn, and for the use of the woollen manufacture.

The

The produce of the island furnishes all the necessities, and with due attention and application might supply all the conveniences of life. They have the best sort of peat in abundance, which supplies the want of coals. They have marl and limestone sufficient to render even their poorest land fertile, admirable slate, ragstone, black marble, and some kinds for building; lead, iron and copper, which might turn to great account. Vegetables they have of all sorts, and in the utmost perfection, potatoes in immense quantities, and where proper pains have been taken, they have tolerable fruit, to which we may add some hemp and flax, large crops of oats, and the like also of barley, which make good malt, and some wheat. Hogs, sheep, goats, black cattle and horses they have in plenty, and though small in size, yet with due care, and if the country was thoroughly and skilfully cultivated, they might improve the breed of all these animals, as experience has shewn; rabbits and horses, which are singularly fat and fine; tame and wild fowl in plenty; and in their high mountains they have one of eagles, and two or three of excellent hawks. Their rivers furnish them with salmon-trout, eels and other kinds of fresh-water fish. On their coasts are caught cod, turbot, ling, halibut, all sorts of shell-fish, oysters excepted, which are scarce but large and good, and herrings, of which they made anciently a great profit; though this fishery of late has much declined, the commodities of Man are not many in number, and few or none of any great value; their slates are esteemed not inferior to any, their black marble is very hard and bears a fine polish, and occasionally they export some of each, as they formerly did a little grain, and a considerable quantity of ale, but of late years, both have been found hardly equal to their

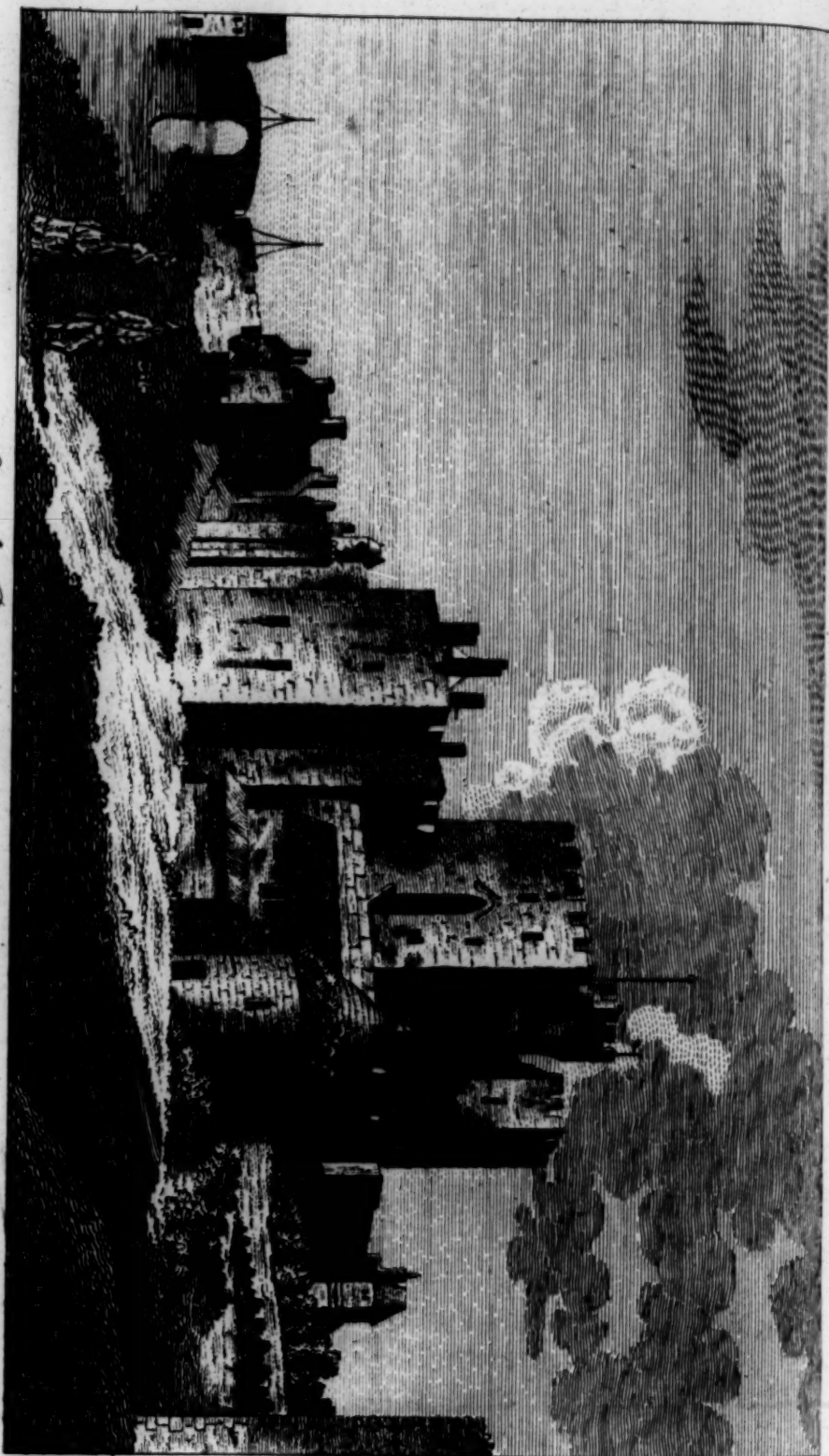
their home consumption; the rest are, lambs wool, hides, tallow, fish oil, wax and honey. They are allowed by act of parliament to send over six hundred head of black cattle to the port of Chester. In respect to manufactures, they have both woollen and linen, which however turn but to very small account; with regard to the former, they make a kind of cloth of a buff colour, without dying, of what is called Laughton wool, from a particular breed of sheep, of which they take little care, otherwise they might have much more of it. In reference to the latter, both fine and coarse linens are wove here, but in no great quantities. In former times they depended chiefly upon their herring fishery, and are said to have exported annually twenty thousand barrels of these fish to France.

The town of *Douglas*, anciently better written *Duflas*, on the east side of the isle, is the largest, richest, and most frequented place in Man. It has a good port, secured by a mole, where ships of considerable burthen may be safe, and of late years there have been considerable improvements made, and many cellars, warehouses, and other conveniences for the reception of goods; but the streets are still narrow, and in that respect troublesome. *Ramsway*, now called Derby-haven, covered by a fort, built in St. Michael's Island, is convenient enough for small vessels, and without, there is a good road, where large ships may ride safe from north west winds, in ten, twelve, or fourteen fathoms water. About a mile from hence stands the Isle, because the governor, and most of the lord's officers reside there. It has also a creek, which serves as a port for small vessels, and a bay without that, but foul and unsafe. *Peele* and *Holme*, on the west side of the island, was formerly remarkable only for its cathedral and castle on a rock, which

is



Castle Rushmore in the Isle of Man.



is very strong, and in which there is a small garrison; but now the place is much enlarged, many new houses built, and has a brisk stirring trade.

Ramsay, on the north-east side of the island, on a very spacious bay, where the largest ships may ride safe from most winds, and not liable to be imbayed by any. It is generally a high land upon the sea coasts, defended by rocks, lying out as far as low-water-mark on the north-east shore; it is a bold coast and beach.

Castle Rushin is considered as the chief fortress in the island. According to the monks tradition, it was built about the year 960, by *Guttred*, grandson to a King of Denmark, and the second of a succession of twelve Kings, by them called Orrys.

This building, which is even now remarkably solid, is said by *Challoner*, *Sacherville*, and other writers, to be reckoned by travellers, a striking resemblance of the castle of Elsinore in Denmark. *Guttred* the founder lies buried in its walls, but the exact spot where has not been handed down. The Mankmen, according to *Waldron*, had a strange tradition concerning this castle, which, as it will probably divert the reader, is here transcribed in his own words.

“Just at the entrance of the castle is a great stone chair for the governor, and two lesser for the demsters. Here they try all causes, except ecclesiastical, which are entirely under the decision of bishops. When you are past this little court, you enter into a long winding passage, between two high walls, (not much unlike what is described of Rosamond's labyrinth at Woodstock). In case of an attack, ten thousand men might be destroyed by a very few, in attempting to enter. The extremity of it brings you to a room where the keys sit, they are twenty-four in number; they call them the parliament, but

but in my opinion, they resemble more our juries in England, because the business of their meeting is to adjust differences between the common people, and they are locked in till they have given in their verdict. They may be said in this sense indeed, to be supreme judges, because from them there is no appeal but to the lord himself.

“ A little farther is an apartment, which has never been opened in the memory of man. The persons belonging to the castle are very cautious in giving any reason for it, but the natives, who are excessively superstitious, assign this, that there is something of enchantment in it; they tell you, that the castle was first inhabited by faires, and afterwards by giants, who continued in possession of it till the days of Merlin, who by the force of magic, dislodged the greatest part of them, and bound the rest in spells, which they believe will be dissoluble till the end of the world; for proof of this, they tell you a very odd story, they say there are a great number of fine apartments under ground, exceeding in magnificence any of the upper rooms. Several men of more than ordinary courage have in former times ventured down to explore the secrets of this subterraneous dwelling place, but none of them ever returned to give an account of what they saw; it was therefore judged convenient, that all the passages to it should be kept continually shut, that no more might suffer by their temerity. But about some fifty or fifty-five years since, a person, who had an uncommon boldness and resolution, never left soliciting permission of those who had power to grant it, to visit those dark abodes. In fine, he obtained his request, went down, and returned by the help of a clue of packthread, that he took with him, which no man before had ever done, and brought this amazing discovery, viz.

“ That

“ That after having passed through a great number of vaults, he came into a long narrow place, which the farther he penetrated, he perceived he went more and more on a descent, till having travelled as near as he could guess for the space of a mile, he began to see a little gleam of light, which though it seemed to come from a vast distance, yet was the most delightful sight he ever saw in his life. Having at length come to the end of that lane of darkness, he perceived a very large and magnificent house, illuminated with a great many candles, whence proceeded the light just now mentioned. Having before he begun well fortified himself with brandy, he had courage enough to knock at the door, which a servant at the third knock having opened, asked him, What he wanted? I would go as far as I can, (replied our adventurer) be so kind, therefore, as to direct me how to accomplish my design; for I see no passage but that dark cavern through which I came: the servant told him, he must go through that house, and accordingly led him through a long entry, and out of the back door. He then walked a considerable way, and at last beheld another house more magnificent than the first, and the windows all open, discovering innumerable lamps burning in every room. Here he designed also to knock, but stepping on a little bank which commanded the parlour, and looking in, beheld a vast table in the middle of the room, of black marble, and on it, extended at full length, a man, or rather a monster, for, by his account, he could not be less than fourteen feet long, and ten or eleven round the body. This prodigious fabric lay as if sleeping, with his head on a book, and a sword by him, of a size answerable to the hand which it is supposed made use of it. This sight was more terrifying to our traveller than all

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the dark and dreary mansions he had passed thro' in his arrival to it, he resolved therefore not to enter into a place inhabited by people of that unequal stature, and made the best of his way back to the other house, where the same servant re-conducted, and informed him, that if he had knocked at the other door he would have seen company enough, but never could have returned; on which he desired to know what place it was, and by whom possessed? but the other replied, that these things were not to be revealed. He then took his leave, and by the same dark passage got into the vaults, and soon after, once more ascended to the light of the sun."

Ridiculous as this narrative appears, whoever seems to disbelieve it, is looked upon as a person of a weak faith.

The castle, has also the two walls which encompass it, and are broad enough for three persons to walk a-breast on, are all of free-stone, which is the only building in this island of that sort. Within the walls is a small tower adjoining to the castle, where formerly state prisoners were kept, but serves now for the store house for the Lord Derby's wines. It has a moat round it, and is a very strong place. On the other side of the castle is the governor's house, which is very commodious and spacious. Here is also a fine chapel, where divine service is celebrated, morning and afternoon, and several offices belonging to the court of Chancery.

The title of the King of Man was first waved by Thomas Earl of Derby, in the reign of Edward the Fourth, and his successors, following his example, have stiled themselves ever since Lords of Man and the Isles, but without any dimunition of authority, and in the act of parliament, by which possession and succession, in that family, when settled, the

the jura regalia were expressly mentioned and confirmed. The Lord is represented by his governor, who resides at Castletown, where he has a handsome house and competent salary. He presides in the court of Chancery, which is held every month; appeals are made to him from the courts of common law, from him to the Lord, and from the Lord to his Majesty in Council. The governor is sworn to execute his office as uprightly as he bears the white staff (which is the mark of his dignity) in his hand; the judges in civil and criminal affairs are two persons, called Demsters, chosen for their sagacity and perfect knowledge of the ancient customs of the country. In former times they had no written laws; but all depended upon tradition, according to the settled maxims of the Druids, and therefore they were stiled Breast Laws, and their judges received their title from the manner of which they executed their office, since whatever they deemed to be law was law; the oath they take is to do justice between party and party, equally, as the herring-bone lies between the two sides; in cases of great difficulty, they call to their assistance twenty-four ancient and brave men, who declare their sentiments as to the known customs, or, which is the same thing, the laws of the isle: from their unlocking these difficulties, and upon the old supposition of retaining in their breasts the jurisprudence of this country, they are stiled the Keys. When one of these dies, or resigns on account of age or infirmities, or is removed for any misdemeanor, the rest present two persons to the governor, out of which he chuses one, who is immediately sworn into office. Those who make up their judicature, compose likewise their legislature, or their great court of Tingwald, in which are present the governor, his council, the two demsters, and the

the twenty-four keys. This assembly, or parliament, is held in the middle of the isle, upon a hill, in the open air, and here all laws having received the concurrence of that assembly, and being assented to by the Lord, are published, and from thence derive their force.

As the civil, so the ecclesiastical government, is very regular and strict. The Bishop is appointed by the Lord, and approved by the King, and tho' no peer, acknowledges by statute the Archbishop of York for his primate, and with the clergy of his diocese, is summoned to the convocation of that province. He has a competent revenue, and a good house, with a convenient chapel in the parish of Kirk Michael, with large gardens, and pleasant walks, shaded with fruit and forest trees; which shews what might be done on this soil, and under this climate. He can from hence visit any part of his diocese, and return home the same day. There are likewise an archdeacon and seventeen parishes; of these there are two parsonages, which are worth about sixty pounds a year; the rest are vicarages of about twenty or twenty-five pounds. Besides these, the Bishop has two vicars-general, and the arch-deacon his official; they have likewise some public schools, in which persons are bred up in such learning as fits them for the ministry, but the design which one of the Earls of Derby formed of establishing an university here, never took place.

In conformity to this regular and national constitution, the island is divided into seventeen parishes, every one of these having its church and minister. In respect to civil affairs, it is again separated into six sheadings, each of which has its coroner, or, as they stile him, Anno, an officer equivalent to their Sheriff, and these attend the ting-wald,

wald, not in a legislative, but in a ministerial capacity. The Lord has also in every capacity his moor or moar, or bailiff, chosen annually, and who is answerable for the Lord's rents; and also a captain, who commands the militia, which consists of about seventeen hundred or two thousand men, besides the soldiers in the several garrisons and block-houses, who are in the Lord's pay, and commanded by officers of his appointing,

At the close of the last war, when it was judged highly necessary to take every method possible for the improvement of the public revenue, and removing the inconveniencies so long experienced from the clandestine commerce carried on from this island, brought on a treaty between the Lords of the Treasury and the Duke and Dukes of Athol, as proprietors, which being concluded, an act of parliament passed for confirming it, whereby in consideration of the sum of seventy thousand pounds, an absolute surrender was made to his Majesty of the Isle, Castle, and Peele of Man, and all the Lordships, &c.

This sale will no doubt be attended with the most beneficial consequences to the island, as some wholesome laws have been since enacted for the suppression of smugglers, and the encouragement of agriculture. Many other objects for the benefit of the inhabitants, we are assured, have been under the consideration of government. The wool and flax produced in this island, with a few necessary helps, might establish manufactures in a very flourishing state; and their fishery, if encouraged, might furnish a constant and active race of hardy seamen.

Was due encouragement given by the legislature with respect to these articles, the natives would
soon

soon be convinced of the wide difference between a fair and legal, and a contraband and illicit trade; so that in a short time, in all human probability, it would be rendered evident, that the conduct of the British ministry was perfectly prudent in their purchase, by which so many mischiefs were removed, and so many emoluments produced, both for the British nation and the people of this important island.

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UNITED STATES

FEDERAL MARITIME

COMMISSION

WALLS

C U R I O S I T I E S,
N A T U R A L A N D A R T I F I C I A L,
O F
W A L E S.

CURIOUS

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL

OF

WALLS

T H E

PRINCIPALITY of WALES.

THIS part of the island was called by the ancient Britons *Cambria*, and after the Saxons had established themselves in England, they drove the remainder of the natives to seek shelter among the mountains, in this corner of the island, and called it *Wallia*, and the people in their tongue, *Welch*; a word by which they used to denote nations or languages that were to them strange and unknown. That the Saxons gave them this name is evident, for the Welch themselves do not understand what the words *Wales* and *Welch* really mean, neither do they know any other name of their country or themselves, but *Cymry*, i. e. the first or old country; nor of their language, but *Cymreag*; in like manner, the country people know not what *England* or *English* mean, but commonly call the country, *Lloyger*; and the Englishmen *Saeson* instead of *Saxon*, (the *x* being no letter in their alphabet) and the English tongue they call *Saisenaeg*, i. e. the Saxon tongue; mean time the better sort of people throughout Wales speak English, and all judicial proceedings and law instruments are in this tongue, which is also in divers places the language of the pulpit.

In ancient records we find Wales divided into three parts, viz. North Wales, South Wales, and West Wales, containing fourteen shires, in which were then included Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, which have since been lopped off, and reckoned among those of England, where we have described them. The only divisions known now are,

SOUTH WALES containing

Cardiganshire,	Brecknockshire,
Glamorganshire,	Carmarthenshire,
Pembrokeshire,	Radnorshire.

NORTH WALES containing

Flintshire,	Denbeighshire,
Mereonithshire,	Montgomeryshire,
Carnarvonshire,	Anglesey.

The boundary betwixt England and this Principality is by the river Wye, which measures the length of all Wales, from Carleon upon Irk, to Holyhead in Anglesey, above one hundred miles, and its breadth from Sallow or Willowford upon the river Wye, to St. David's in Pembrokeshire, at least the same number of miles.

Though the inhabitants were obliged to retire among the mountains, they still enjoyed their own laws, lived under their own princes, and maintained their own liberties against all the designs and attempts of the English, till at last, in the year 1282, Llewellyn ap Gryffith, Prince of Wales, lost both his life and principality, to King Edward the First, who yet did not think himself safe, notwithstanding his victory seemed entire and absolute, for he observed the humour of the Welch to be wholly set against any foreign Prince, or Governor,
and

and was very hard put to it to settle himself in the secure possession of his new conquests till he entered upon this lucky expedient : His Queen being then pregnant, he sent for her to come immediately to Carnarvon ; and when she was delivered of her son, he summoned a meeting of the Welch Lords, and proffered them the young child for their Lord and Governor, who being a native of their own country, they readily swore obedience to, and since that time the eldest sons of the Kings of England have commonly been created Princes of Wales.

Wales was incorporated and united by a statute of the 27th of Henry VIII. by which all laws and liberties of England were to take place there, and all Welch laws, customs and tenures not agreeable to those of England to be abrogated ; officers of law are to keep courts in the English tongue, and the King of England was to have a Chancery and an Exchequer court at Brecknock and Denbeigh. By the same statute Wales was divided into twelve counties, each of which had the privilege of returning a knight, and every shire-town a burgess to parliament, except the town of Mereoneth. And by the 34th and 35th of the same reign, there were ordained four several circuits for the administration of Justice, in the said shires, each of which was to include three shires, so that the chief Justice of Chester has under his jurisdiction the three several shires of Flint, Denbeigh, and Montgomery. The shires of Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Anglesey, are under the Justices of North Wales. Those of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, have also their Justices ; as have likewise those of Radnor, Brecknock and Glamorgan : by the 18th of Queen Elizabeth, one other Justice Assistant was ordained to the former Justices, so that now every of the said
four

four circuits have two justices, viz. one Chief Justice and a second Justice Assistant.

It is remarked of the Welch in general, that since the Bible and Common-Prayer Book have been translated into the Welch tongue, pursuant to an order of Queen Elizabeth, no places adhered more strictly than Wales to the rubric and constitution of the church of England, both as to substance and form of worship: and likewise that since they have been incorporated with the English, they have approved themselves as loyal, hearty, and affectionate subjects of the state, as cordially devoted to their King, and as zealous in defence of their laws, liberties, and religion, as the best of their fellow subjects. It is also observed, that the Welch gentlemen are very hospitable, and the people in general, though very jealous of affronts and apt to take fire, yet are soon reconciled, and are most civil and obliging, especially to strangers. Their boast of the antiquities of their families has often afforded the satyrist a subject for his pen; however, no people have a greater right to plume themselves on their pedigree than the Welch gentry, as they have preserved it so entire for many ages, that they despise a pedigree that cannot be placed higher than the conquest.

Thus much for the Principality of Wales in general; let us now proceed to the description of the several shires, and first for those in South Wales, beginning with

RADNOR.

RADNORSHIRE,

In WELCH,

SIRVAESYVED.

IT is bounded on the east of Shropshire and Herefordshire, with Brecknockshire, and Cardiganshire on the south and west, and with Montgomeryshire. in North Wales, on the north. It is said to be twenty-nine miles in length and eighteen in breadth, and has an area of an hundred and eighty-five square miles.

The air is sharp and piercing; the east and south parts are well cultivated, and pretty fruitful in corn; but the soil elsewhere, especially in the north and west parts is so rocky and mountainous, that it is only fit to feed cattle and sheep, though it is well stored with woods and watered with rivulets, and in some places standing lakes. Their chief commodities are cheese and horses. The river Wye, which divides it from Brecknockshire, crosses the west angle of the county, and in its rapid course through the rocks, forms several cataracts, and receives the Ithon, Weverley, and other streams. It is parted from Shropshire by the river Ternd, but the river which it has peculiar to itself is the Ithon, into which run the Dulas, the Cloudock, and the Cameron: it rises amongst the hills
in

in the north side of the shire, and forming its course southward, falls into the river Wye, a little below Diffart, on the south-west side of the county, but after it has passed Llanadern it winds about so short, that it runs near six miles and a half distance from that town. In these rivers are plenty of salmon and other fish. It sends three members to parliament, one for the county and two for Radnor.

We shall join the great road to Aberistwith, which enters this county at

Presteign, an hundred and forty-nine miles and an half from London. It is called by the British *Lbanandras*, or *St. Andrews*. It is a well built town, and stands on the river Lug, in a rich and pleasant valley, near its entrance into Herefordshire. The town is well built, the streets well paved, and the assizes are held here. It owes its flourishing condition to Martin, Bishop of St. David's, by whose favour it increased to a considerable market town, and drew off great part of the trade from Radnor.

Rabjader-gwy, is a great cataract, or water-fall, of the river Wye, and near it, on the top of a hill, called Gwastedin, are three large heaps of stones, of that kind which are common upon the mountains of Wales, and called Karns, in some places there are confused piles, of no less than two hundred cart-loads. They are also frequent in the north of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and were no doubt intended generally as memorials for the dead, it being still a custom in several places to cast heaps of stones on the graves of robbers, self-murderers, and other malefactors, and is also the worst thing a man can express to an enemy, to wish that a *karn* be his monument; though before Christianity was planted here, men of the best qualities seem to have had such funeral piles.

Rabjadr-

Rabjadr-Wildernefs takes its name from a small inconsiderable town, and is famous among the Welch for the destruction of Vortigern, whose memory they detest, for his having invited the Saxons into Britain, and therefore they say that both he and his new built town, were both consumed by lightning.

New Radnor, an hundred and fifty-seven miles from London, is the shire-town, from whence the county takes its name. *Old Radnor*, called by the Welch *Maes-y-ved-ben*, and from its high situation, *Pencraig*, was laid in ashes by Rhys ap Griffyth, in the reign of King John; the buildings of the new town are not contemptible for these parts; they are mostly thatched after the manner of the country, and it was formerly defended by walls and a castle, and was again burnt down by the rebel Owen Glendower, who usurped the title of Prince of Wales, on the deposition of King Richard II. This greatly hurt the town, but the chief cause of its decay was the encouragement given to its neighbour, *Presteign*, as before mentioned. The castle stood in a nook of the river Somergil, just by the cataract of *Rbajadargwy*, of which nothing remains but a deep trench cut out of a rock, on one side of the castle yard. The town stands in a fruitful valley, at the bottom of a hill, where abundance of sheep are fed. Queen Elizabeth granted it a charter, with large privileges, and it is governed by a bailiff and two aldermen, who are chosen yearly.

Knighton, six miles from Presteign, is a well-built town, situate in a valley on the river Teme, over which it has a bridge. Here is a market, well served with cattle, corn, iron-ware, hops, salt, linen, woollen-cloth, and other commodities; it is greatly resorted to, and carries on a good trade.

B R E C K N O C K S H I R E

TAKES its name from the Welch *Brycheinog*, or *Breckiniauc*. It is bounded with Radnorshire on the north, from which it is divided by the river Wye; Herefordshire on the east; Glamorganshire on the south and south-west; Caermarthenshire and part of Cardiganshire on the west. Its length is computed to be thirty-five miles, its breadth thirty-four, and the area seven hundred and seventy square miles.

The county is mountainous, except on the north side, so that it is not very improperly called *Breakneckshire*, but it is intermixed with a great number of pleasant and fruitful vales and plains, which produce plenty of corn; and as for cattle, they send great herds every year to England, from the mountains. The air is very mild, except on the hills, where it is sharp, but wholesome.

Its chief rivers are the Usk, the Wye, the Yrvon; the *Usk* is called in British *Wyſk*, i. e. water; it comes from the Black Mountains on the south-west side of the county, and from thence runs northward till it reaches Tre-castle, after which it winds towards the east, passing by the town of Brecknock, and leaves this county a little below Crickhowel; the Usk runs through the middle of it, but the Wye only waters the north side of it, and at Haye it leaves it, and enters Herefordshire; the Yrvon
rises

rises among the hills on the north-west side of the county, from whence it runs south towards Llangamauh, and from thence turns to the north-east, falling into the Wye at Bealt. These, and the lesser rivulets are also stored with fish, but particularly the Usk and the Wye, which abound with salmon and trout.

This county sends two members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the town of Brecknock.

Brecknock, or *Brecon*, is the capital and almost the centre of the county. It is situate at the confluence of the rivers Hondwy and Usk, over which it has a good stone bridge, and from thence the Britons called it *Aber Hondly*; the town is well built, compact, and the assizes are held in it; it is very ancient, and was inhabited in the time of the Romans, as appears from the several coins of their Emperors, and from Roman bricks often turned up by the plough, in a square camp near it, with this inscription, LEG. II. AVG.

In the reign of William Rufus, Bernard Newmarch having conquered this county, erected a stately castle here, which was repaired by the Breoses and Bohuns: and King Henry VIII. founded a collegiate church here. The town is governed by two bailiffs, fifteen aldermen, two chamberlains, two constables, a town-clerk, two serjeants, and other inferior officers. It is pretty well inhabited, has some share in the woollen manufacture, and its markets are well supplied with cattle, corn and other provisions.

About two miles east of Brecknock, is a famous pool, or meer, near three miles over, called Brecknock-meer. It abounds so with perch, tench, and eel, that they say it is commonly two thirds water and one third fish; the fishermen take them with
their

their coracles, the same as we mentioned at Shrewsbury. The people here have a great many fables which they relate of this lake; the best of them is, That a certain river, called *Lbeweni*, runs through it, and keeps its colour, in the mid-channel, distinguished from the water of the lake, and as they say, never mingles with it: they also affirm that a city formerly stood here, but that by the judgment of God for the sins of its inhabitants, it sunk into the earth, and the water came up in its place. It is remarkable, that the great Mr. *Camden* has given credit to this story, with some little variations, and thinks it to be the old city *Howndium*, mentioned by *Ptolemy*. In the middle of the road near Brecknock, is a most remarkable piece of antiquity, called *the Maiden Stone*, in British *Maeny y Morynnion*; it is a rude pillar, six feet high, two feet broad, and six inches thick; on one side are the figures of a man and woman, in an ancient habit, but whether it be a British or Roman is not certain.

Bealt, *Eulbt*, or *Built*, is a pleasant town on the river Wye. It was fortified with a castle, which was demolished by Rice ap Griffith, and rebuilt by the Brefoes and Mortimers. In 1690, a considerable part of the town being on that side of the street of the river Wye was totally destroyed by an accidental fire.

Hay, in British *Tregelbi*, in English, *Hafely*, or *Hafleton*, is a good town, on the banks of the Wye, and the borders of Herefordshire. From the great number of coins which have been found there, and some ruins of walls, it is supposed to have been well known to the Romans. It was burnt by Owen Glendower in his passage through these parts. This rebel sheltered himself among the mountains of this county, and the people still shew several little refuges of his in the mountains, whither

Windham Castle, Berkshire.





whither he retreated, and from whence again he made such bold excursions into England, as to put Henry IV. to very great difficulties.

We shall close our account of this county with the words of a very ingenious author, on a charitable institution founded here :

“ There has been lately a society instituted in Brecknockshire, for purposes so rational in themselves, so laudable, because so public-spirited, in their intention, that I cannot easily find words to testify the satisfaction their establishment has given me, as I make not any doubt of their success, or, in consequence of that, of other societies rising gradually up, in all the different counties, with like views. It is formed on a plan that at once preserves equality, and excites emulation amongst its members : all of whom preside in their turns, and contribute to the expence employed in the advancement of the general interest. Their views are, to encourage agriculture in all its branches ; to introduce the linen and to extend the woollen manufacture ; amend roads, and make new ones ; and, in a word, to cherish and support industry of every kind. If we consider this in one light, (proceeds the author) it is not only a well-judged, but a most extensive charity, reaching, not simply to the present generation, but to the latest posterity : if viewed in another, it is a most perfect academy ; where, by a communication of their separate lights, the whole body gradually acquires a treasure of solid and practical science. At the same time it may, and indeed it ought, to be regarded as an admirable improvement of general policy, calculated to advance the welfare of the community. Look upon it any way, consider it in what light you will, on the first appearance, and closest inspection, it is still prudent, useful, and amiable.

amiable. It holds out encouragement and protection to the poor ; it rewards assiduity and application in the active ; it visibly promotes the encrease and extension of property by the surest means ; it provides for the instruction even of the most learned, by bringing every profitable proposal to the test of experiment, which can alone secure certainty ; and it guards such as are less knowing from injuring themselves by improper pursuits, through the premiums they give upon such methods of improving as they know may be carried on to profit."

GLAMORGANSHIRE

LIES in the diocese of St. David's, and part of Llandaff, and is a maritime county, having the Severn Sea, or Bristol Channel, on the south ; Monmouthshire on the east ; Caermarthenshire on the west ; and Brecknockshire on the north.

The Welch give it various names, as *Glatb-morgan*, &c. from which it is probably enough supposed to have been formerly under the government of some Prince, or Abbot, of the name of Morgan ; though there are some who chuse to derive the name from the British word *Mor* or *Sea*, because it lies along the Severn. It is computed to be forty-five miles in length, twenty-one in breadth, and contain six hundred and seventy square miles.

The

The air on the north side of the county where it is mountainous, is very sharp, by reason of the long continuance of the snow on the hills, but on the south side of it it is mild and agreeable, consequently the soil on the north side of the county is but indifferent,* whereas the farther it advances towards the south, it is not only more level, but more populous, and fitter for cultivation.

* *Llandaff*, though a city, and an episcopal see, whole Bishop, it is said, had formerly the title of Archbishop, yet returns no members to parliament, has no market, (at least a very poor one, on Tuesday) nor fair, and is of no manner of consideration, unless on account of its cathedral, which is a fine superb structure, and though built six hundred and forty years ago, by Bishop Urban, is still in a very good condition, with a neat choir; yet for seven hundred years before that time, the only cathedral it had was a poor sorry building, about twenty feet long and ten broad, without either bell or steeple, nor indeed has the present any middle steeple, as all cathedrals besides have, except Bangor and Exeter; however, there are at the west two towers, though not of equal height and uniformity in structure; the north-west tower, in which hang five bells, is the highest, as well as most beautiful, it being an hundred and five feet in height, and the other only eighty-nine. The length of the whole fabric, from east to west, including the walls, is two hundred and sixty-three feet and an half, of which an hundred and ten feet is from the west door to the choir, the length from the choir door to the altar is seventy-five feet, and from thence to the upper end of St. Mary's chapel sixty-five feet, the breadth of the body and side aisles is sixty-five feet, equal to which is supposed to be the height from the floor to the top of the compass work of the roof, it being fifty-four feet

to the top of the middle aisle, above the pillars. There is no cross aisle in this church as there is in all other cathedrals of England and Wales; the parishes in its diocese, which contains part of Monmouthshire, as well as this county, are an hundred and seventy-seven; whereof ninety-eight are impropriations, and it has one Archdeaconry, viz. Llandaff.

This city, which also stands on the river *Taffe*, as the Welch name signifies, is supplied with provisions from Caerdiff. The poverty of this see is ascribed to Dunstan or Kitchen, one of its Bishops, who is said to have so dilapidated the revenue in the the time of Henry VIII. that it is scarce able to maintain his successors: the see is as ancient as the suppression of the Pelagian heresey, by the two Gallic Bishops, Germanus and Lupus, who were the first that built the cathedral, in the 180.

Cardiff, the capital town of the shire, lies in the great road to St. David's. It is the assize town, and called in British *Caerdyb*. It has a bridge over the Tavey or Taff, a pleasant river which descends from the mountains, and running through a most agreeable vale, falls into the sea, four miles below it. It was fortified with walls and a castle by the Conqueror, Fitz Haymon, who, with his Norman Knights, beat Rear-hesus, Prince of Wales, out of his country. He made it both a seat of war and a court of justice. Where, besides a standing army of choice soldiers, twelve Knights appeared, and each of them were obliged to defend their several stations, notwithstanding which, in a few years, one Ivor Bach, a little, but stout Briton, who lived in the mountains, came therewith a band of soldiers, privately by night, and seized the castle, carrying off Fitz Haymon's grand-son;

grandson, William Earl of Gloucester, together with his wife and son, and retained them prisoners till he had received satisfaction for all injuries. Robert Curthose, eldest son of William the Conqueror, whose eyes had been put out by his brother, to defeat all his hopes of succeeding to the crown, was committed prisoner to this castle, where he died in an old age.

This is a pretty large well built town, reckoned the most beautiful in all South Wales, but though two parishes, it has only one church, the other having been ruined by the civil wars. It is an ancient town corporate, governed by a Constable of the Castle, who is the Earl of Pembroke, or his deputy, two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, and as many capital burghesses, a steward, town-clerk, &c. and has a court of record every fortnight; it is well-frequented, has a good trade with Bristol, and plentiful markets. It gives title of Baron to the Earl of Pembroke. The bailiffs, who are chose on Michaelmas-day by the majority of the aldermen and burghesses, are the only judges of the said court of record, and justices of the peace. The town, which has two plentiful markets, and fairs for corn, cattle, sheep, horses, and swine, lies in a level soil, fit for tillage and pasture; and at three or four miles distance, is encompassed with pleasant hills, which render an agreeable prospect. Without the east gate there is a large suburb called *Crockerton*; without the north gate stands the White-Friars; and without the west gate a small suburb adjoining to the Black-Friars, wherein is built the castle, which is a strong, stately, spacious edifice, where the audit is held for the estate of the Earl of Pembroke.

Though the Welch coast is generally foul and dangerous, and it has never, it seems, been well surveyed, yet there is a good road before this

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place

place, and the course to it from the Flat Holmes, or Hung-road, by Bristol, is north-west.

Off of Cardiff Point, about three miles from the mouth, are two small but pleasant islands, pretty close together; one of them called Barry, (which gave name to the family of the Earls of Barrymore, in Ireland) where is a narrow chink, says Giraldus Cambrensis, to which, if the ear be laid, one hears a noise like the works of a smith's forge and shop; but the author of the *Addenda to Camden*, says, this noise is heard at Warmshead Point, a good way farther to the west, and that it is occasioned by the motion of the sea under the hollow rock of this promontory.

Neath, in British, *Nedk*, two hundred and one miles and an half from London, is a port where the coal trade is pretty considerable, the neighbouring hills affording a great plenty. The town is ancient, and governed by a portreeve, chosen annually, and sworn by the deputy-constable of the castle, which stands on the opposite side of the river Neath, over which there is a bridge.

On an eminence, near Neath, is a beautiful seat belonging to Herbert Mackworth, Esq. which affords a delightful prospect of the surrounding country.

Swansey, two hundred and five miles from London, is another sea-port noted for its coal trade. The town is ancient, large, clean, and tolerably well built, and carries on the greatest trade of any town in the county. It is situated on the river Twye or Taw, and has a market well supplied with all necessaries, which makes it greatly resorted to by the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns and villages.

The name *Sweinsey* is said to have been given it by the English, from the porpoises, or sea-hogs,
and

and *Abertawvi* by the Britons, from the river that runs by it. There are lately mineral waters found out at Swanfey, which are reported to be of great efficacy in fluxes, and hemorrhages of all sorts, consumptions if not too far gone, diabetes, palsey, and many other disorders.

At *Newton*, a little village on the west side of the Ogmore, is a well, which is almost empty at high tide, but flows at ebb ready to run over. *Polybeus* takes notice of such a fountain at Cadiz, and gives this reason for it, viz. That the air, being deprived of its usual vent, returns inward, by which means the veins of the spring being stopped, the water is kept back; and so on the other hand, the water leaving the shore, those veins or natural aqueducts are freed from all obstructions, so that the water springs plentifully.

Caerphilly Castle is one of the noblest ruins of ancient architecture in the whole island. It stands in a moorish bottom, not far from the Rhymny, on the east side of the county, and is larger than any castle in England, that of Windsor only excepted. Its present remains give an idea of its former beauty. The round tower is esteemed as great a curiosity as the celebrated leaning tower of Pisa in Italy; it is split in the middle, and one half falling quite down, the other half leaning so as to over-hang its basis more than nine feet.

On a mountain called *Kevn-bryn*, there is a monument of a vast unwrought stone, supposed not less than twenty tons, supported by six or seven others of not more than four feet high, set round in a circle, to bear up the great one, being all of the mill-stone kind. The great one was formerly much bigger, there having been, by report, several tons broke off to make mill-stones. The carriage and fixing this stone is plainly the effect of human art and industry.

CAER-

Caermardin, or Carmarthenshire.

In W E L C H,

K A E R V Y R D H I N.

THIS county, and those of Pembroke and Cardigan, were usually called by the English *West Wales*. It is bounded on the east by the shires of Brecknock and Glamorgan; the Severn Sea or St. George's Channel on the south; Pembrokehire on the west; and Cardiganshire on the north, from which it is separated by the river Tivy.

It is computed to be forty miles in length, twenty-seven in breadth, and has an area of eight hundred and sixty nine square miles.

The air here is reckoned milder and wholesomer than in most of the neighbouring counties, and the soil being not so rocky and mountainous, is more fruitful, especially in corn and grass, coals and lime, and it is pretty well clothed with wood and watered with rivers.

The chief of these are the Towy, the Cothy, and the Tave. The Towy, from which the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with fowl and fish, especially salmon, comes into the north-east side of this county, especially from Cardiganshire, where it
rises.

rises, and running south and south-west through the county, falls into the English Channel, about eight miles below Carmarthen. The Cothy rises on the north side of Carmarthenshire, and runs south till it joins the Towy, about five miles above Carmarthen. The Tave, or Tivy, rises in Cardiganshire, but soon becomes the boundary betwixt that county and this, the north-west side of which it waters till joined by the river Keach, after which it parts this county from Pembrokeshire. It sends two members to Parliament, like the rest of the counties of Wales, viz. one knight for the shire, and one burges for the shire and assize town of Carmarthen.

The great road to Pembroke, enters this county at

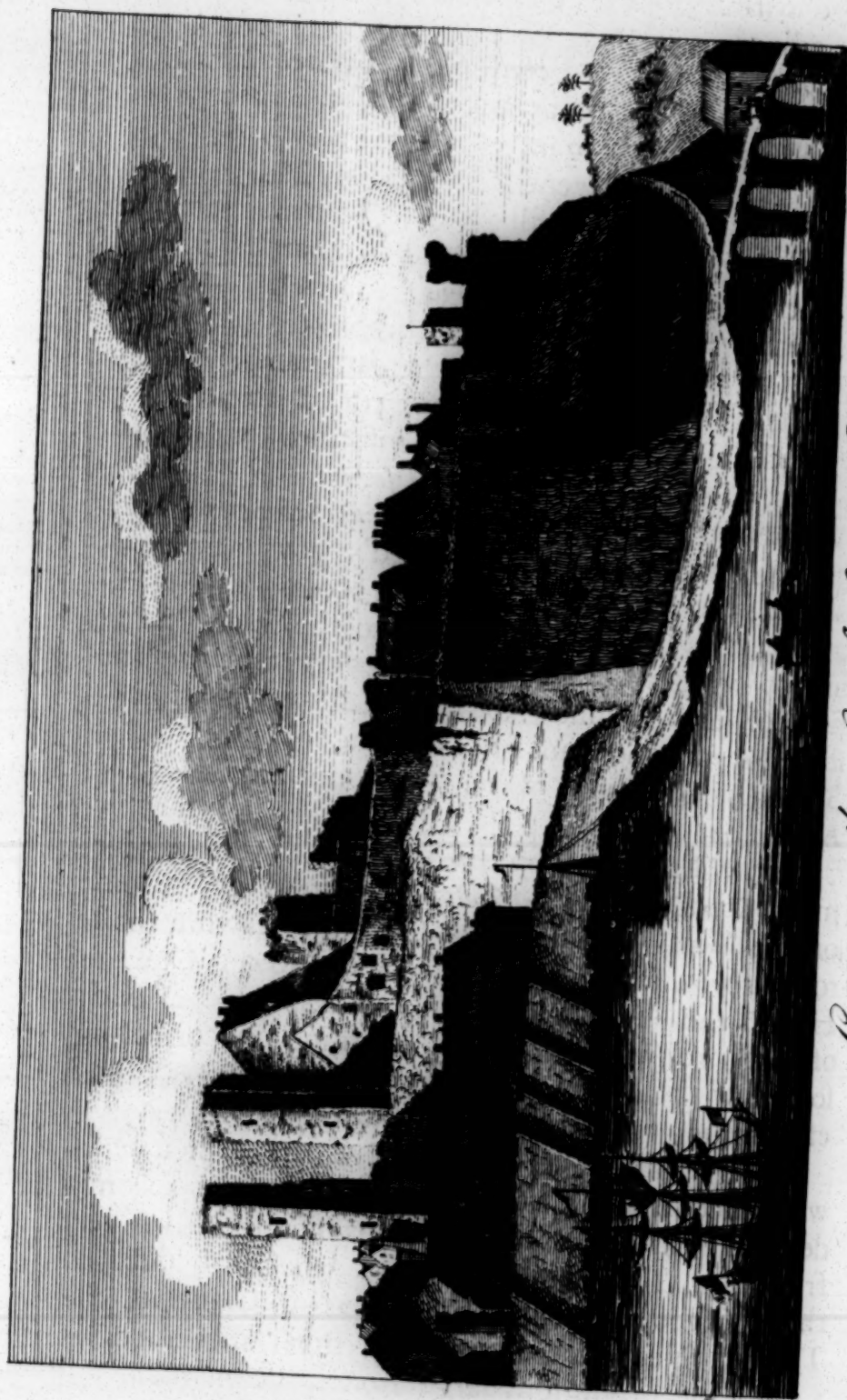
Lanidover, an hundred and eighty-two miles from London, or *Lhan ym ddrfry*, as it is called in the Welch, from the confluence of rivers; it stands near the river Towy, which *Ptolemy* calls *Tobius*, is a pretty fair bailiwick, and town corporate, that had once a good castle, which was demolished long since, as *Camden* says, by Howel ap Rhys, out of mere spight to the English. It is governed by a bailiff and twelve burgeses, of which last rank are all the freeholders. St. Mary's, its parish-church, stands at a little distance upon a hill; not far from the east end of which, Roman bricks have been dug up, and other marks found of Roman antiquity; and there is a very remarkable Roman way that runs between the church and Lhan Brân, the seat of the Gwyhs.

Carmarthen, two hundred and eight miles from London, is the *Maridunum* of *Ptolemy*, and the *Maridunum* of *Antonius*. It is situate upon the river Towy, over which it has a large fair stone bridge, and is a place venerable for its antiquity, being excellently fortified (says *Giraldus*) with brick walls, which are yet partly standing on the noble river of
Towy,

Towy, which is only navigable for ships of small burden, because there is a bed of sand before the mouth of it. It was made a borough in the 38th year of Henry VIII. by the name of mayor, burgeses and commonalty, by which charter there was to be a mayor and twenty burgeses, (now called common-councilmen) but the council at present consists of a mayor and nineteen common-council, the other chief officers are a recorder and town-clerk, who by the said charter hold a court every fortnight, and may sue for any sum whatever. By this charter two or three persons were to be annually elected out of sixteen burgeses, or aldermen, one to serve a mayor, and the other two to serve the office of bailiffs, or sheriffs, who, with the mayor and aldermen wear scarlet gowns, and other ensigns, on all solemn occasions; they are attended by a sword-bearer and a cap of maintenance, and two mace-bearers.

The town was formerly fortified, but the walls are not now to be seen; it had also a very strong castle, and anciently looked upon as the capital of Wales, the ancient Britons having made it the seat of their parliaments, or assemblies of wise men, who made their laws. This town is famous for the birth of the British prophet, Merlin,, whose great knowledge obtained him the name of a conjuror; he flourished in the year 480; and about one mile from Carmarthen, on the road side, almost opposite to the Bishop of St. David's palace, is a noted hill, covered with wood, to which it is said the prophet often retired, that he might pursue his studies without interruption. The town is well-built and populous, the inhabitants polite, and celebrated for their industry and attention to trade. The surrounding country is exceedingly fertile, and abounds in corn, and fine meadows, which feeds a great number of cattle. It is also plentifully supplied





Caermarthen Castle South Wales.

plied with fish from its river, and fowl, &c. from the adjacent country.

Lban Newyrb, or *Newburch*, is noted for being the residence of a great ancestor of the Cromwells, viz. William ap Morgan, one of the privy-council to King Henry the Seventh, whose son, Morgan Williams, marrying the sister of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, had by her Sir Richard Williams, who changed his sur-name to Cromwell, and was the father of Sir Henry Hinchinbroke, the grandfather of Sir Oliver, and the great grand-father of the Protector: it is also noted for a stone pillar erected in the highway, and inscribed with these words, *Sepulcrum severini filii severi*.

Not far from the above is *Brouy Scawen*, where, in the year 1692, two shepherd's boys discovered no less than two hundred Roman coins, at the entrance of a spacious camp, called the Gaer, buried in two very rude leaden boxes, very near the surface of the ground; they were all of silver, and some of the most ancient Roman coins we find in Britain; the latest were of Domitian Cos. XV. A. D. 91.

Below Talcharn, on the bank of the Tave, formerly stood *Ty gwin ar Dau*, or, the White House on the Tau, so called because built of white haffe rods, for a summer-house. Here Howel Dha, or Howel the Good, Prince of Wales, gave a body of laws to his people, by reforming or correcting some of the old laws, abolishing others, and establishing new in their stead.

Not far off, at *Kilmaen Lbwyd*, an earthen vessel was discovered in 1607, which contained a considerable quantity of Roman coins of imbossed silver, from the time of Commodus, who first debased their silver to the tribuneship of Claudius the Third. Near this place, on a great mountain, is a circle of prodigious large stones, very much like those

those of Stonehenge, in Wiltshire, or rather like the Rollrich-stones in Oxfordshire; the people call it Breearth Arthur, or King Arthur's Throne, but without any propriety.

PEMBROKE SHIRE,

In WELCH,

BERNVRO, OR PENBROSHIRE,

IS more of a maritime county than any other in Wales, it being encompassed all round with the Irish Sea or St. George's Channel, except on the east, where it joins to Carmarthenshire, and on the north-west of Cardiganshire. It is the most extreme west part of Wales, and lies nearest to Ireland of any of its counties. Its length is computed to be thirty-three miles, its breadth twenty-eight, with an area of five hundred and twenty square miles. The air of it is better than common to parts that are so much exposed to the sea, and the soil is fruitful. Its few mountains, which are chiefly in the north-east part, have indifferent good pasture for cattle and sheep, but the parts near the sea abound with

with rich meadows and good corn. Its other commodities are goats, fish, fowl, particularly excellent falcons, called Perigrins, marle, pit-coal, and culm, which is the dust of the coal, and when mixed with a third of mud, or slimy dirt made up into balls, makes a sweet and durable fire, with very little smoak, though wet. *Giraldus's* character of this county is, that it affords plenty of wheat, and is well served with sea-fish, and imported wine, and that by its nearness of Ireland it enjoys a wholesome air.

It is well watered with fresh rivers, for besides the Teivi, which parts it from Cardiganshire, are the Cletby and the Dougledye. The Cletby rises at the foot of Worennny-vaur-hill, from whence it runs for most part south, till it joins with the Dougledye, and falls into Milford Haven. The Dougledye rises near the middle of the shire, and bending toward the south-west, joins the Childew, (or Sword) a little above Redbaxton; after which it turns more to the south-east, and passes by Haverfordwest, in its way to the river Cletby.

That part of the county beyond Milford-haven, called *Rbos*, which in the Welch signifies a large green plain, is inhabited by the descendants of the Flemings, planted there by King Henry I. to keep the Welch in awe, who often endeavoured to turn them out, but they always kept their footing. They were ever, says *Giraldus*, much addicted to the business of cloathing and merchandize, and faithful to the crown of England, and their language also being nearer to ours than the Welch, the latter called it *Little England beyond Wales*.

This county lies in the diocese of St. David's, and has this special privilege of sending one more member to parliament than any of the Welch counties, viz. one for the county, one for Haverfordwest, and one for the town of Pembroke.

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The great road to St. David's, enters this county at Llanguedo, and passes through

Haverfordwest, two hundred and fifty-six miles from London, in Welch *Hwl-fordb*; it stands in a very uneven situation, but it is a populous and trading town, with plentiful markets, a commodious quay for ships of burden, and a custom-house; it has a good stone bridge over the river Dougledye, which leads to Prendergast.

According to tradition, this town was walled and fortified formerly with a rampire and strong castle, on the north side, by the Earls of Clare, which were demolished in the last civil war. It is an incorporate town and county of itself, governed by a mayor and aldermen, sheriff, common-council, and justices of the peace; it enjoys many privileges and immunities, contains three parish churches, and the assizes are held, and the county goal kept here. Near the town are a number of gentlemen's seats, which contribute to the agreeableness of its situation.

From Haverford to St. David's, the country begins to look dry, barren and mountainous.

St. David's, two hundred and seventy-two miles from London, stands on the most western promontory of all Wales, which extends with a prodigious front into the Irish Sea, commonly called St. David's-head. The town is called by the Welch, *Tydewi*, from the Archbishop Devi or Davies, who translated the Archepiscopal see hither from Carlcon, in the days of King Arthur, and won a great victory over the Saxons, having ordered every one of his soldiers to place a leek in his cap, for the sake of distinction, the see being transferred to Dole in Brittany, became only a Bishopric. In the year 808 this town was laid in ashes by the West Saxons; and about an hundred years after that destroyed by the Danes, who returned about

993, putting the then Bishop Morgeny, or Urgeny to the sword. In 1077 and 1089, some foreigners landed here in great numbers, and first plundered, and then burnt it. From these circumstances, it appears to have been formerly a city of good account, fortified with a castle and walls; at present it is little worthy of the traveller's notice, except for its cathedral, which is a venerable, and has been a beautiful building. It was erected in the reign of King John, and dedicated to St. Andrew and St. David. The west end, or body of the church, is tolerable; the choir is kept neat; the south aisle without the choir, and the Virgin Mary's chapel, which make the east end of the church, are in a manner demolished, and the roofs of both fallen in.

There have been a great many eminent persons buried here, besides such whose monuments are defaced by time. Here is St. David's monument, to whom the church is dedicated, the monument of the Earl of Richmond, as also of the famous Owen Tudor: here are also four antient monuments of Knights-templars, known by their figures lying cross-legged, but their names are not ascertained; and there are six several monuments of Bishops, who presided over this church, besides St. David.

This Saint, they tell us, was uncle to King Arthur; that he lived to an hundred and forty-six years of age, being born in the year 496, and died in 652; that he was Bishop of this church sixty-five years; that he built twelve monasteries, and performed abundance of miracles.

The town is situated about a mile from the sea, and Ireland, which is forty miles distant, may be seen from its head in a clear day. At the extreme point of the promontory, are those rocks so terrible to mariners, called the *Bishop and his Clerks*, which are resorted to every April by great flights of birds
of

of several kinds, till August, when they leave the place; they constantly come and go off in the night time, and commonly visit here about Christmas, stay only a week, where they go off and come no more, till breeding time. Among them are the piffins and hurry-birds, which breed in holes like rabbits, and are caught in nets; some of them breed on the bare rocks, without any nest.

On this coast, near *Stachpool Bosher*, is a pool called *Bossharton-meer*, so deep, that it is said to be unfathomable; it bubbles, foams, and makes a noise before a storm, that they say is heard above ten miles; it is supposed to have a subterraneous communication with the sea.

Pembroke, two hundred and fifty-six miles from London, is the county town, situate in a very pleasant part of Wales, at the innermost and eastern creek of Milford-haven, it is well built, has two parishes, and two fine bridges over the river Creek. It was formerly fortified by a wall, which had three gates and several towers, as also with a castle, erected on a rock, in which King Henry the Seventh was born, but they are all now gone to decay.

The town is incorporated by the name of a mayor, aldermen, and burgessees; it has a custom-house and proper officers, and the town is well inhabited by a number of gentlemen, merchants, and others, and carry on such an extensive commerce, that it is said, there are near two hundred sail of ships belonging to it.

Milford-haven having been thought a proper situation for a public dock; in the year 1737, a petition of several merchants of London was presented to the House of Commons, setting forth, "That this harbour is a safe and commodious one, and capable of receiving, at all times, the whole royal navy and trade of Great Britain; and is most conveniently

veniently situated for the resort and security of merchant-ships, when they cannot enter into the English Channel, and for the sending and relieving of cruizers, from time to time, upon proper stations in the ocean; and for the immediate repairing and refitting such cruizers, in case of damage: that ships may proceed from the said harbour into the ocean, and return from thence with almost any wind, by taking a proper advantage of the strong currents, and in a great deal less time than what is usually employed in sailing with the most favourable wind from Portsmouth to the Land's End: that the said harbour may, in a very short time, at a moderate expence, be rendered defensible and secure against any attack: that a dock-yard might be established there, and any number of ships, and of any rate, rebuilt, careened, repaired, and fitted for sea, with the greatest convenience and expedition; and that plenty of proper materials for the construction of ships abounds in the adjacent counties. And therefore praying the House to make such provision relative thereto, as its nature and importance may appear to require."

This petition was referred to a committee; and, upon the report, an address was resolved to his Majesty, to appoint a survey of the said harbour. It was accordingly surveyed in November 1757, by Lieutenant Colonel Bastide, Director of Engineers.

In the succeeding session of parliament, the report, plans, and estimates for fortifying Milford-haven, by Lieutenant-Colonel Bastide, were referred to a committee; and the sum of their report was, "That it had been proved upon the fullest concurring evidence, that the entrance into the harbour of Milford is attended with no natural disadvantage or extraordinary difficulty: that the mouth

mouth of the harbour is incapable, from the width and form of it, of being effectually fortified at any expence: that the river of Nailand is capable of being secured against the passage of any enemy: that the road from the mouth of the harbour is in distance about eight miles, and in all respects a safe road for ships of any size: that ships of any size may sail from the mouth to Nailand in one tide, and can get from thence to sea again, with any wind, in another: that above Nailand there is a safe lying for the trade and whole navy of Great Britain; ships having there from eight to ten fathoms at low water, and a full security against every inconvenience and danger: that the fortifying the passage between Nailand, Paterchurch, and West Lanion Points, would be nearly as great an advantage to the trade and navy of Great Britain, as the fortifying the mouth would have been: that if it should be thought proper hereafter to establish a yard and docks for the building and equipping fleets at Milford, no place can, from the nature, situation, soil, and a general concurrence of all necessary local circumstances, be more fitted for such a design.

“ And that, if a proper use were at length made of this most valuable, though so long neglected harbour, the distressful delays too often embarrassing and disappointing this nation in her naval operations, might be in a great measure happily removed, to the infinite relief and enlargement of this kingdom, in the means of improving its naval force, the necessary progress, and free exertion of which, is now so unhappily and so frequently restrained and frustrated by the want of a harbour, situated as Milford-haven is, and framed by nature with the same local advantages.”

Upon this report ten thousand pounds were granted towards carrying on the works for fortifying

tifying and securing the harbour of Milford, and an act passed for that purpose.

We are now to pass round Milford-haven, in order to enter St. Bride's Bay, into which ships are often forced by stress of weather, and where they might meet with more safety, if some small sums were properly laid out, in perfecting what nature has begun, and prosecuted pretty far too, in several places. A good pier, carried out a sufficient distance from the promontory, called Burrow-head, would make Gold-top road very safe, in between three and four fathom water. To the north-west lies Solvach-bay, which might be converted into an harbour for small vessels, though now dangerous, hardly known, and of little use. The placing sea-marks on those hitherto terrible rocks, the Horse and Horse-shoe, would make the passage safe thro' Ramsey Sound; and possibly all these advantages might be procured for less than a thousand pounds. These would not only prove a great benefit to navigation, and remove the reproaches cast in general on this coast, but be likewise very serviceable to the adjacent country, where coal mines actually are, and lead and copper mines may, and would be wrought, if these harbours were in better order; to say nothing of what might probably arise from taking seals, porpoises, &c. which are here in abundance; and not to dwell on another obvious topic, that this whole bay lies in the bosom of a country which has plenty of provisions, and where the people are naturally inclined enough to industry, if industry would produce any thing; which is the very end that, by these emendations, would be certainly attained.

Cridach Road, lying to the east of Cardigan Island, is tolerable for small vessels, with a good outlet; which is the reason it has been sometimes frequented in time of war by French privateers. A
small

small pier at Cridach, might make a safe port for vessels employed in the herring fishery. The coast is very foul, and consequently dangerous, along the shore of Merionethshire, as high as Sarn Badrig, or Patrick's Causeway, which is a ledge of rocks very narrow and steep; and being many years ill laid down in the charts, occasioned many wrecks. This seems to countenance the tradition of the natives, that all this bay was formerly land, and was denominated *Cantreff Gwaelod*, but was swallowed by the sea in the beginning of the sixth century.

About two leagues to the north-east of this ledge of rocks commences that famous road, held inferior to none in Britain, called *St. Tudwals*, from an island on which are the remains of an old chapel, dedicated to that Saint. This road, corruptly called *Stidwells*, in an ancient author stiled *the fair and pleasant Studdalls*, is in reality a very extraordinary and commodious place, so extensive as to hold any number of ships, well defended by the high lands of Carnarvonshire on one side, and by *Ynys Tudwall* and a smaller island from the sea on the other; the water deep, and the outlet easy. By running a pier of stone from Penryhn Du Point to the northward, a good dry harbour might be made for small vessels; and there are veins of lead and copper ore on the adjacent coast.

Keiriad, Aberdaron, and Porthorian Roads, lie on the adjacent coast, and afford nothing remarkable.

Portbdinllyn and *Nerbyn*, are two small ports defended by piers, which are useful for covering such vessels as are employed in the herring-fishery. There is little room to doubt, that if commerce once flourished, and the inhabitants grew wealthy, it would be found very practicable to help the defects

fects of nature by art, so as to render several of these havens capable of receiving ships of burden.

From Milford Haven, great quantities of excellent oysters are exported for Holland and other places.

Tenby, or *Tenbirgh*, two hundred and forty-seven miles from London, called in British *Din-beckepyskod*, from its plenty of fish. It is situated on a promontory, which extends into what is commonly called the Severn Sea, and was formerly strengthened with a castle belonging to the Earl of Pembroke; from whence Earl Jasper, and his nephew, Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII. made their escape beyond the seas, in the reign of Edward the IVth, with some difficulty. *Camden* says, it was in his time a neat town, strongly walled, much noted for its harbour, and governed by a mayor and bailiff. It was formerly of great note for its fishery, to which it owes its rise; but as the people grew wealthy, they came to contemn this laborious and dangerous occupation, so that in the last century, the place on which they caught great quantities of cod, haddocks, ling, conger, and bream, was no longer known, the name of it only, viz. *Wills-marsh*, being preserved by tradition. The town is good, and some thousand chaldron of coals and culm, are shipped from hence. On the shore there are very large quantities of iron-stone, and black marble, of which *Stackpool-house*, or *Stackpool-court*, the seat of *John Campbell, Esq. of Calder*, is entirely built.

CARDIGANSHIRE,

IN WELCH,

SÎR Aberteivi,

IS bounded on the north by Merioneth and Montgomeryshires ; on the south by Pembroke and Carmarthenshires ; on the east by Radnor and Brecknockshires ; and is watered on the west by the Irish Sea. Its length is computed to be forty miles, its breadth eighteen, and its area six hundred and forty-six square miles. Its air varies as the soil does, on the south and south-west parts, which are more on a level than Wales generally is. The air is mild and pleasant, and the soil very fruitful, but the northern and eastern parts, as they are a continued ridge of mountains, so compared with the rest, they are both barren and bleak, yet in the worst parts of the shire there is pasture, in which are bred flocks of sheep and great herds of cattle ; and in the vallies are several large lakes. Coals and other fuel are scarce, but there are several rich lead mines, the ore whereof often appears
above

above ground, and some there are which produce silver. Here is plenty of river and sea-fish, and of fowl, both tame and wild; nor is there any want of corn; but as for lime to manure the ground, they are obliged to fetch it from Carmarthenshire. This county is so full of cattle, that some call it the nursery or breeding place of cattle of all England, south of Trent. But this is no argument for its fertility, because mountains or moors will breed, though not fatten cattle.

Its principal rivers are the Tivei, the Rydal, and the Iltwith; the first of which takes its name from the lake Teivi, at the foot of the mountains, on the east side of Cardiganshire. It wanders at first as if it were lost, among the rocks and mountains, till it comes to Straitsleur, where it begins to run regularly to the south-west, by Trigaron and Bangor, and then making an angle westward, it falls into the Irish Sea, below Cardigan. The Rhydal rises on the south-west side of Plymlimon mountain, runs south and south-west, till it falls into the Irish sea jointly with the river Iltwith. The Iltwith rises beyond the lead mines, on the north east side of Cardiganshire, and runs much upon the same points with the Rydal, till it comes near Aberiltwith, where it falls into the Irish Sea.

It sends two members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the shire town of Cardigan.

The great road to Cardigan enters this county at *Llanbedor*, an hundred and ninety-eight miles from London; it is a small town, with a bridge over the Tivei, governed by a portreeve, steward, two constables, &c. The town stands on a plain, but the church on a rising ground. It has a great market for cattle, sheep, &c,

Cardigan,

Cardigan, two hundred and twenty-six miles from London, called in the British language *Aberteivi*, i. e. the mouth of the Tivei. It was formerly in the possession of Robert Fitz Stephen, who was the first Briton that ever attempted the conquest of Ireland, and he met with such success, that he thereby made way for the conquest of that kingdom, because it gave them that footing which they never quitted. It formerly had a castle with walls, which are now gone to ruin.

The town is large, populous, and has a good trade with Ireland. And Cardigan, as well as the neighbouring county, owes its chief advantage to the famous lead mines, formerly discovered by Sir Carbury Price, of Gogerddan, in the year 1690, where the ore was so near the surface of the ground in some parts, that the moss and grass did but just cover it on the top.

Cardigan is a town corporate, governed by a mayor and aldermen, a coroner, two bailiffs, and thirteen common-councilmen. Its member of parliament is elected by the burgeses of this and four other boroughs in the county.

Aberystwith, two hundred and three miles and an half from London. Its name imports a town at the mouth of the river Istwith, though it is more properly situate on the river Rydhal. The town is populous, and the inhabitants wealthy, but, it is dark and smoaky, and the people look as if they had lived continually in the coal or lead mines. The town is a corporation, consisting of a mayor, recorder, &c.

Plymlimon Mountain lies partly in this county and partly in Montgomeryshire, and is exceeding high, but not as has been said, the highest in Wales, for Snowden in Carnarvonshire is much higher than this or any other in Great Britain. The Severn and
the

MONTGOMERYSHIRE. 197

the Wye rise out of the east side of it, and the Rhydal and the Istwith, flow from the west side of it, as before mentioned.

Thus having taken a survey of South Wales, we shall proceed to North Wales, beginning with

MONTGOMERYSHIRE,

In WELCH,

Sir Trevalwyn.

THIS county is bounded on the east with Shropshire and Radnorshire; on the south with Cardiganshire and Radnorshire; with Merionethshire on the west; and with Denbighshire and part of Merionethshire and Shropshire on the north.

The common computation of its length from east to west is thirty miles, of its breadth from north to south twenty-five, and its circumferences ninety-four.

The air is sharp and cold on its mountains, but wholesome and pleasant in the vallies. On the north-

north and west sides, where the former are most predominant, the soil is stony and not very fruitful, except in the vallies between them, which are very pleasant, and afford corn and plenty of pasture, but the south, south-east, and north-east parts, which are much more level, are exceeding fruitful, especially those parts that lie on the banks of the Severn, and are sometimes overflowed by it. Its chief commodities are corn, cattle, horses, fish, and fowl. It has been noted a long time for a particular breed of horses, which are still remarkably larger here, as well as their black cattle, than in some of the neighbouring Welch counties, and are much valued all over England,

Its principal rivers are the Severn, the Tanat, and the Turch. The Severn, which, as has been already said, rises in Plyn-Lhymmon mountains, runs in a winding course to the north-east side of the county, and becoming navigable at the Welch Pool, after being joined by twelve rivers in a passage of twenty miles from its source, enters Shropshire.

The Tanat rises towards the north-west side of the county, and running eastward, is part of the northern boundary between Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire, and falls into the Severn at the north-east part of the county. The Turch, which rises in the west side of this shire, runs east till it comes to the foot of Mount Galway, where it makes an angle to the north, and after receiving the Warway, joins the Tanat, not far from Landiffillis.

This county lies for the most part in the diocese of St. Asaph, but those of Bangor and Hereford have some share in it. It sends two members to parliament, a knight of the shire for the county, and a burges for the shire town.

Montgomery,

Montgomery, an hundred and sixty-one miles from London, is the county town, and is called in British *Trevalwin*, or *Baldwin's town*, from the founder, who was Lieutenant in the Conqueror's time, and Montgomery, an Earl of Shrewsbury of that name, who built its castle, which stood till the civil wars, when both it and the wall was demolished. In 1095, it was destroyed by the Welch, but rebuilt and beautified by King Henry III. who made it a free borough, and it is governed by two bailiffs and other officers.

The town is pleasantly situated in a healthy air on the easy ascent of an high rocky hill, with a rich vale underneath, in which runs the Severn, amongst rich grounds for corn, and feeding for cattle. The buildings of this ground are but indifferent. but there are many fair dwellings in it that belong to some very good families.

There are some other towns in this county, as Welch-pool, Llanvilling, &c. but as we find nothing remarkable in any of them, we shall pass them over and proceed to

MERIONETH-

MERIONETHSHIRE,

In WELCH,

Sir Veiryonydh.

IT is bounded on the south with Cardiganshire, from which it is separated by the river Dovy or Dyffi; with Montgomery or Denbeighshire on the east; Carnarvonshire and part of Denbighshire on the north; and the Irish Sea on the west, for the length of forty-five miles.

Its length is computed to be thirty-nine miles, its breadth thirty, and its area six hundred and twenty square miles.

The air of this county is bleak, by reason of its being incumbered with more hills and mountains, though not such as are higher, than any other shire of Wales, and it is reckoned unhealthful, by reason of the vapours continually rising from the Irish Sea, which would in all probability be more malignant if the air was not almost continually purified by the sharp winds, to which this country is so subject. The soil being rocky and rough, is generally as bad as the worst in Wales, bearing but
thin

thin crops of corn, yet there is pretty good pasture in the vallies for cattle and sheep, which are the chief support of the inhabitants, and it is well provided with deer, goats, fowl and fish, especially herrings, which are taken on this coast in abundance.

Giraldus, with *Camden*, and others after him, say the mountains here are so high, and yet so close, and even in height, that the shepherds often talk together from one mountain to another, who, yet if they were to appoint a meeting, could scarce come together from morning till night. But we are very well assured, that this is absolutely false, and that there were not any mountains in Wales so high, not excepting those of Snowden in Carnarvonshire, which are the highest; but that men conversing from their tops may meet in half an hour.

There is cotton here, but its being such a mountainous country is the reason why the inhabitants apply only to grazing, and live upon butter, cheese, &c. The number of sheep, &c. that feed on these mountains is really incredible, there being more they say than in all the rest of Wales.

The principal rivers are the Dyffi or Tovy, the Avon, the Drwrydh, and the Dee. The Dyffi rises among the unpassable black mountains, which *Mr. Camden* calls the *Alps of Wales*, in the east side of the county, leaves it at Aberangel, and after crossing a part of Montgomeryshire, returns to this county again at Machynloth, and then falls into the Irish sea between this and Cardiganshire, not far from the little town of Abberdyffi. The Avon rises on the east side of Berose-wood, and runs for most part south-west, passing by Dolgelebe into the Irish Sea. The Drwrydh comes out of a lake on the north side of the county, and runs south-west into the Traeth Bychan, or lesser

arm of the Irish Sea. About four miles north of Harlech, the Dee has two fountains, (from whence it is supposed to take its name) in the east part of this county, which are no sooner joined but it runs through the lake called Llyn Tigid, or Pimble Meer, without mixing its waters with those of the lake, at least without mixing its fish; for tho' the Dee abounds with salmon, none are ever taken in the lakes out of the stream of the river, neither are the guiniads, a fish peculiar to this lake, which are like a whiting in shape, and a trout in taste, to be found in the river. The Pimble-meer covers an hundred and sixty acres of ground. It is said that strong winds make it overflow, but land floods never. The Dee leaves the lake at Bala, and runs north-east into Denbighshire. The nature of the fish in the lakes, and of the herbs on the rocks and mountains in this county, are observed to be much the same as those in the Alps. This county, which *Giraldus* calls The Land of the Sons of Conanus was garrisoned by Hugh Earl of Chester, the first Norman that seized it, whilst Gryffith ap Kynan, or Conanus, was his prisoner, but he recovering it afterwards, with the rest of his principality, left it to his posterity.

Harleigh, or *Harlech*, two hundred and twenty-three miles from London, is so called from its situation on a steep rock, close by the sea, in the north-west part of the county, where is a harbour for ships, but little frequented. The town is but indifferently built, yet it still has a garrison, in an old decayed castle, for the security of the county. The inhabitants say it was built by King Edward I. but he only amended the fortification, and some other works. It is supposed to have been formerly a Roman town, from the great number of coins and other antiquities which have been found here.

Near

Near the castle at Harlech, was dug up in a garden, in the year 1692, a golden torques, being a chain of gold, or rather three or four bars jointly twisted, in the form of a hatband and about four feet long.

In the year 1694, a strange phenomenon happened in this part of the country, which was not only seen, but fatally experienced: a livid fire coming off from the sea, annoyed the inhabitants for above eight months, burning in its progress several hay-ricks, houses, barns, &c. and so infested the air and grass, that it occasioned a mortality among all sorts of cattle. It crossed a bay of the sea from Carnarvonshire, eight or nine miles broad, in stormy as well as calm nights, and proceeded constantly to and from the same place, but oftener in the winter than in the following summer, and what damage it did was always in the night. It was a blue weak flame, and did no material injury to the health of the people, who frequently went into it to save their hay or corn, &c. and observed that it was expelled or extinguished by any great noise, as blowing of horns, firing of guns, &c. We refer to the Philosophical Transactions, and the Addenda to *Camden*, for a farther account of it; but the conjecture in the latter, that this proceeded from locusts said to have been drowned, or to have died ashore here, about two months before this exhalation, seems the less probable, because no such effect was ever heard of, upon the drowning or death of locusts in Asia, &c. where they do no such mischief; something like this, however, both in appearance and in the effect, happened in France, in the year 1734.

The Roman Way, called in English Helen's Way, from the mother of Constantine the Great, who is said to have built it, is still visible in the north-west part of the county,

Dolgelly,

Dolgelly, Bella, and some other small towns in this county, have nothing material or worthy of notice.

CAERNARVONSHIRE,

IN WELCH,

Sir Caernarvon.

BEFORE the division of Wales into counties, this was called Snowden-forest, in Latin *Snowdonia*. It is bounded on the south by Merionethshire and the Irish Sea; on the east by Denbighshire, from which it is separated by the river Conway; it is washed on the west and north by the Irish Sea; and on the north-west it is fronted by the Isle of Anglesey.

Its length is forty-seven, the breadth twenty-five, and its area four hundred and fifty-nine square miles.

It has a sharp piercing air, and is so incumbered, especially in the middle, with dismal rocks and vast mountains, one above another, the tops of which,
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are many of them covered with snow seven or eight months in the year; that these which are called Snowden-hills may very justly claim the name of the British Alps, which disagreeable, and almost inaccessible situation, was probably one reason why this was the last county that was brought under the dominion of the Kings of England; yet it is tolerably fertile, especially in barley, and great herds of cattle, sheep and goats, are fed on the mountains. That part towards Ireland is so fruitful, and also so populous, that it gives place to few shires in North Wales. The vallies between the hills are both pleasant and fruitful, and both the rivers and coast abound with fish.

The coldness of the air here is not without reason ascribed by many to the number of lakes, of which some have computed not less than fifty or sixty, in this mountainous tract, which have their names generally from the rivers that issue out of them, or from the colour of the water, or from some neighbouring village, or parish, or from some remarkable mountain or rock that hangs over them; and some of these lakes, though very few, are distinguished by names scarce intelligible to the best critics in the British language.

The most remarkable mountain in this shire, next to Snowden-hills, above mentioned, and one of the most noted in all Wales, is that called *Penmaen Mawr*, in the north angle of this shire, where it hangs perpendicular over the sea, at so vast a height that it makes most spectators giddy who continue to look down the dreadful steep; and in the narrow passages on the other side, the venturous traveller is threatened every moment to be crushed to atoms, with the downfall of its rocks. On that side next to the sea, a wall was built not many years ago, to which it is said the city of Dublin contributed very largely. The road that is cut out of the side
of

of the rock for passengers, is seven foot wide, and the wall along the precipice is about breast high; as the sea lies perpendicular down forty fathom below it, so the mountain is about the same height above it. When the traveller is got out of this dismal road, where one false step endangers his life, he finds an alehouse on the bottom of the hill, on the other side, with this inscription, *Now your fright is over, take a dram.*

From this mountain the country runs into a plain which extends as far as the river Conway, the eastern limit of the shire; it runs out of a lake of the same name, on the south-east side of it, and is perhaps one of the noblest streams for the length of it in Europe, and its name is supposed by Mr. Camden to signify in Welch, the Chief of Rivers, it produces not only fish, but pearls as large and of as good a colour as any in Britain or Ireland.

Llewellyn ap Griffith, who was the last that held out any part of Wales against the crown of England, was reduced at last to hold this mountainous country, and the isle of Anglesey, as tenant in fee to Edward I. on condition of paying him one thousand marks yearly, but refusing afterwards to perform it, and running the hazard of a war, he was killed, and so an end was put to his own government, and with it that of the Britons in Wales.

This shire which lies in the diocese of Bangor, sends two members to parliament, viz. the knight of the shire for the county, and one burges for the shire town.

Caernarvon, two hundred and fifty one miles and an half from London, is situate on the firth or inlet, called Meneu, which separates the isle of Anglesey from the main land, and here is a ferry over to the island called Abermenary ferry, and from thence is a direct road to Holy-head. It was built by the command of Edward the First, out of the ruins of the
the



Caernarvon-Castle North-Wales.

the city of Segontium, called from the neighbouring rivers Sciont. By command of the same Prince, the body of Constantius the father of Constantine the Great which was found here in 1283, was interred in the parish church. King Edward I. also erected a castle to curb and reduce the Welsh mountaiuers, and secure the passage to Anglesey. In that part of it called the Eagle-tower, from the figure of that bird carved upon it; his son and successor Edward II. was born, and from thence commonly called by our historians, Edward of Caernarvon: This Edward was the first of the sons of the Kings of England vested with the title of the Prince of Wales: And here were kept the Chancery and Exchequer for the north part of the principality, as it was at Caermarthen for the south part, the town is small, but clean and well built, the people civil and obliging to strangers, and the market is well supplied with corn and all sorts of provisions: The town is governed by the constable of the castle, who by his patent is always Mayor; he is assisted by an alderman, two bailiffs, a town clerk, with serjeants at mace and their officers.

Bangor, or *Banchor*, two hundred and forty-six miles from London, is an ancient town noted for being the see of a Bishop; it lies at the north end of the Menau and was once so large as to be called *Bangor the Great*. Over this streight, or arm of the sea, King Edward I. intended to have built a great stone bridge to Anglesey, and persisted in it a great while, until he was convinced of the utter impracticability of his scheme. It formerly was defended with a powerful castle, built by Hugh Earl of Chester, which was long since demolished. The cathedral is thought by some to be the most antient in all Britain: it was large, well-built, and consecrated about the year 516, and being miserably defaced by Owen Glendower, was afterwards repaired and beautified by Henry Dean

Dean, the Bishop, in the reign of Henry VII. but it has now a mean and despicable appearance.

This church is said to have been once ruined by the Pagans, probably those from Anglesey, who possessed the Bishopric for above an hundred years after it was built; but from the year 512 to 1009, we have no account how it fared. After this, the Bishopric was again ruined, by one of its own Bishops, called Bulkley, who, as the Monasticon says, not only sold the revenues, but even the very bells, for which sacrilege, it is said, he was struck blind.

The town, though small, is pretty well inhabited, and inclosed with a very steep mountain on the south-side, and a hill on the north. It is governed by the Bishop's Steward, who keeps courts-leets and court-barons here.

Aberconway, two hundred and thirty miles from London, takes its name from its situation on the mouth of the river Conway. It was built by King Edward I. out of the ruins of the ancient Conovium, and formerly had a castle by the side of the river. It is governed by an alderman and two bailiffs, and being situated on the side of a hill, on the banks of a fine navigable river is exceedingly pleasant, but the inhabitants are not very wealthy. The stream is deep and safe, and the river as broad as the Thames at Deptford. It only wants a trade suitable to so good a port, for it infinitely out does Liverpool and Chester.

A remarkable epitaph on a tomb-stone here, is particularly taken notice of, and thought hardly to be paralleled in Europe, viz.

“Here lieth the body of Nicholas Hookes, of Conway, Gent. who was the one-and-fortieth child of his father, William Hookes, Esq. by
Alice

Alice his wife, and the father of seven-and-twenty-children."

He died the 20th day of March, 1637. This inscription was revived at the charge of John Hookes, Esq. in the year 1720.

Welsh is universally spoken in this county, so that if a stranger, who does not understand it, should happen to loose his way, it is ten to one if he meets with an English man to set him right. The country people are also naturally very surly, insomuch, that if you ask them a question in English, though they understand it, they answer *Dine Sal Senach*, i. e. I can neither speak Saxon nor English.

Here is an exceeding high rock, called *Wydbva*, or *Klogwyn-Kardnedb*, it being the summit of an heap of mountains, that rise one above another, from whence, in a clear day, may be seen part of Ireland, Scotland, England and the Isle of Man.

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DENBIGH;

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DENBIGHSHIRE,

In WELCH,

Sir Dhinbeck.

IT is bounded on the south with Montgomeryshire; on the west with those of Merioneth and Caernarvon, from which last it is parted by the river Conway; on the east with Shropshire and Cheshire; and on the north with the Irish Sea and Flintshire.

Some Britons forced from Scotland, are said to have conquered this county, with the assistance of the Welch, and to have possessed all the lands from Conway to Chester.

The length of it is computed from east to west to be about thirty-one miles, its breadth from north to south seventeen, with an area of five hundred and nine square miles.

It is situate partly in the diocese of Bangor, and partly in that of St. Asaph.

It enjoys a wholesome air, but being exposed on all sides, as it were, to the winds, it is sharp; the hills, wherewith it is guarded, which toward
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the east especially, look like the battlements or turrets of castles, retaining the snow for a long time. The soil is various, the west part is heathy, barren, and but thinly inhabited, except that tract lying towards the sea, and the eastern part is almost as fertile, except towards the river Dee; but the middle part of the shire, which is a flat of seventeen miles, from north to south, and about five miles in breadth, called the *Vale of Clwyd*, is both pleasant, fruitful, healthy, and much inhabited by the gentry.

It lies open to the sea on one side, and is hemmed in on the other with high hills, from one of which springs the Clwyd, that waters this charming vale, which after fetching a compass to the south east, runs north, passing by Ruthin, and not far from Denbigh, in its way to the Irish Sea, though before it reaches that sea it enters Flintshire.

The other rivers of most note are the Elwy, the Dee, and the Conway. The Elwy rises in the south-west side of the shire, and runs chiefly to the north and north-east, till it leaves Denbighshire; immediately after which it falls into the Clwyd near St. Asaph. The Dee enters this shire from that of Merioneth a little to the west of Langollin; crosses the south angle of Denbighshire, and after receiving the river Keiring, it becomes the boundary between this county and Cheshire, just as the river Conway divides itself from Caernarvonshire.

The chief commodity here besides goats, sheep, and black cattle, is rye, commonly called amel corn produced in the healthy parts by the manner of turf ashes, though here are several mines which produce great parcels of lead ore. It is surprizingly pleasant to the weary traveller just descended from the frightful mountains of Merionethshire, or Caernarvonshire, or from the craggy rocks of the north shore

shore of Denbigh, to come into the delightful vale of Clwyd; when the green meadows, yellow corn fields, and numerous villages and churches, with the fine stream gliding through them, afford the most pleasing prospect imaginable, for above twenty miles in length.

This county sends two members to parliament, viz. the knight of the shire, and a burges for the borough of Denbigh.

We shall join the great road to Aberconway which leads through this county, and passes by.

Denbigh, two hundred and nine miles from London, is an handsome, large, populous town on the banks of Istrod; it was originally built on a steep rock, but since removed to the bottom of the hill, whether for the convenience of water, or to avoid the inconvenience of the declivity is uncertain. Its British name is *Kledwryn-yn-Rhoss*, i. e. the Craggy Hill in Ross; it was with the assistance of the Earl of Leicester in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that the inhabitants began their new town, founded on a rocky ground full of limestone, which is thought to make the drink unwholesome, though clear and palatable: In the reign of King Edward I. it was fortified by a castle and strong walls by Henry Lacy Earl of Lincoln.

The castle suffered very much in the civil war, and is now in ruins. From the walls is a most delightful prospect over that pleasant and rich vale of Clwyd, open to the view for above twenty miles in length.

The town is inhabited by many glovers and tanners; is governed by two aldermen, a recorder, two bailiffs, and other sub-officers, it has a good market for corn, cattle, &c. and has two churches, the town is esteemed the best in North Wales, having something in its form resembling its neighbour England.

Wrexham,

Wrexham, one hundred and eighty four miles and an half from London, was called by the Saxons Wintlesham, and is reckoned the largest town in North Wales, it is in the territory of Maelor Gymraeg, or Bromfield; it affords plenty of lead, is in a good soil, and on a small river that falls into the Dee, it is well built, and of good resort, the church is large, with a great many ancient monuments in it, as there are likewise in the church-yard; the steeple or tower is also large and adorned with a number of figures as big as life, it is built somewhat after the manner of the steeples in Holland; they are mistaken who have affirmed this church is one of the finest in Britain, it not being equal to many as ancient as itself, the imagery is far from fine, and as the stone is of a reddish, crumbling kind, like the cathedral at Chester, time has made it look gross and rough.

Here is a great market for coarse linnen, and for flannel, which the factors buy up of the poor Welch people, and send to London, it being a considerable manufacture, and a profitable employment for the poor through all this part of the country.

Rutbin, in Welch, *Rhuthyn*, two hundred and two miles from London, is a neat pleasant and populous town, situate pretty near the centre of the shire, on the banks of the river Clwyd, it had formerly a castle, which with the town, was built by Roger Gray, to whom King Edward I. granted almost the whole vale of Clwyd, in consideration of his services against the Welch,

It is a corporate town, governed by two aldermen, and burgeses, and has a good corn market on Mondays, the free school is an handsome building, founded and well endowed by Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, born at Llanhychan near this town.

Holt,

Holt, upon the river *Dee*, is supposed to be the ancient *Leonis Castrum*, probably from the *Legio Viciſſima Viſtrix*. There are divers old monuments and ſeveral forts and entrenchments in this county; ſome of them ſuppoſed to be Roman, but moſt part Britiſh, for which we refer to *Camden*, as it would exceed the limits of our work to dwell upon every minute particular, and be tedious to moſt of our readers, as they poſſeſs nothing materially worthy of remark.

FLINTSHIRE

IS waſhed on the north by the Iriſh Sea, or rather a branch of it, viz. the great *Æſtuary* of the *Dee*, into which that river runs; it is bounded on the eaſt by Cheshire; on the ſouth-eaſt by Shropſhire, and on the ſouth and weſt by Denbighſhire, which county ſeparates a ſmall part of Flintſhire from the reſt, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide. It is the leaſt of all the other counties in Wales, being reckoned but twenty-three miles long, eight broad, with an area of an hundred and thirty-eight ſquare miles. The greateſt part of this county lies in the dioceſe of St. Aſaph, and the reſt belongs to that of Cheſter.

The air in this county is healthful, as appears from the long lives of many of the inhabitants, though

though somewhat colder than in others that are less exposed to the north winds, and more sheltered than this is by the mountains; here are some indeed, but they are gentle hills in comparison, and not near so many as in others, and they are interlaced with vallies that are fruitful both in corn, wheat, barley, rye, oats, and pasture, which feeds abundance of small cattle, from which they make plenty of butter and cheese; they have also great store of honey, whereof they make great plenty of metheglin, which is much drank in this and some other Welch counties. But though it has plenty of pit-coal, it is very scanty of wood, and has not abundance of fruit. The sea and its rivers, particularly the Clwyd and the Dee, supply it with most kinds of fish, and fowl in abundance; and some of its mountains are rich in lead ore. Here are also dug some mill-stones.

The rivers, which it has peculiar to itself, are, the Wheeler, the Sevion, and the Alen. The river Wheeler rises near King Offa's dyke, in the centre of the county, and crossing that part of Denbighshire which slips into this county near Caerion, falls into the Clwyd a little to the east of Mael y Gaer Hill Varis. The Sevion rises to the north of Caerwis, and running west, joins the Clwyd below Rhudhlan-castle. The Alen rises in Denbighshire, and enters this county near Mold, from whence it runs east for most part, till it falls into the Dee, near the town of Alen, which takes its name from this river.

Camden says, that this part of Wales affording the most pleasant prospect, was called by the Britons, when reduced by the English, *Teg Eingl*, i. e. Fair England. The Earls of Chester being the first Normans that subdued it, we read therefore in ancient records, that the county of Flint appertaineth to the dignity of the sword of Chester; and the eldest sons of the Kings of England were formerly

merly stiled Earls of Chester and Flint, till King Edward I. wisely took this and all the maritime parts of Wales into his own hands, distributing the inland counties to his nobles in imitation of the policy of Augustus Cæsar, who himself undertook the charge of the outward and most potent provinces, leaving the rest to the care of his proconsuls.

This county sends two members to parliament, viz. the knight for the shire, and a burges for the town from whence it has its name.

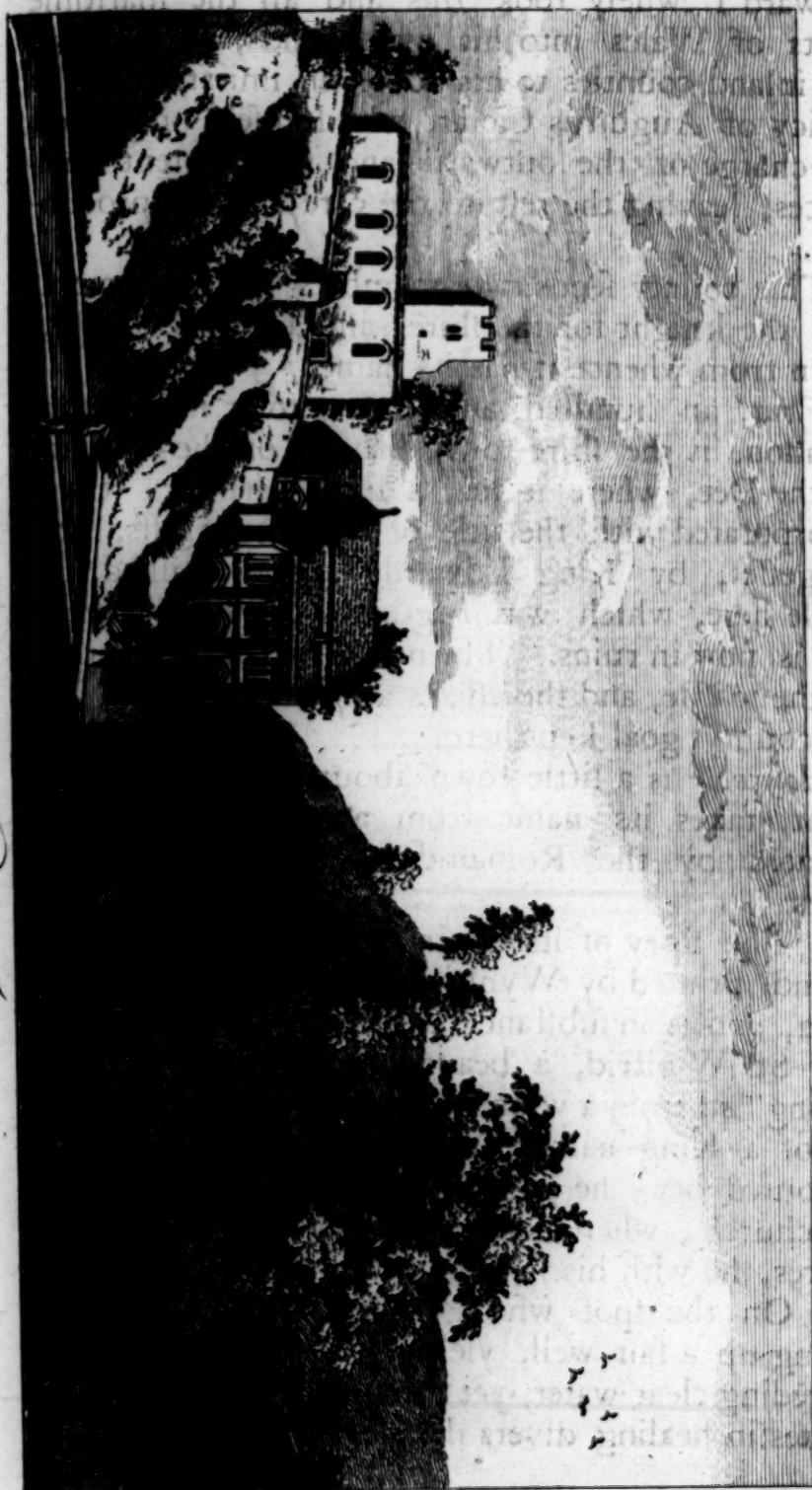
Flint, an hundred and ninety-four miles from London, is the shire-town, situated on the Æstuary of the Dee, where it has a small harbour; it was incorporated with the title of mayor, bailiffs, and burgeses, by King Edward I. who finished the castle here, which was begun by King Henry II. but is now in ruins. The mayor is stiled governor of the castle, and the assizes are annually held, and the county goal kept here.

Holywell is a little town about five miles from Flint, takes its name from a spring much frequented by the Romanists for its miraculous cures.

“ The story of its origin is related in the golden legend, printed by Wynkin de Worde, in the year 1512, and is in substance as follows :

“ St. Winifrid, a beautiful and devout virgin, having fled from a young man called Cradock, the son of a King named Alane, who would have dishonoured her; he pursued and overtook her near the church; where, on her refusal to yield to his desires, he with his sword cut off her head.

“ On the spot where it fell, there suddenly sprang up a fair well, yielding a vast quantity of exceeding clear water, yet famous for its wondrous virtues in healing divers diseases; at the bottom of the



St. Mary's Church, Wall, Flintshire.



the well are to be seen stones spotted with blood, which stains cannot by any means be effaced; and round its sides grows moss of a marvellous sweet odour.

“ St. Bueno, a holy man, coming from the church to the spot where the body lay, and finding the murderer, who had not power to move from thence, he first replaced the head, and then by his prayers raised Winifrid to life, and struck Cradock suddenly dead; whose body turning black, was instantly conveyed away by fiends. Soon after St. Bueno going to Ireland, ordered St. Winifrid to send him an annual token, which was to put on the stream of the well, from whence it would be carried to his place of residence, fifty miles beyond the sea.

“ Against the time appointed, she prepared him a chesyle of silk, and wrapping it up in a white mantle, laid it as directed, from whence it was conveyed to this holy man, through the waves of the sea.

“ St. Winifrid lived fifteen years after her resurrection, and became abbess of a monastery, called Wytherarcus; but had always a red circle round her neck, where it had been severed from her body.

“ This St. Bueno, who founded many churches in North Wales, according to Wilson's Martyrology, died in the year 660.

“ *Giraldus Cambrensis* (a man very ready to relate any wonderful story) not having mentioned this miracle, gives room to suppose that it was fabricated after his time; probably by the monks of Basingwerk; whose convent was about half a mile distant from this well; but was not founded till the year 1312; above an hundred and twenty-four years after Giraldus's journey.

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“ This

“ This well lies at the bottom of three high hills, at the east end of the town of Holywell, called by the Welch Tre-fynnon, or The town of the Well.

“ It is covered by a small Gothic building, said to be erected in the reign of King Henry the VIIth; but by the frieze of the outside cornice, which is ornamented with monies and other grotesque figures, it seems of more antient date.

“ Nothing can exceed the delicacy and elegance of the Gothic work on the inside of this building, which forms a canopy over the well, having in the centre, and serving as origin to the Gothic arches, a circular shield, on which is carved a coat of arms, but at present not distinguishable. The walls were formerly painted; there is still remaining the portrait of St. Winifrid: here was likewise a niche for the Virgin Mary, but it is now empty.

“ The water of this well is extremely clear; the spring boils up like a cauldron; and as it turns a mill within a few yards from its rise, it must yield a great quantity of water; though by no means so much as the inhabitants pretend, who sell a printed paper describing the wonderful qualities of this spring, wherein they estimate its delivery at an hundred tons per minute: this they pretend was determined by an experiment made in the year 1731, by Mr. Price, then minister of Holywell, and several other gentlemen.

“ At the bottom of the well are some stones spotted with red, which is shewn as the blood of St. Winifrid. A gentleman, who was educated in this town, says, heremembers a person being employed to paint the stones, against the day of commemoration of that saint, which is still observed by the Roman Catholicks, on the third of November.

The

“ The well is an oblong square, about twelve feet long, and seven wide : the water passes through an arch into a small square court : under this arch the Catholicks always swim, it being deemed an act of penitence.

“ The walls of this place, like those at Bath, are hung round with hand-barrows, crutches, and other monuments of its efficacy ; and indeed it is not to be doubted, that, in cases where cold-bathing was proper, many cures may have been wrought, without the interposition of St. Winifrid, or any miraculous virtue in the water.

“ Over this well is a room used for a school, and in it the justices hold the quarter sessions.

“ On a hill, a few paces east of this building, stands the parish-church ; a small building, without any marks of antiquity.”*

St. Asaph, two hundred and nine miles from London, is called in British *Lhan Elwy*, because it is situate on the conflux of the river Elwy with the Clwyd ; and *St. Asaph*, by the English, from its patron Asaph, a most devout man, and a favourite of Kentigern, Bishop of Glasgow, who fleeing from Scotland erected a Bishop's see here, about the year 560, and at the same time instituted a monastery, wherein he placed six hundred and sixty-three monks, whereof three hundred (being illiterate) were appointed for the plough, the same number for employments within the monastery, and the rest for divine service, and all these he so distributed into convents, that some of them were continually at prayers ; and of this monastery, when he returned to Scotland, he left the said Asaph governor.

Caerwys, two hundred and four miles from London, is reckoned the chief market town in the county. At this place was held the last session of the poets,

poets, musicians, and bards, that sate by royal authority, the commission being dated in the ninth of Queen Elizabeth, and directed to William Mostyn, and others of the chief gentlemen of North Wales, importing that the said William's ancestors had a right of bestowing the silver harp on the person whom the commissioners judged most worthy.

Rhudland, a miserable village, situated on the borders of a very extensive marsh, is only remarkable for a castle built by King Henry II. This castle stands on the eastern side of the river Clwyd, within about two miles of its influx into the sea; it receives its name from the colour of the soil whereon it is situated, and was formerly called *Rethlan*, from *Rethe*, i. e. a roan colour, or pale red, and *Glan*, a shore.

It is neither extensive nor constructed with taste or elegance, and seems to have been stronger by art than nature. It is more decayed than the generality of castles built in Wales about the same period.

This castle is said by *Leland*, to have been burnt in the year 1063, by Harold, afterwards King of England. It was soon after rebuilt, but history does not mention by whom.

The author of the letters from Snowden, after having mentioned Henry the Second as the founder, adds, "Some authors of considerable repute have asserted, that the castle of Rhudland was built by Edward the First, as well as those of Caernarvon, Conway, and Beaumaris." In the year 1283, Eleanor Queen of England was here delivered of a Princess. The King kept his Christmas here, that and the succeeding year, and here he assembled the Barons and chief men of Wales, to inform them, he had appointed them for a governor a native of Wales, meaning thereby his son Edward, newly born at Caernarvon.

In the village of *Hawerden*, about five miles south-west of Chester, stands the castle on an eminence, which commands a most beautiful prospect of the river Dee. Its founder, and the date of its foundation are both uncertain.

This castle does not occur in history till the reign of Charles I. when, according to *Rushworth*, it was in the possession of the parliamentary soldiers; but after a fortnight's siege, and much ink, but little blood spilt, the castle being in want of provisions, was surrendered to Sir Michael Irnly, and continued in the possession of the royalists till after the surrender of Chester, when it was straitly besieged, and, as *Rushworth* says, was probably soon after taken.

In the township of *Luswood*, in the parish of Mold, on the river Alen, on the sinking of new coal-pits, there have been found leaves of plants, so exactly delineated in a sort of black slate, that it is impossible for any artist to represent them so completely unless he takes the impression from the life, in some fine paste or clay. The figures and descriptions of them may be seen at large in *Camden's Britannia*. There was a castle in this parish which formerly belonged to the Barons of Molt-hault.

The

The ISLAND and COUNTY of ANGLESEY.

IT was called by the antients *Mona*, the seat of the Druids, and was first attempted by Suetonius Paulinus, but conquered by Julius Agricola, as we learn at large from Tacitus. Its British name was *Môn* and *Tir Môn*, i. e. the *Land of Môn* and *Trys Dowyllb*, or the *Shady Island*. The old Saxons called it *Monis*, and when reduced by the English, it had the name of *Anglesey*, i. e. the English Island. It was also called anciently *Insula opaca*, or the *Shady Island*, from the great quantity of wood with which it was overgrown; but it is now so naked, especially in the north and west parts, that there are very few trees to be seen, fit either for timber or shelter.

It is encompassed on all sides by the Irish Sea, except on the south east, towards the island of Britain, where it is divided from Caernarvonshire by the narrow frith of the Mineu, which in some places at low water is fordable. From Beaumaris on the east, to Holyhead on the west, it is twenty-four miles in length; and about seventeen from Abermana's Ferry in the south, to Lhanbaderig in the north, where broadest; with an area of two hundred and forty-eight square miles.

It enjoys a tolerable good air, except when covered with the fogs and mists from the sea,
which

which, in the autumn especially, render it aguish.

The soil is more fruitful than one would imagine, because it looks to be stony, rocky, or mountainous. *Giraldus* extolled it for the most fruitful country for wheat, in all Wales, inasmuch, that in his time it was proverbially called *Mam Gymry*, i. e. the Mother or Nurse of Wales; because when other counties failed, this had such plentiful harvests, that it used to supply all Wales. It is even at this time very rich in corn, (particularly wheat, said to be the best in Wales) cattle, fish, and fowl, and produces also plenty of mill-stones and grind-stones, and some allum.

Its chief rivers are the Brant, the Alow, and the Keveny. The Brant rises near Llanredevel, on the east part of the island, and runs for the most part south, till it falls into the Meneu, near the south point of the island. The Alow rises not far from Llanvaeir-Ugwradog, runs first north, but soon turns west towards Llaubab, where it makes a second angle to the south, almost as far as Llantriffent, and then winds to the west, in its way to the Irish sea. The Keveney issues from the high hills to the north of Coydana, from whence it runs south to Langristolis, where it receives the river Gynt, and then forms its course to the south-west side of the island, where it falls into the Irish Sea.

It is surmised from several monuments, particularly the appellation of places, that it was formerly possessed by the Irish; though no history that we know of, mentions their coming hither in any body; only *Camden* says, that some of their nation crept over hither on the decline of the Roman government in Britain.

We read, that in the reign of the Saxon King Etheldred, it was plundered by his navy, and that

that after the Norman Conquest, it was laid waste by the Earls of Chester and Shrewsbury, who commanded on the English frontiers against the Welch, but were themselves defeated by the Norwegian General Magnus, who slew the Earl of Chester and plundered the inhabitants of what little the Normans had left. The English made several attempts to subdue it, but could not do it effectually till the reign of King Edward I.

This county is in the diocese of Bangor, has an title of Earl to the family of Annesley ever since 1661, and sends two members to parliament, viz. the knight of the shire, and a burgess for the borough of Baumaris.

Having passed Aberconway in Caernarvonshire, you keep to the right, when the tide is out, over a part of Penman-Vechan mountain, and along the sands to the Menew Streights, where you ferry over to

Beaumaris, two hundred and forty-two miles from London, takes its name from the moorish part of the country where it is situate. It is fortified with a castle, which, together with the town, was built by King Edward I. The castle was very large and strong, as appears from its present ruins and situation. It is a town corporate, governed by a mayor, recorder and other officers. This being the county town, the great sessions, county court, and quarter sessions are held, and the county goal kept.

Holyhead, two hundred and seventy miles from London, stands on a peninsula, at the western extremity of the Isle of Anglesey. It is by the natives called *Caer Guby*, on account of St. Kybi, a holy man, who lived here about the year 380. The town is one long street, chiefly consisting of public-houses, for the accommodation of passengers coming

coming from and going to Ireland; hence being the shortest, as well as safest passage to Dublin, and also the place at which the packets are stationed.

“ The church-yard is situated on a rock, close to the sea, at the bottom of the harbour, which is here at low water almost dry. It is enclosed by a high stone wall, and has either been fortified, or was the site of some antient place of strength. The entrance is through an antique and rude stone gate; and at the angles of the east wall, next the sea, are the remains of two small round towers. On the south side of the church is a small building, which seems to have been a chapel, having its east front included in a large Gothick arch. It is at present used for a school.

The church is dedicated to St. Kybi, and is a handsome edifice, built in the form of a cross, with a good Gothic porch: Its inside is nothing remarkable, there being neither ancient monuments, brasses, inscriptions, or painted glass. On the outside (I think of the south aisle) is roughly carved some shapeless figures, said to represent the story of Balaam and his ass.

This church belonged to a college of prebendaries, and is said to have been founded by Hoofa ap Cyn-delw, Lord of Lys Lliven in this island, and one of the fifteen tribes, who lived in the time of Griffith ap Conan, Prince of North Wales, and Owen his son; that is, about the former part of the twelfth century. It was certainly in being before the year 1291, because rated in the Lincoln taxation. The president of this church was one of the three spiritual Lords of Anglesey, his tenure being by baron, or knight's service*.

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C U R I O S I T I E S,

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S C O T L A N D.

CURIOUS

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL

SCOTLAND.

S C O T L A N D,

O R,

N O R T H B R I T A I N.

HAVING spoken of Scotland in our general account of England, we shall here only observe, that the two Crowns were united under one head in the person of King James I. of England and VIth of Scotland, and the legislation which heretofore was vested in the King and Parliament of Scotland, independent of the Parliament of England, being removed, is placed in the one general Parliament of Great Britain, according to the articles of union enacted by both Parliaments, in the fifth year of Queen Anne.

It is bounded on the south by the Irish Sea, and England, from which it is divided by Solway Firth, and the rivers Esk and Keksop, on the west border by the Cheviot-hills in the middle marshes, and by the lower part of the Tweed on the east border; on the east it is bounded by the German Sea, and on the north by the Ducaladonian Sea, and on the west by the great Western Ocean.

Its

Its greatest lake from Dungsby-head, or John of Grot's House, in Caithness, is no more than about two hundred and fifteen Scotch miles; its breadth from the point of Ard-na-murchan, near the Isle of Mull, about the middle part of Scotland, in the west to Buchanness, in the east part towards the north, is about an hundred and forty Scots miles, but the sea running up into the land, or the land thrusting out into the sea in many places, makes the breadth of it every where else very various and disproportionable. Besides the main land there are a great number of islands, some of them very considerable, which may be distinguished into several classes, the western islands called the Hebrides, the Orcades, or Orkney Islands, the islands of Thetland, or Zetland, and some few in Firth or Forth.

The soil in general is very little inferior to England in fertility, but is not so level, and much more fit for pasture than corn, yet the south parts of Scotland are far more pleasant, and preferable to the north parts of England, and in some of their inland counties they not only grow corn enough for their own use, but also to export to other countries; oats indeed is the principal grain of the kingdom; but they have also peas and beans in great plenty, and barley and rye, but they do not cultivate the last so much as those before mentioned.

The air of this country is not so cold as might be imagined in so northerly a climate, for, like as in England, the warm vapours and breezes that come continually off the sea, greatly temperates it. They have abundance of cows and sheep, though they are but little; for which defect their fine taste makes amends. They have also hogs, but they are very scarce, except in the north, yet they have a great number of goats, particularly in the north and highlands, though even those are greatly diminished, owing to their disbarking the trees.

They

They breed great numbers of horses, especially in Galloway and the highlands, small indeed, but capable of great fatigue, especially if we consider they are not only more proper for the saddle and other uses in that country, which being hilly, will not admit in many places of teams and carriages; but are more hardy than horses of a larger size, and will thrive upon what would starve great horses. Nevertheless, in many places in the low lands, they can breed horses fit for war, coach, or carriage; they have domestick and wild fowl, of the latter they have several kinds peculiar to themselves, especially in the islands, where they are in such multitudes, that the inhabitants can neither consume, nor vend half of them, but their trade for them still increases, as it has done since the union.

The most remarkable mountains of Scotland are the Grampian Mountains, which run from east to west, from near Aberdeen to Cowal in Argyleshire, almost the whole breadth of the Kingdom, famous for the battle fought on them betwixt the Romans and the ancient Scots and Caledonians, under the conduct of Galgacus, as we find in Tacitus.

The next most remarkable chain of mountains are those of Lammar-moor, which run from the eastern coast in the Merse, a great way west. Next to these are Pentland mountains, which run through Lothian, and join the mountains of Tweeddale, and these again are joined by others which run through the whole breadth of the island. Other remarkable mountains are those called Cheviot-hills, in the border betwixt the two kingdoms, Drumbenderlaw and North Berwicklaw, both in East Lothian; Arthur's Seat in Mid-Lothian; Cairnapple in West Lothian; Tentock in Clydsdale; Brainmore in Argyle; the Octus mountains in Perthshire; the Lowmonds and Largolaw in Fife; in Angus, Dundeeclaw, and part
of

of the Grampians; in Caithness, Ord; and in the Orkney Islands, the mountains of Hoy.

There are many large woods of oak in Scotland, which afford materials for building and shipping, and for the husbandman's use; and the country is very improveable in this way if planting were more encouraged; however, they have at present not only such as are fit for the uses above mentioned, but also for pipe-staves and barrels, and their bark is of use to the tanners, great quantities of which are annually exported to Ireland and elsewhere. They have likewise ash-trees, elms, and others, fit for building and other domestic uses; and great forests of fir, which afford materials for building and shipping, and might with due care afford pitch and tar, without being obliged to bring such large quantities from the northern counties, as is usually done by the inhabitants of Britain.

There were formerly many large woods in Scotland, among which the forest of Caledonia was famous, but there are not now the least traces of it left.

The woods are more rare than formerly in the southern parts of the kingdom, of which the most remarkable of those now left, are those of Hamilton, Calender, and Torwood; but in the north, especially in Perthshire, Lochaber, Badenoch, and Mar, there are many forests, some of them twenty and others thirty miles in length.

They have abundance of fruit trees of all sorts in their gardens and orchards, and might, by improvement, not only have sufficient to afford them fruit for home consumption, but also cyder for their own drinking and export.

The customs and manners of the Scots vary with the soil, they are divided into highlanders and lowlanders; the first of which called themselves the

the ancient Scots, and the latter are a mixture of ancient Scots, Picts, Britons, French, English, Danes, Germans, Hungarians, and others.

Camden, and other ancient authors, represent the highlanders as an uncivilized, warlike, and very mischievous people, of great strength, swift of foot, inured to exercises of war, or rather robbery, and desperately bent upon revenge, being savage in their natures, and barbarously cruel one towards the other, wearing, like the Irish, striped plaids of various colours, with their hair thick and long, and live by hunting, fishing and stealing.

The highlanders at present deserve a better character, which is chiefly owing to the act that passed in the sessions of 45 and 6-7, which obliges them to alter a dress, which creates a distinction, which is impolitic to be kept up in a kingdom, where the whole people are to be considered as one, and however painful it may be found, to be divested of an ancient custom: it appears by the event how serviceable it is. Prior to these acts, the clans were in continual war with each other, and even if they joined in company, they seldom departed without shedding of blood; at present they are rendered less quarrelsome and dangerous by the depriving them of arms.

The lowlanders have a greater resemblance in their temper to the French, than any other people, of which they are composed, occasioned by the long league betwixt the two nations, their mutual commerce, frequent intermarriages, and custom of travelling into France to study the law and other sciences, and by their affecting to serve the French armies; but since the union, the English customs and way of living have obtruded much in the Lowlands, where the English tongue has been the natural language for above these six hundred years, but still retains the more ancient Saxon and French: this being extraordinary, and perhaps sin-

gular that a foreign language should prevail in a country altogether dependent on England, and when the inhabitants are of another lineage, and maintained such fierce and long wars, to preserve their distinct sovereignty; the Scottish antiquaries and historians give the following reasons for it :

1. The frequent Saxon auxiliaries sent to assist the Picts against the Scots, which occasioned many of those Saxons to settle in the Lowlands of Scotland, then possessed by the Picts.

2. The last considerable effort made by the Picts in conjunction with the English to recover their country against Donald V. of Scotland, who, after he had defeated the English and Picts, upon the river Jedd in Tiviot-dale, neglecting to improve his victory, was afterwards surprized by them near Berwick, and taken prisoner, after a great slaughter of his men. Upon this success, the English, under the conduct of Osbreth and Ella, possessed themselves of the country as far as Dumbarton, without restoring the Picts. The major part of which retired to Denmark and Norway, and the remainder were cut off by the English to prevent their calling in foreigners. Thus the English continued in possession of that part of the country from the year 858, till about the year 875, when King Gregory the Great, of Scotland, recovered the country, and the Scottish proprietors the possession of their estates, but willingly entertained the English commonality and husbandmen, who were desirous to stay in their own country, being at that time infested by the Danes, and they rather chose to be under the dominion of the Scots, who were Christians, than of the Danes, who were Pagans.

3. Great numbers of the English came into Scotland, to assist King Malcolm III. against the
usurper

usurper Macbeth, whom he rewarded after his victory, with possessions in Scotland.

4. A great many English came to Scotland after the Norman Conquest, with Edgar Atheling, and his sister Margaret, who was afterwards married to King Malcolm, abovementioned, which makes the reasons of the Scots historians for the prevailing of the English language in the Lowlands of Scotland very probable.

It has been gaining ground upon the old Scots language ever since, which is now confined to the Highlands, and the isles; where most of those of note do also understand English, though about an hundred years ago the old people in Galloway generally understood the Erse, or ancient Scots language, which is now in a manner quite worn out, except in the Highlands.

The chiefs of the Highlanders had formerly very great prerogatives, and numbers of vassals under their power. Since they have been divested of their privileges, they have turned their thoughts to the improvement of their revenues, and as they had less homage, exacted more rent. Whatever service they might be of to the land in general had little or no effect on the tenant, who looking upon himself injured, as his rent and taxes increased, refused to submit to what he deemed oppression, and produced a wish to seek a new habitation in another quarter of the globe. At the same time the emissaries from those who had obtained grants of American lands, prevailed with numbers to quit their native land, by specious pretensions of plenty and felicity. This is urged as the chief cause of the present epidemic desire of emigration, which is spread through almost every part of the western islands.

The established religion of Scotland, since the revolution, and confirmed by the act of union, is what is called the Presbyterian.

The Ecclesiastical courts, as they now stand, are four, viz.

1. The Kirk-Session, consisting of the minister, elders, and deacons, in each parish, who consider the affairs of the parish as a religious society. They judge in all matters of lesser scandals, can suspend from the communion, and regulate all particulars relating to public worship and the poor.

2. The Presbytery, which consists of the minister, and one elder, from five to ten, twelve or more neighbouring parishes, who chuse one of these ministers to be Præses or Moderator. Here are tried appeals from the Kirk-sessions: and here they inspect into the behaviour of the ministers and elders within their respective bounds. They supply vacant parishes, ordain pastors, examine and licence schoolmasters, and young students for probationary preachers; and judge when, or on whom, to inflict the greater excommunication.

3. The Provincial Synod: This is composed of all the members of several adjacent Presbyteries. It meets twice a year, at some principal place within its bounds; and is opened by a sermon. Their business is, to receive correspondents from the neighbouring synods, who are a check upon one another; to determine appeals from the Presbyteries in their district; to enquire into and censure the behaviour of the Presbyteries themselves. They likewise have power to transport or remove a minister from one place to another: which often occasions great disturbance. Hence lie appeals, however, to,

4. The General Assembly, the highest ecclesiastical court in the kingdom, which meets yearly in the month of May, and sits about ten days. A Lord Commissioner, who is always a nobleman of the first quality, presides here as a representative of

of the King's person. All the members of this are annually elected; and the moderator of the last year's assembly opens the new sessions with a sermon.

The same discipline, as to the main of the several forms and proceedings, was observed in the episcopal times, only they had no lay-elders: the Bishop, or his deputy, being a minister, or ministers, within the bounds, presided in all Presbyteries and Diocesan Synods, as the Archbishop of St. Andrew's did in the national or general assemblies. For it must be observed, that episcopacy in Scotland differed from episcopacy in England; for here it was as low as the nature of an episcopal church could admit: the Bishops were *sine quibus non*, they had no lay-chancellors, but did all things *Presbyterorum Consilio*.

The law of Scotland has provided against pluralities; and throughout the whole country there are no benefices worth less than fifty pounds per annum sterling, which in that country is a good maintenance, nor any that exceed an hundred and fifty pounds per annum.

In the seventeenth year of his late Majesty's reign, an act was made, whereby ministers in Scotland taxed themselves, in order to raise, by annual rates, out of their stipends, a fund for support of the widows and children of the established clergy of Scotland; by which the relict of each minister is to be allowed an annuity, and his child or children a certain sum in proportion to the rate he annually paid.

The civil government of Scotland consists of

1. The College of Justice, commonly called the Court of Session, consists of a president and fourteen fixed senators, or judges, called Ordinary Lords of Session; and two extraordinary Lords; and they have seven clerks of session, and six other inferior officers.

officers. Before this court all civil causes are tried at stated times, which they determine by acts of parliament, and the custom of the nation; and where these are defective, they decide according to the imperial and civil law, not according to the rigour of the letter, but according to equity and justice. There lies no appeal from this court, but to the parliament; and the presence of nine judges is required to make their decrees valid. The parliament has full power to affirm or reverse, with costs not exceeding two hundred pounds sterling.

This court has distributive justice only, both in law and equity; but no authority as to life or limb, unless for some faults competent to themselves. Since the union, Lords of Session are appointed a committee for planting of churches, and valuation of tythes.

2. The High Court of Justiciary consists of five Lords of the Session, and the Justice-general and Justice-clerk. They try all crimes. All prosecutions in this court are raised by the King's Advocate; and the greatest traitor is here allowed advocates to plead for them.

3. The Court of Exchequer was established in pursuance of the act of Union, in the sixth year of Queen Anne; and has the same power, authority, privilege, and jurisdiction over the revenue of Scotland, as the Court of Exchequer in England has over the revenues here. The judges have also the power of passing signatures, gifts, and tutories, &c. The court consists of a chief and four other barons; and it has two remembrancers, a clerk of the pipe, attornies, auditors, and other officers.

The officers of state are,

1. The keeper of the seal, and his officers.
2. The lord privy-seal, and his officers.

3. Lord

3. Lord clerk register, and his officers.

4. Lord advocate.

The Faculty of Advocates enjoy many and great privileges with the rest of the college of justice; and have a dean, treasurer, clerk, curator, and other officers.

Writers of the Signet are those, who subscribe all writs and summonses that pass the signet; and they, as well as the advocates, are capable of being made ordinary lords.

Besides the above national judges, every particular county or shire has a chief magistrate, or his depute, ordinary judge in all cases civil and criminal; but an appeal lies from this magistrate, in most cases, to the session and court of justiciary.

The sheriff is, in effect, the supreme justice of peace, to whom the law principally intrusts the securing the quiet and tranquility of the part of the kingdom of which he is sheriff. King James VI. and King Charles I. bought in some, and designed to buy in all the rest, of these heretable sheriffalties; but most of them yet remain in the great families of the kingdom.

Bailiffs, stewards, and constables, in their respective districts, have the same liberty as sheriffs in their shires. When the jurisdiction act passed, in 1748, all the heretable sheriffalties were purchased by the crown, which has now the full right of appointing sheriffs, and sheriffs-depute. The judges also now go their circuits to try criminals, as is practised in south-Britain.

There are three sorts of burghs; viz. burghs royal, burghs of regality, and burghs of barony; every one whereof is a corporation, and holds courts, though only the royal burghs send members to Parliament.

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The royal burghs are one entire body, governed by, and accountable to, one general court, called The Convention of Burrows, which is annually held, generally at Edinburgh, and has cognizance of all matters relating to the trade and interest of all the burghs in general.

Regalities were fees granted by the King to some particular subjects, whose authority and jurisdiction were very large and extensive, both in civil and criminal cases; and the Lord, or his baillie, had not only the power of *furca & fossa*, pit and gallows; but a jurisdiction with the magistrate *in civilibus*. But these regalities have been all abolished, by consent of the proprietors of them, by virtue of an act made 20 Geo. II. for that very purpose; and which I shall mention in the next article.

As to Burghs of Barony, every one that holds a barony of the crown, has a court wherein lesser causes, both civil and criminal, are tried, &c.

The Commissariat courts are a kind of ecclesiastical courts. The commissaries of Edinburgh, who are four, particularly try causes of matrimony and adultery, in order to a plenary divorce, not only *a tora & mensa*, but even *a vinculo matrimonii*; so that the innocent party may marry, as if the offending party were naturally dead.

The Court of Admiralty is a supreme Court, in all the causes competent to his own jurisdiction; and the Lord High Admiral is the King's Lieutenant and Justice-general upon the seas, and in all ports, harbours, and creeks of the same, and upon fresh water and navigable rivers below the first bridge, or within flood-mark. And no appeal lies to the court of session for maritime matters. All maritime causes, crimes, faults, trespasses, quarrels, &c. are triable before the Lord Admiral's Judge (for he himself never judges in person) by the civil law, and customs of Scotland. Nevertheless, there are some particular

particular jurisdictions of admiralty hereditary in some great families : as the Duke of Argyle, who is Admiral of the western isles; the Earl of Sutherland, of the shire of that name; the Earl of Morton, of Orkney, and Zetland*, &c. And such men of war as come up the Frith of Forth, for guarding and securing the coasts, receive orders from the Lord Provost of Edinburgh†.

By the sixth of Queen Anne, justices of peace are established in Scotland, with the same authority as those in England.

The Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, deserves notice; by reason of its great antiquity and memorable institution, is, upon all occasions, called, The most Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle, being founded, as all the Scotch historians assert, by Achaius the sixty-fifth King of Scotland, after a signal victory obtained over the Saxons, in the year 819, and dedicated to St. Andrew, the Patron or tutelar Saint of Scotland.

This Order came at length to shine forth in fuller splendor in the reign of King James the Fifth, who was himself a splendid and magnificent Prince. He caused the collar of the Order to be composed of two ancient badges or symbols, of the Scots and Picts; viz. the Thistle and the sprigs of Rue; but about the time of the reformation it fell into discredit and was then rarely used by the knights, being so very zealous for the reformed religion, that they left their Order when they laid down their Popery: And it was never after re-assumed till the reign of King James VII. who for the better regulating the Order in all its proceedings, signed a body of the

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statutes,

* The Orkney Islands were sold by the late Earl of Morton, to Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. with the consent of his heir.

† These jurisdictions have been abolished by the act above-mentioned, and vested in the crown.

statutes, and appointed the knights, brethren, to wear the image of St. Andrew upon a blue watered tabby ribbond, and likewise named the royal chapel of the Order (the old church of St. Andrews being ruined at the reformation); for which it was put in excellent repair, but was divested of all its beautiful ornaments by a furious rabble at the late revolution.

Her late Majesty Queen Anne, was pleased to revive the said Order upon the thirty-first of December 1703, and signed a body of statutes, wherein the colour of the ribbond was changed from blue to green, to make a distinction between this Order and that of the Garter; all which statutes the late King George I. was pleased to confirm with some additional ones, among which was that of adding rays of glory to surround the whole figure of St. Andrew which hangs at the collar, and though from the time of the reformation, both elections and instalments had been dispensed with, his Majesty was pleased to order that Chapters for the future shall be held in the Royal Presence, to which end, he commanded the great Wardrobe to provide the Knight's Brethren, and officers of the Order with neck-mantles, as are appointed by the Statutes of the Order.

The great number of lakes and rivers in Scotland, are one of the chief blessings to the inhabitants, springs abound almost in every part, and the water is clear and wholesome; they are not confined only to the tides, but are to be met with at the top of the mountains, in their descent they swell into large rivers, and distribute themselves throughout the whole country, many of them meeting with hollow places, expend themselves into lochs, till finding a proper channel, they receive their form of rivers, and as the nature of the soil directs, sometimes ex-
pend

pend themselves again and again, or continue their progress in the same form to the sea.

The most remarkable lakes in Scotland are Loch-tay and Lochness, and Lochleven; which all send forth rivers of the same name with themselves: Lochlomond, which sends forth the river of Lomond; and Lochiern, which sends the river Iern. It is observed, that Lochness, Lochtay, and Lochiern seldom freeze.

Lochmyrton in Galloway is another, and remarkable for this, that one part of it generally freezes in the winter-season and the other part seldom does.

There is a loch in Straitherrach, in the lands of the late Lord Lovat, which never freezes, however severe the frost be, till February, and then in one night's time, it freezes all over; and if the frost continue two nights, the ice grows very thick. There is a lake of the same nature called Lochmonar, in the late Earl of Cromertie's lands in the north; and there is another lake in Straglash, at a place called Glencanich, in an high ground betwixt the tops of two mountains, the middle of which lake is always frozen throughout the summer, notwithstanding the strong reflections of the sun-beams from the mountains, which melt the ice at the sides of the lake. The ground round the lake has a constant verdure, as if there was a perpetual spring; and the cattle grow sooner fat by that grass than any where else; and this is so much the more remarkable, that there are several other lakes in the neighbourhood, of as high a situation, wherein no such thing is seen.

Lochsunart in Argyleshire, is twenty-four miles in extent, having an island at the mouth, which divides it into two narrow channels; though upon his island it opens again, so as to become upwards of an English mile in breadth. To the south of this, at a
small

small distance from Dunstaffnage, then a royal castle, lies a small, safe, and commodious port, called Oban Bay, covered by the island of Kerrera, which is in length about three miles, by which it is effectually defended from west winds, as it is in like manner secured by high lands on the continent, from all other winds. On the north side of this bay there are eleven, on the south twenty-six, in the middle about twenty fathoms water. Add to all this, that the whole sound is, in effect, an harbour, or at least, a commodious road, with twenty fathoms water, and good anchorage almost every-where. There are besides two havens in the isle, one from its shape called The Horse-shoe, the other Ardintraive, with two fair outlets, one to the north-east, the other to the south-west, so that vessels may enter and depart without inconveniency or danger. The situation of this place, in the very track of ships bound to and from the northern parts of Europe seems to demand attention ; and upon this account as I have been informed, application has been lately made with success for establishing a custom-house at the little town of Oban, which stands immediately upon it ; and this will undoubtedly be not only useful to the town, and serviceable to the country, but beneficial also in many respects, to the navigation of the north-west side of Britain in general. Circumstances which, in an age like this, when the emoluments arising to the public from bringing a country into cultivation, introducing trade, and thereby augmenting the number and substance of the people who inhabit it, are so well understood, must have their weight.

In the front of our island to the north, lies Loch Eribol in Strathnavern, which runs some miles into the land ; and thereby affords, whenever the inhabitants shall have any commerce, a commodious and capacious haven.

In

In Linlithgowshire is a lake called Lochoat Lough. from whence a stream runs under a neighbouring mountain, the murmur of which is heard among the stones; and after it has run thus under ground for about two hundred paces, it issues with great force from a fountain about three feet broad, and forms a stream which turns a water-mill.

For the conveniency of trade and fishing, there are so many inlets of the sea, that there is scarce any part of North Britain above forty miles distant from some bay, creek, or arm of the ocean; and these afford many harbours, several of them very good, and capable of receiving men of war, and ships of the greatest burden.

Other lochs or lakes we shall take notice of in their respective places. The following are the principal Rivers in North Britain.

The Forth is one of the most noble and commodious rivers in Scotland, and, as a very ingenious writer observes, would indeed merit that appellation in any country. It takes its rise near the bottom of Leimon-hills, and running from west to east, receives in its passage many considerable streams, deriving their waters from the eminences in the midland counties of North Britain.

The river Clyde rises out of Tinto-hill, near a place called Arrick-stone, on the confines of the two shires of Peebles and Lanark. It runs at first north-westward, till being joined by another stream, it passes by Craufurd, and runs almost directly north, through the famous moor of the same name, antiently renowned for producing no despicable quantities of gold dust and lapis lazuli, as it still is for the rich mines of lead, belonging to the Earl of Hopton. After traversing this moor, the river declines eastwards, and fetching a considerable compass, turns again to the north-west; when receiving a large supply of water from the river Douglas, it comes to Lanerk,
aroyal

a royal burgh ; and here there is a bridge over it, of such convenience to the adjacent counties, that tolls were granted for its support upwards of fifty years ago, which, by repeated acts of parliament are still subsisting. The Clyde then leaving Hamilton at a small distance, about which there is as good oak timber as any in the island, proceeds to Glasgow, which it reaches after traversing about fifty miles from its source. Here, being become both broad and deep, it continues its progress, dividing the shires of Renfrew and Dumbarton ; and having passed the town of Renfrew, and soon after received the two rivers of the name of Cart, it moves Majestically on, till it absorbs also the river Levin, issuing from Lochlomond ; and thus swelled with subsidiary streams, having passed New Port Glasgow, and Greenock, and washed a part of Argyleshire, it joins its waters to those of the sea, after a course of seventy miles.

Forth and Clyde, being joined by a canal, near the place where the Romans formerly built their wall of about thirty miles long, to defend their province from the Scots and Picts, opened a communication betwixt the east and west seas, to the great advancement of the commerce of the whole island.

The Tay is indisputably the largest river in Scotland. It rises in Braidalbin on the frontiers of Lorn, and, augmented by several waters in its passage, is navigable to Perth. The Firth of Tay is not indeed so large or so commodious as that of Forth ; but from Buttonness to Perth it is not less than forty miles ; and the whole may be, without any great impropriety, stiled an harbour, which has Fife on one side, and the shires of Perth and Angus on the other, very fertile and pleasant countries both, furnishing various commodities and manufactures ; corn, coal, and lead, may be reckoned among the former ; shalloons and other woollen stuffs, thread, linen,

linen and salt, among the latter, to which we may add fish, which is a very profitable article.

The river of South Esk rises among the mountains in the north of Angus; and running directly south many miles, it makes an angle near the seat of the Earl of Airly, and directs its course eastward, falling at length into the German Ocean, a little below Montrose.

The river Dee rises out of Loch Dee, which lies at the foot of the hills that divide the shire of Aire from Galloway, and after running many miles in a serpentine course, and receiving the waters of the great river Ken, declining more to the south-east, falls at length into the German Sea, with a very copious stream; on the east side of which stands the town of Kircudbright. It is a clear sharp stream, gradually augmented by many brooks and rivulets, and celebrated from all antiquity for breeding great quantities of excellent salmon.

The river Don rises some miles further to the north, and declining to the north east, falls, as well as the Dee, into the German Ocean, as we have said. Both these rivers have bridges over them, at no great distance from the fall; that over the Dee consists of seven arches, and is esteemed a magnificent work: that over the Don is only of a single arch, sustained on each side by a rock, and is a most noble and surprizing piece of workmanship.

The river Devon, or Dovern, rises not many miles north from the Don, and running through Straith-bogie, in a winding course, declining however constantly to the north-east till it reaches the town of Straith-bogie, and then runs for a few miles directly north, turns afterwards due east, at length turns again to the north; and passing many miles on one side a beautiful country, which from thence derives the name of Straith-devon, bending a little

to

to the west, falls at length into that part of the German Ocean, which is stiled Murray-firth.

The Spey is a river of as long a course as most in North Britain. It rises in the mountains of Badenoch, in the heart of the shire of Inverness. Its waters quickly spread themselves to such an extent, as to become a small lake, called Loch-Spey; from which, resuming the form of a river, it proceeds several miles south-east; then, fetching a compass, it turns north-east, and in that direction it runs many miles till it reaches Ruthven; from whence digressing more to the east, receiving many rivulets by the way, it rolls on with a rapid stream to Rothes; and from thence directing its course northwards, falls into the Firth of Murray, at a place called Garmach, or Garmouth, which is a creek of no great importance, frequented only by small vessels. There are very fine woods on the banks of this river, throughout the greatest parts of its course, the value of which would be much increased if the navigation of the Spey could be rendered more practicable than it is.

The Lossy rises not many miles above the Royal Burg of Elgin, in the pleasant and plentiful country of Murray, and falls into Murray-Firth a few miles below it, at a place called Lossy-mouth, or New-Port-Elgin.

The river of Findorn rises in the hills of Monchroky, where its waters quickly spread into a lake; passing out of which, and running south-west, they form a larger, which is called Loch-Moy, wherein is a considerable island, upon which stands Moy-hall, the seat of Mackintosh. Issuing from thence, it takes a wide compass, and passing by Conbrugh, through which runs the great Military road to Inverness, turns gradually to the north-east, becoming the boundary of the two shires into which Murray is divided, viz. Elgin and Nairn. After receiving

ceiving many smaller streams, crossing the wood of Tornaway, belonging to the Earl of Murray, and running at a small distance from the antient town of Forres, declining a little to the north west, it falls into a bason, which receives likewise a lesser river that runs through Forres, and two other little streams, which make altogether a better harbour than any of the former, though dry when the tide is out, and with a bar at the mouth of the river, which, however, is less apt to shift, and of consequence the harbour is safer than most of the rest. Not far from this bay stood anciently the rich and famous abbey of Kinlofs.

The river Nairn also falls into Murray Firth. This Firth, according to Ptolemy, was *Æstuarium Vararis*. At the bottom of it, and on the south bank of the river Ness, stands the town of Inverness, sometimes, as ancient writers affirm, the residence of the Kings of Scotland.

The river Ness is about four miles long, with a stone bridge over it, at Inverness, of seven arches.

On the north-east coast of Scotland we meet with several rivers of no inconsiderable course, which, however, are not of any great service in Point of navigation. The river Beaulieu absorbs the water of five lakes, runs many miles, and then falls into the Loch of the same name. Both River and Loch derive their appellation from a stately abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by John Lord Bisset, plentifully endowed, and which was so called from the remarkable pleasantness of its situation. Some are of opinion, that the Romans penetrated thus far, and little, if at all, farther; and to them attribute a great part of these remains, which have been discovered at low water, whence it is very probably conjectured, that what is now a loch was once dry and habitable. The Cairns are huge heaps of stones that are seen under water, are most likely to be Danish; but the urns found likewise, seem mo-

numents of the Romans, having had here, at least, a temporary fortress. There is abundance of fine timber, though chiefly fir, on the banks of this river; but the falls are so many, as to prevent its being brought to an advantageous market.

The river Connel is swelled by the water of no less than six lakes, and rolls with a copious stream into Cromertie-Firth, passing by Dingwall, an old royal burgh, near its fall, and on the south side at the mouth of the Firth stands Cromertie. Of the river, little or nothing is to be said, except that it is famous for producing pearls: but the Firth is one of the finest harbours in this island; and by antient geographers, therefore justly stiled *Portus Salutis*; narrow indeed at its entrance, but very safe within, two miles broad and fifteen long; notwithstanding which, it is, in a great measure, without ships, and without trade.

There is a large river runs out of Lochshim in the county of Sutherland, which loch is twelve or fifteen miles long, and which river enters its waters into the Firth of Donok or Tayne, royal burghs, or antient corporations both; the latter standing on the south, the former on the north side of the Firth.

A few miles further north, the river Vynes falls into Murray-Firth, and, a little beyond that, the river Helmsdale forms a small creek at its mouth, which is the last dependent on the port of Inverness. All these rivers abound with fish; and the people are very industrious in making the best use they can of the several inlets along the coast, and of the few and those small vessels, they have. Yet surely they might be put into a way of doing something better for themselves, and of becoming thereby of more consequence to the community by a little encouragement, considering that they have immense quarries of white marble, corn, salt, salmon, beef, wool, hides of various kinds, and tal-
low,

low, to say nothing of silver lead, copper, and iron mines, that are known to be in the counties behind them, or of the report that gold is found in some of the streams of Dournesse; and yet perhaps, if these countries were at a much greater distance, we might be inclined to visit and search them more strictly.

On the coast of Caithness, are also several rivers, that, running an east course, fall into the Firth, and amongst these, the most distinguishable is that, at the mouth of which stands the Burgh of Weick, and from which we sometimes find it stiled the Shire of Weick.

The river Thurso in Caithness, runs about twenty miles, and then falls into a bay, upon which stands the town of Thurso, where are a custom-house, a small port, a few vessels, and a little trade.

West from hence runs the river of Fors, at the mouth of which is also a little town of the same name.

In the county of Strathnavern, the first stream of consequence we meet with is the river Strathy, which runs out of a loch of the same denomination, and after a course of between twenty and thirty miles, falls into a little creek, which is called Strathy-bay.

Armsdale-river, a large stream, but of a much shorter course, is the next; and to the west of this lies the water of Naver, flowing from a loch of the same name, the greatest body of water in this county, and from which it derives the appellation of Strathnavern.

Besides these, there are two other rivers running out of the lakes Loyal and Dourness, and many noble bays and large inlets of the sea; which might be made of benefit to the inhabitants, and to commerce and navigation.

The

The river Irwin rises on the border of the shire of Lanerk; and running a north-west course for about twenty-three miles, makes the boundary of what was called the bailiwick of Cunningham. As it falls into the sea, it meets with another considerable river from the south-west; and by the junction of both these waters is formed a convenient harbour, upon which stands the ancient royal burgh of Irwin.

The river Aire rises on the edge of Lanerkshire, and running through the county of its own name in a west course, near twenty miles, in which space it receives many auxiliary streams, falls at length into what is commonly called the Firth of Clyde.

The river Blainoch rises among the mountains which divide the shire of Aire from the county of Galloway, and running a south-east course ten or twelve miles, turns then almost directly east, and receiving in its passage two other pretty large streams, falls into the sea at Wigton, where it meets also with the waters of the river Cree, and the opening of the shore between them constitutes what is called Wigton-bay.

The river Nethe, Nid, or Nithe, rises in the south part of the shire of Aire, and running in a winding, but constantly in a south-east course, receives in its passage several rivers, the principal among which are the Scar and Kairn, falls at last, with a very full tide, into the sea, some miles below the town of Dumfries.

The river Annan has its source at Arrick-stone, near those of the Clyde and the Tweed. It is very remarkable, that though these three rivers rise, as it were together, they run into different seas; the Tweed into the German Ocean, the Clyde into the Irish Sea, and the Annan into the Solway-Firth,

Firth, after passing through the Stewartry of Annandale, to which it gives name, and a little below the town of Annan.

The Esk is the last river that runs into the Solway-Firth.

Thus much for the most remarkable lakes and rivers in North-Britain. We shall now give a particular account of the fisheries in Scotland, including that of pearls.

The salmon-fishery is particularly the boast and delight of the Scots; insomuch that for it they too much neglect all the rest.

Their salmon are accounted the best in Europe; and though their barrels be a third less than those of Berwick, yet they have yielded ten livres more per barrel, in France; partly because of their goodness, and partly because better cured, wherein the magistrates and town-council of Aberdeen take a very particular care. Salmon abound not only in the navigable rivers of Scotland, but in those which are less, in most parts of the Kingdom; and they valued them so much formerly, that in several of their old acts of parliament they forbade selling them to England; except for gold. Clyde abounds with salmon, for which the town of Renfrew has been famous; and Bishop Lesley, in his description of Scotland, says, They used in his time to employ sixty vessels in fishing, most of the spring and summer; but it is much short of Aberdeen, where the same author says, The rivers Dee and Don exceed all those of the kingdom for number and goodness of salmon; for which he assigns this reason, That they delight in clear streams, which occasions the rivers in Scotland to abound much more with salmon than those of other countries, where the rivers are more muddy.

The

The other places, most remarkable for salmon-fishing in Scotland, are in the Doovern, or Devern, at Bamf, the rivers Nefs, Nairn, Findorn, Lossy, and Spey, in Murray: The latter abounds with salmon for sixty miles together. Lochlomond in Lenox is remarkable for salmon of an excellent taste; Lochou in Argyle, the like; and there is good salmon-fishing in the rivers Lough and Spenie in Lochaber, in the bay of Cromertie; near Dingwal castle, and in the rivers Tay and Tweed, and other smaller rivers in the bordering counties. They have marled or speckled salmon in Harries, North-vist, and Benbecula. And in the isle of Sky, there are no less than thirty rivers all abounding with salmon.

As to their cod-fishing, Mr. Spruel (an eminent Scots merchant, who laid an account of the product of the kingdom for trade before their parliament antecedent to the union) says, he was informed by a Yarmouth man, who used to buy those fish and salt on the Scots coast, that he has sometimes got four thousand cured fish in a voyage, at one penny or two-pence a-piece, and retailed them again from eighteen pence to two shillings and six-pence a piece; which shews what vast advantage might be made of this trade, since the Scots cod are reckoned as good or better than those of Newfoundland. And what contributes much to the cheapness of this and the herring-fishery in Scotland, is, that they are caught with fewer hands, and vessels of far less expence, than doggers, which must be well manned and strong, because obliged to lie at sea; whereas the Scots catch those fish in their own creeks, bays, and harbours, where few hands, and open vessels, are for the most part sufficient, because they are seldom exposed to any danger by storms, being always near the shore, and laid up at night.

Herrings

Herrings abound on all the coasts of the kingdom, but especially in the western isles, which are reckoned the best and fattest, though not so large as those taken on the eastern and northern coasts. The herring-fishing on the Scots coasts is accounted the best in the world, and the Dutch have got a great part of their wealth by it.

A fishery was attempted in the isles by King Charles I. in conjunction with some merchants; and a magazine was erected for that use in Hermetra, one of the Harries islands, and another in the isle of Vacksay: but the unhappy civil war coming on, it was not prosecuted. It was renewed by King Charles II. and succeeded well for a time: The fish they caught were accounted the best in Europe, and yielded a price accordingly; but the King withdrawing his money afterwards, to supply his pressing occasions, the merchants were displeased at it, and differing among themselves, did also withdraw theirs, which ruined the design.

Some Dutch families settled in the village of Stornway, in the isle of Lewis, soon after that Prince's restoration; and so much improved the inhabitants in the fishing trade, during the small time of their abode there, that they still exceed all those of the neighbouring isles and continent; they brought the natives a great deal of money likewise, for their sea and land fowl; but King Charles II. being prevailed on to send away the Dutch, it was a great loss to the country.

Herrings are sometimes bought in the isles for six-pence per barrel; and when cured and sent abroad, yield from twenty-five to forty shillings per barrel; and sometimes thirty-six thousand barrels of white herrings have been exported to France from Clyde in a season, besides what were exported from Dunbar, and other parts of the kingdom, to France, and other nations; which may serve as a
specimen

specimen to shew how capable that trade is of improvement, especially considering the situation of the west of Scotland and the isles, from whence they may be a month sooner at market with them, than from any part of England and Holland; and, with the advantage of taking and curing them cheaper and sooner than the Dutch can possibly do, considering how far they have to sail backward and forward, what risques they run at sea, and what numbers of tenders they are obliged to send to and again, betwixt their own country, and their doggers, with provisions, salt, &c. they might soon be outdone in that profitable trade, by the inhabitants of Great Britain, who may lie ashore at night, and land their fish as soon as caught, without any danger from tempests or enemies; many of those bays where herrings abound, being very safe for ships to ride in.

The herring-fishery in the Forth, lasts annually about two months, and is or might be of great service, they commonly employ there about eight hundred boats, and in them at least between five and six thousand men and boys. It is computed that about forty thousand barrels are caught and cured in a season. These, tho' lean, are very firm, sound fish, came formerly to a good market in Sweden, and are still sold with considerable profit in the Canaries, the western islands, and in several parts of America. About one sixth of these herrings may be spent at home, and the value of what is exported is modestly computed at twenty thousand pounds.

The manner in which this fishery is carried on, renders it exceedingly beneficial to the country. The boats belong partly to the fishermen, who employ the rest of the year in catching of white fish; but the greatest part are commonly the property of ship-carpenters, and other persons on shore, who build and equip them in the way of adventurers.

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An adventure of this kind is called a *Drave**, and is thus managed: two or three fishermen associate five or six landmen, for there are commonly eight or nine men to a boat. Each fisherman has a net of his own, the rest are taken up of the net-makers, who by this means enter likewise into the adventure. A person is appointed in the nature of a purser, who lays in provisions and other necessaries, and receives the money for which the fish is sold. When the season is over, the account is made up, and all the expences being first discharged, what remains is divided into eight or nine shares, or as they call them, *Deals*. The proprietor of the boat draws one deal; every fisherman half a deal; every landman, who has never been in the trade before, a quarter deal. Thus all parties are interested in profit and loss; and by this fishery it is plain that several thousand good seamen are made every year, who work the other ten months as labourers, farmers, or artificers. It makes besides a fund of business for ship-carpenters, coopers, spinners of twine, net-makers, and other mechanicks, for the better part of the year. It is to be regretted, that a fishery, so useful to the country, should be under any discouragements; and yet some there are. The worthy gentleman from whom we borrow this account, proceeds to enumerate some of these discouragements.

Whales in abundance frequent the islands of Fladden, Orkney, and Lewis: an hundred and fourteen ran ashore on the Island of Orkney at one time, in the year 1691.

Haddocks, sturgeon, turbot, trouts, perch, pike, skate, greybeard, mackarel, keeling, whiting, sea-urchin, cat-fish, cock-paddle, lyths, spirlings,

* Over all the coast, where servants hire themselves to places, they commonly bargain to have the *Drave* free.

soles, flukes, garvie, eels, are also caught on the Scottish coasts in great plenty, for home consumption.

Otters, whose skins are useful for muffs, &c. are very numerous in the isles.

Shell-fish of all sorts, as lobsters, crabs, oysters, are also found in vast quantities in the western islands; the latter so large, that they must be cut in three or four pieces to be eaten.

Cockles, muscles, limpets, wilks, scallops, and spouts, are cast by the tide in such numbers on the isles, that the people cannot consume them.

Pearl being the product of fish, it is proper to discourse of the Scots pearl here. Mr. Spruel, a merchant, who understood the pearl trade the best of any man in that branch of commerce, having dealt in it above forty years, says, he has sometimes given a hundred rix dollars, which is near twenty-five pounds, for one Scots pearl; and that he had Scots pearl as fine, clear, and more transparent than any Oriental pearl. Though the latter be more easily matched, because they are all of a yellow water, yet foreigners covet Scots pearl. The more wrinkles there are in a pearl shell, the better sign it is of the age and goodness of a pearl; for the smooth shells are young and barren: therefore he proposed, that a law should be made to forbid the fishing of young pearl; for the longer they stay in the water, the more valuable they are, so that he would have no shell taken up less than four inches in length, or two or three in breadth: and that none shall offer any pearl to be sold, that weighs less than five grains, which is as reasonable as laws to prevent the taking of the young fry of salmon, since pearls are of much more value. And that they might have time to grow and increase, he proposes, That pearl-fishing should be forbid, except once in ten years, at least; because
he

he has been sorry to see some thousands of young pearls offered to sale that were of no manner of value; whereas, had they lain in the water their due time, they might have been worth from four to fifty crowns a-piece.

Pearl is found in most places of the nation where salmon are taken: and once in twenty years, he says, there is a great pearl-fishing in Scotland. This does not hinder, but that pearl-shells of the size he proposes, or larger, may be taken up at any time, when found; and these are probably to be had among the unfrequented isles.

Particular places where pearls abound, are the rivers in the Isle of Sky, where they are frequently found in black mussels, especially in the rivers Kilmartin and Ord, where pearls have lately been found of twenty pounds per piece; and in a fresh water lake, near the south side of Locheinarstadt. In that same island there are also mussels that breed pearl.

Though the small pearl be not so useful for ornament, yet they may be of very good use in physic, and make a fine article in the apothecaries bills, being reputed the chief of all cordials, and very good against the plague, violent and pestilential fevers, fluxes, heart-burning, giddiness of the head, trembling of the heart, &c. which is sufficient to shew, that the pearl-fishery well deserves encouragement, since we may be supplied with it much cheaper at home than from the Indies.

The Linen and Woollen Manufactory of Scotland are greatly increased since the union, and export great quantities both of brown and white linen, besides their home consumption; they also make very good holland, muslins plain and striped, callicoes, damasks, ticking for beds, &c. white and dyed threads, tapes, laces, &c.

Scotland

Scotland produces a very great number of sheep; they have abundance of wool, and now have several manufactures of broad cloth, coarser housewives cloth, singrimis, ferges, bayes, crapes, tammies, Glasgow plaids, worsted camblets, and other stuffs; and stockings for home consumption and export, besides the tallow and skins of sheep: the country being almost every where destitute of shelter for their sheep, during the winter, is the reason their wool is not so fine as that of England, and though they do not equal our broad cloth, yet they have brought it to great perfection, and their wool is very useful in the manufactures of Yorkshire, Westmoreland and Cumberland, such as kerfies, duffels, yarn stockings, and such coarser goods; very good wool is brought from the highlands and isles, which, because sold at the Cross of Aberdeen, is commonly called Cross-wool.

They are very expert in making of stuffs, for plaids, a manufacture in which they exceed all nations, both as to colour and fineness; but the women having disused them for garments, they are only worn by the dregs of the people; and the highlanders being forbid the use of them by law, the manufacture is of late greatly decreased. They were for some time very much fancied in England, for beds, hangings, window-curtains, and night-gowns for both sexes; so that attempts have been made at Norwich to imitate them; but they fall much short of the Scots in colour, fineness, and workmanship, as is evident at first sight; and the taste for them is now in a manner exploded. Their greatest trade for their woollen manufactures, and other commodities, has for many years been, with the United Netherlands, where they have a conservator, who serves both for a consul and envoy, to take care of the affairs of their

their trade, being part of the ancient privileges they enjoyed by treaties with the Dukes of Burgundy and others, when Sovereigns of the Netherlands. From this trade the towns of Rotterdam and Ter-veer have acquired considerable wealth; in return for which, the Scots have been always well esteemed in those provinces; and the States allow them churches, and maintenance for their ministers.

Thus having given this brief account of Scotland in General, we shall now describe the several shires, stations, &c. in an alphabetical order, as they stand in the Rolls of Parliament.

ABERDEEN.

I. ABERDEENSHIRE

IS bounded on the south with part of Angus and Merns, or rather with the river Dee; and the Gransbain mountains, with part of Bamf, on the north west; part of Murray on the north; the German Ocean on the east; and the river Spey and part of Badenoch on the west. It is computed by *Camden* to be seventy-three miles in length, twenty-eight in breadth, with an area of eleven hundred and seventy square miles. As the south part contains Mar with its subdivisions, it was from thence called the *Shire of Mar*, which gave title of Earl to the ancient and noble family of Eushine, till forfeited by the rebellion of the late Earl.

The soil would be fruitful enough in the main, if properly cultivated, and produces corn, particularly rye, and oats in abundance, with some pulse and roots, and herbs, both for food and physic. The hilly parts, especially the craigs of Pennan, where the eagles build their nests, are covered with woods of fir and oak, and they have plenty of game and pasture, &c. so that they have abundance of sheep, black-cattle, horses and deer. It has quarries of spotted marble, lime-stone, and slate, and one sort of stones peculiar to this country, Elf-arrow-heads, which seem to be of the flinty kind, and are of different shapes, most of them pointed like

like spears. They are from half an inch to two inches long, rough and unpolished, and very thin at the edges. It is said they are always found by chance, and often in the road, where none were to be seen an hour or two before, and sometimes they are discovered in the boots, &c. of travellers: and as they generally are found in the summer season, when the sky is clear, naturalists conclude, they are formed in the air by some gross exhalations. In its rivers are found mussels, which contain large pearls of a fine colour.

The air of this county is cool but healthful, and their firing is peat, turf, and wood. The winter is much milder than might be expected so far north, and the inhabitants are reckoned to be of as mild a temper, though as sharp-witted as their neighbours. Here are springs of allum-water, and veins of stone, from whence allum is boiled.

Aberdeen in the County of Mar, stands upon the mouth of the river Done, from which it takes its name; there are two towns, the Old and the New, about a mile distant from each other, but governed by the same magistrates.

Old Aberdeen is the ancient episcopal see; and the remains of the cathedral of St. Machary are still to be seen. It appears to have been a large stately and magnificent structure, for the time it was erected. It suffered greatly at the time of the reformation, but more since the revolution.

Both the Old and New Town have a College, or rather an University, that in Old Aberdeen is called King's College, from King James the Fourth taking the patronage upon him, though it was founded by Bishop Elphinston, and the greatest part built by him in the year 1500, the bull for it was procured from Pope Alexander VI. endowing it with as ample privileges as those of Paris and Bononia.

The

The chief ornament of this town is the King's College, on the south side of it; a neat and stately structure.

The church and steeple are built of hewn stone, and the summit of the latter resembles an imperial crown. The windows of the church were formerly esteemed for their paintings, and something of their splendor still remains. In the steeple are two bells of extraordinary bigness, besides others.

Close to the church is a library, well furnished with books.

There are in this college a principal, a sub-principal, who is also one of their regents, a professor of humanity or philology, a professor of divinity, doctor of physic, a professor of the Oriental tongues, a professor of the civil-law, and a professor of the mathematics. Dr. Frazer has been a great benefactor to it.

The first president of King's-college was Hector Bocse or Bockthius, who enjoyed a revenue of forty Scottish marks, about two pounds four shillings and sixpence sterling money.

In 1631, this college was overturned by a storm, but rebuilt soon after in a more stately manner. King Charles the First gave it an endowment of eight bursters out of the revenue of the ancient bishoprics. From whence this college and that in the New Town, was called the Caroline University, or the University of King Charles.

New Aberdeen is situate on the mouth of the river Dee; the county town, and consequently the seat of the sheriffs court. The town is opulent, and carries on a considerable trade. The salmon-fishery brings them in a great revenue, and the inhabitants are reckoned very polite and courteous. The houses are large and lofty, built mostly with the granite, (at present used in the pavement of London); the stone is beautiful and lasting; the streets are spacious

cious and clean, and there are gardens and orchards, which render the prospect of the city beautiful on approaching it. Here is a manufacture of knit-stockings, which employs a number of the lower class of women; here are two springs, which flow from a round hill at the west end of the city; for the medicinal virtues of which, we refer the reader to a Treatise written by Doctor William Barclay.

Here is a college called the Marischall-college, from its founder, George Keith, Earl-Marshall of England in the year 1593. The city has adorned and beautified it with many additional buildings: they have a principal, four professors of philosophy, a professor of divinity, a professor of mathematics, and a professor of physick. It has a good library founded by the city, enlarged by the gifts of several learned men, and furnished with mathematical instruments.

“ The college-hall is large and well lighted; one of its ornaments is the picture of Arthur Johnson, formerly principal of the college, and holds among the Latin Poets of Scotland, the next place to the elegant Buchanan.

“ Both the colleges of the New and Old Town have nearly the same method of instruction; the students wear scarlet gowns, and the professors black; in the King's-college there is kept a public table; but the scholars of the Marischall-college are boarded in the town.

“ The course of education is extended to four years, at the end of which, those who take a degree, who are not many, become masters of arts, and whoever is a master, may, if he pleases, immediately commence doctor. The title of Doctor was, however, for a considerable time, bestowed only on physicians.”*

* Johnson's Journey.

Besides a grammar-school founded by Dr. Dun, having a master and three ushers, there is another for teaching of music.

The church of St. Nicholas is an handsome edifice of free-stone, with a lofty steeple, resembling a pyramid. It was formerly divided into three churches, that on the west was pulled down, and a very handsome one of free-stone erected on its scite, Mr. Willery of Edinburgh being the architect.

Here is also a prison and a workhouse belonging to the town, likewise an alms-house and three hospitals; and near the harbour stands the custom-house. The market-place is beautiful and spacious, and the streets adjoining are very handsome; most of the houses are built of stone, four stories high, with handsome sash-windows, and are well furnished within, the citizens here being as gay, as genteel, and perhaps as rich, as in any city in Scotland. In the year 1739, an infirmary was erected here; since which, two wings have been added to it: the whole is supported by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of the town and country. In the year 1766, upwards of seven hundred patients were taken in, who were treated with the greatest humanity. In this infirmary the operation of Lithotomy has been introduced with the greatest success, by Dr. Thomas Livingstone, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh.

The bridge at Old Aberdeen, over the Don, consists of one immense arch of stone, sprung from two rocks, one on each side, which serves as a butment to the arch; so that it may be said to have a foundation coeval with nature, and which will last as long. The other bridge is upon the river Dee, a mile to the west of New Aberdeen; and has seven stately arches, as I has already mentioned. The streets are paved with a sort of flint and pebbles.

The

The principal form of public worship in this town, and indeed in almost all this county, is that used by the Church of England, legally practised in Scotland, in licensed chapels, served by clergymen of English or Irish ordination.

The public commotions having greatly damaged the town of Aberdeen, the Scottish Parliament laid a duty of two penny Scots on every Scots pint of ale or beer sold within the town, &c. which continued till the year 1707, for enabling them to discharge the debts, which still being found insufficient another act passed in 1731, for continuing the said duties for twenty-five years more, for the following good purposes, viz. for paying off the remaining debts of the town; for building a new pier on the north side of the harbour; for repairing the old pier on the south side, which was very much sunk and decayed; for repairing the great church, called the old church, which was in a very decayed condition; for rebuilding the town house, which was also in a very bad state; and for maintaining and carrying on other public works for the benefit of the town.

North of Aberdeen is a point of land called *Buchanefs*, being in the shire or the county of Buchan, part of which belongs to Aberdeenshire. It was to this point the French squadron, with the Pretender on board, in the reign of Queen Anne, kept their flight in sight of the shore, being thus far pursued by Sir George Byng, with the English fleet; but from hence they steer'd away north-east, as if for the Norway coast, when the English Admiral seeing no probability of coming up to them, gave over the chase; but they altered their course in the night, stood away south, and came back to Dunkirk whence they set out.

Slanes Castle is built upon the margin of the sea, so that the walls of only one of the towers, seem only

only a continuation of a perpendicular rock, the foot of which is beaten by the waves. From the windows is a noble view over that part of the ocean that separates Scotland from Norway,

Dun Buy, upon the same coast, is a double protuberance of stone, open to the main sea on one side, and parted from the land by a very narrow channel on the other. Its name, which in Erse is said to signify the *Yellow Rock*, is taken from the yellow colour it has, owing to the dung of innumerable sea fowls, which in the spring lay their eggs here in great abundance. The body of one of the birds that frequent this rock is said not to be larger than a duck's, yet it lays eggs as large as those of a goose; it is called by the inhabitants a Coot.

Near this rock is another almost perpendicular, united on one side by a high shore, and on the other rising steep to a great height above the main sea. It is called the *Buller* or *Bouilloir* of *Buchan*. The top is open, from which may be seen a dark gulph of water, which flows into the cavity through a breach made in the lower part of the enclosing rock. It has the appearance of a vast well, bordered with a wall; the edge of the Buller is not wide, and to those that walk round appears very narrow. To look down this amazing height has a most tremendous appearance of water on one side and a perpendicular ridge of stones on the other, so that should the foot slip, inevitable death must ensue.

At the bottom of this rock is a basin nearly circular, to which an entrance is made by the water; it is inclosed on every side by a perpendicular rock, and there are many cavities which go backward to a depth said to have never been explored. In summer the gentry resort here with collations, and smugglers make them store-houses for clandestine merchandize. They are thought by Johnson to have been used by pirates

pirates of ancient times as magazines for arms, or repositories of plunder, and that the Buller may have served as a shelter from storms, and perhaps as a retreat from enemies, to the little vessels used by the northern rowers.

The Dropping Cave of Slanes is very remarkable for a petrified substance, whereof is made excellent lime.

In the month of October, 1752, as some quarriers were digging for lime-stone, near Collistown in the parish of Slanes, they discovered a cave of the same nature, but a more curious form, and easier of access, than the famous dropping cave above-mentioned. The stone is very white, and hangs down in a great number of small tubes, resembling Icicles, over a basin of water three feet deep, and about four in diameter. The cave at bottom is near circular, six feet broad, and ten in height. On the left hand of the basin is an ascent, which looks like the entrance into another cave. Upon the right-hand is a row of petrified pillars, which, when cleared away, will shew the true dimensions, and entertaining variety of this discovery.

A little south of Buchaness, is Peterhead, with a road that will hold an hundred sail of ships, and at this place it is high water when the moon is directly south.

Other places of note in this county, are

Kintore, a royal burgh, which gives title of Earl to a branch of the family of Keith.

Inverury is situate at the conflux of the rivers Ourie and Don, and sheltered with trees on every side. This town was made a royal burgh by King Robert Bruce, he having here gained a signal victory over John Cummings and his adherents in favour of Edward I. of England, though he was sick, and carried on a horse litter to the field. This was the first victory King Robert obtained, and laid the

the foundation of the overthrow of the English usurpation in Scotland. Near the same place also in 1411, Alexander Stuart, Earl of Mar, defeated Donnald of the Isles in the bloody battle of Harlaw.

Kildrumny, situate on the north side of the Don, the ancient seat of the Earls of Mar, where the late Earl of Mar set up his standard for the Pretender.

Strath Bolgy, or *Strath Bogie*, is situate in one of the divisions of this shire, to which it gives name. It is a large and ancient barony, erected into an earldom by King James VI. in favour of the chief of the noble and ancient family of Gordon, and is mostly inhabited by Gordons, vassals to the Duke of Gordon, who has a magnificent castle here.

It is a mean and small village, has Bamft on the north-west, Garioch on the east, and Mar on the south; and being watered by the rivers Dolvern and Bolgy, is fruitful in corn and pastures, cattle, sheep, &c. Its name imports a valley upon the Bolgy, and it formerly had a Nonjuring meeting house and a toll booth. The women here are remarkable for spinning of fine linnen yarn, which is sold to the merchants.

Not far from Strathbogy is Huntley-Castle, now in ruins; it gives title to the Marquisses of that name, and is of great antiquity. A small distance from the castle is a large stone building, the residence of Hamilton the rebel Governor of Carlisle, before he entered into the rebellion.

About four miles from the village is *Rothiemay*, the seat of Lord Bracco; and something more than a mile farther, on the same side, and upon a more rising ground, is an ancient house, the seat of one Abernethy, called Laird of Mayen. The situation is exceedingly pleasant, commanding a most noble and delightful view of the serpentine windings of the river Deveron.

A I R E S H I R E

IS bounded on the north by the shire of Renfrew; the south with Galloway; on the east with Clyndale; and on the west with the Firth of Clyde; it generally produces good store of corn and grass, is very populous, and the inhabitants are exceedingly industrious. It is divided into Carrick, Kyle and Cunningham, which are reckoned three great baileries of Scotland, so called because they are governed by bailiffs. The square miles of the baileries of Kyle and Carrick, according to *Templeman*, are seven hundred and ninety-five, and those of Cunningham two hundred and twenty-nine. It has one considerable loch in it, called Dun, which is six miles long and two broad, with an isle in it, upon which is an old house, called Castle Dun. Upon the Water-down is a bridge of one arch, ninety feet long, which is much wider than the Rialto at Venice, or the middle arch of the great bridge at York.

Carrick, or *Carriſt*, has the honour of giving one of the titles of Earl to the Prince of Wales. It is a more fruitful and better cultivated country than Galloway, and not so mountainous, but it is not so abundant in cattle, especially sheep and horses. Here is plenty of good fish, particularly salmon, with which the rivers Stincher and Griven abound. There is no great trade carried on here, but the people

people who live towards the coast, get a tolerable livelihood by catching of herrings and other fish, for the merchants of Glasgow and other places.

The chief town in this county is *Maybole*; but though it stands on the coast, it has no harbour, and is poor and decayed. The market is good, because there are many gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and the coast near it full of people; but the houses are mean, low, and very coarse. The family of Kennedy, Earls of Cassils, are, or were, Lords of great part of the country, and have a good antient seat in this place.

At the north bounds of Carrick, is the bridge before mentioned. There are many other large bridges in this county, but none so large as the foresaid, except at Glasgow and Sterling. This bridge leads to the shire of Aire.

Kyle, properly called the *Sbire of Aire*, is separated from Carrick by the river Durn, and from Cunningham by the river Irwine. It is divided by the river Aire into two stewartries, i.e. that on the south side, as far as the river Dun, into King's Kyle, is under the jurisdiction of the sheriff; and Kyle-Stewart, which belonged anciently to the Stewarts of Scotland, and since to the eldest son of the King.

The Scots writers derive its name from Coilus or Kylus, a British King, who was defeated and killed in a battle here, of which there are many monuments still to be seen. The place where it was fought, is called Coilfield; a church near it was called Coil-town Kirk. The river near which it was won, and which falls into the river Air, four miles above the town of Aire, is called Coil; a lake not far from it, near which the Scots encamped, is called Lake Fergus. A trumpet resembling a crooked horn, which has a very shrill sound, was dug up in the field of battle, and is still kept in the Laird of Caprington's house, called Coilfield,
and

and made use of to call his servants and workmen together. Here, or, as some say, at Largis in the Bay of Clyde, was another bloody battle in the year 1263, between King Alexander III. of Scotland, and Acho King of Norway, who came to the port of Aire with a great fleet of ships, and twenty thousand men, who, after ravaging the country, was routed, and lost his army, and an hundred and forty ships. At this last battle, an Irish gentleman, of the name of Mackenzie, behaved so well, that King Alexander gave him the lands of Kintail, which continued in the possession of the Earl of Seaforth, his successor, till the late Earl taking part with the Pretender, his estate became forfeited. From this brave Irishman are descended the numerous name of Mackenzie.

Aire, the chief town of this division is eminent for its privileges, and its large jurisdiction, which extends from the mouth of Clyde to the borders of Galloway, near sixty-four miles. It is divided from the Old town by a bridge of four arches. The Old town was once called St. John's Town upon Aire; it was built by the King's patent, in a sandy plain, amidst pleasant fertile fields, that afford a good prospect both winter and summer. In the fields, betwixt the mouth of the Don and Aire, stands a very beautiful church. The town has a good harbour, is well situated for trade, and, like a fine beauty, in decay, plainly shews, that it was formerly larger and more beautiful than it is at present, so that the townsmen say, from its having been the fifth best town in Scotland, it is now the fifth worst. What has been the reason of this falling off of their trade, we cannot learn, nor do the inhabitants assign the least reason for it.

Aire is noted for the treacherous murder of many noblemen and gentlemen, by the English, in Wallace's time; where they were called together during

a truce, (after Edward I. had over-run the country) on pretence of holding a court of justice; and were treacherously hanged one after another, as they entered the King's large barns where the court was held.

This barbarous murder, was as severely, as justly, revenged by Wallace, with whom, as Warden of Scotland, they had made the truce, and whom they endeavoured to entice thither by their charter of peace, as they had done a great many others of quality; but Wallace having intimation of their designs, escaped, and surprized the English the same night, amidst their jollity, set the barn on fire, and having set guards around that none of the English should escape, he consumed them all. The ruins of those barns are still shewn here.

Oliver Cromwell built a citadel at Aire, well fortified with a fosse and a stone wall. At the restoration it was demolished; and at present only some houses and angles of the ramparts are standing.

About two miles north of the town stands a Lazar-house, called Kencafe, which King Robert Bruce, set apart as a place for the retirement of leprous persons.

Cunningham, has Kyle on the south, the mouth of Clyde on the north, the Firth of Clyoe on the west, and Renfrew and part of Clydedale on the east. The county is much finer than Kyle, and is not so mountainous. It is a Danish or German word, which signifies the King's residence.

The capital town of this part of the shire is Irwin, which stands at the mouth of a river of the same name. Here they have a port which was formerly in a much better condition than it has been for some years past, the harbour being so much decayed by length of time, and other accidents that the trade began to decline; for the water not being confined to its proper channel,
the

the harbour became so choaked up with sandbanks, that it was of little use to what it had been; so that ships of very small burden were frequently shut up for several months in the river before they could sail out to sea. At the same time the town-house, church, streets, and other public works, as the common goal, and one of the arches of the bridge, were each in a ruinous condition: all which occasioned an act of parliament to pass in the ninth of King George II. for laying a duty of two pennies Scots upon every Scots pint of ale or beer sold in the town of Irwin and its liberties; and a duty of a penny sterling upon every ton of coals shipped off for transportation. But this much must be said, notwithstanding the declining condition of its harbour, before this act passed, it carried on a greater trade than most of the ports between Aire and Dumfries. Their chief trade is in Scots coal, which they export in great quantities to Ireland; for the neighbouring hills abound with this commodity.

As it has more trade than the other ports we have been speaking of, so it is better built. Here are two handsome streets, a good quay, and a capacious harbour. The country is rich and fruitful, filled with gentlemen's seats and well built houses; and wherever you turn your eye you see nothing but beautiful inclosures, pleasant pastures, and grass-grounds. It is said, this inclosing the ground was owing to the English soldiers, who were placed here and in Kyle by Oliver Cromwell (for at Aire he built a citadel, as has been before mentioned) these promoted and encouraged the people to inclose and improve their lands, and instructed them in the manner of husbandry practised in England, which they have not forgot to this day.

▲ little from Irwin stood Kilmarnock-Castle, the seat of the family of the Boyds, late Earls of Kilmarnock,

marnock, which, on the 15th of March 1738-9, was intirely consumed, with the furniture, and a curious collection of books and manuscripts, nothing being saved but the charter-chest. On the other side is the castle of Eglington, the seat of the antient family of the Montgomeries, Earls of Eglington. On the north-east borders of this country, where it joins to Clydsdale, is the Castle of Loudon, the noble and beautiful seat of the Earl of Loudon.

Upon the bay of Clyde stands the town of *Largis*, famous for the defeat of the Norwegians by King Alexander III. of Scotland, which some give to Kyle, as we have said before.

Kilmaers, in the same county, is the seat of the noble and ancient family of Cunningham, Earls of Glencairn. *Camden* says, that the family derives its original from one of that name concerned in the murder of Thomas à Becket, who fled into Scotland on that account, and therefore bears an episcopal pall in their arms; but it is plain from their motto, "Over, Fork, Over," that it is a fork, and not an episcopal pall; and the family, no doubt, is of a much higher and nobler original.

In the sea lies Lady's Isle, where is great plenty of rabbits and fowl, but no inhabitants.

ARGYLE.

ARGYLESHIRE,

O R,

SHIRE OF INNERARY.

THIS county, which was the first seat of the Scots when they landed from Ireland, did, together with Perthshire and the Western Islands make up the kingdom of the Scots, while the rest of Scotland was under the Picts and Romans. It is called in Latin Argadia, or Argathelia from *Argathel*, or *Argwithil*, i. e. near to the Irish, because it lies towards Ireland, whose inhabitants were called by the Britons Gwithil and Gnothel.

It has the Irish Sea and the Frith of Clyde on the south, Perthshire on the east, Lochalber on the north-east, and several Isles on the north-west. It is computed by Camden to be one hundred and twenty miles in length, and forty in breadth. It had formerly two sheriffdoms, Argyle and Turbert, which are now united into one, comprehending Cantyre, Knapdale, Askeodnish, and Cowall.

It is mountainous, and the inhabitants, who speak Irish, live mostly by hunting and fishing, for its seven great loughs, with other lesser ones, abound with all sorts of fish. The coast is full of high rocks and black mountains, covered with heath, which feed great numbers of black cattle, deer, and wild

wild beasts. Their cattle generally run wild, but are excellent meat, and their fat being boiled continues some days like oil. This county is the seat of a provincial synod, containing five presbyteries and forty-nine parishes, and it gives title of Duke and Earl, as does also Greenwich in England, to the chief of the Campbell's family, descended from the ancient heroic petty Kings of Ulster in Ireland. This family was for a long time hereditary Lords Justices General or Lords Chief Justices in criminal affairs for the whole kingdom; but surrendered that office to King Charles the First, on condition of having the hereditary jurisdiction of Argyle and the Isles. The Dukes are still hereditary Great Masters of the Kings Household in Scotland, hereditary Admirals of the Western Isles, hereditary Sheriffs of the County, and hereditary Generals of Denvon Castle. This family has had the honour to match with the royal family and others of the greatest note in Scotland, are possessed of many royalties, and have abundance of vassals, who, by a very odd right of tenure, are obliged to pay the portions of the daughters of the family when married; and for this end a tax is laid on them, according to the number of their cattle. The shire has many castles and gentlemen's seats, most of which are possessed by branches of this family, which is noted for having suffered much for its steadfast adherence to the Protestant religion and the liberties of their country, especially from the reformation to the revolution.

Cantipo, or *Kintiri*, i. e. in Irish a peninsula, the most southern division of the shire. The land is very fruitful and populous, and chiefly inhabited by Lowlanders and Highlanders.

Cambell Town, the chief place of this part, was made a royal burgh by King William. It is situate on the Lough of Kilkernan, has a weekly market,

is

is the seat of a Presbytery, and has a safe harbour, there being an island at the mouth of the bay. Camden says, the people of this part formerly made excursions into Ireland, and possessed themselves of Gline and Rowle.

Knapdale is joined to Cantire by a narrow neck of land, through which the country people draw their small vessels. It abounds with lakes and bays, in some of which are islands and castles, and the soil is generally fitter for pasture than cultivation; yet it produces corn in great plenty.

From the Mull of Cantire you see Ireland very plain, it being not above fifteen or sixteen miles from the Point of Land to the Fair fou Land in Coleraine, on the north coast of Ireland.

The chief towns here are

1. *Inverary*, or *Inmerary*, near the bottom of Lochfyn; it was made a royal burgh by King Robert Bruce; it is a market town, and the seat of a Presbytery. This town held out under the Earl of Iley, afterwards Duke of Argyle, against the Pretender's forces in 1715.

2. *Kilmore*, which stands on the river that falls into the Lochfyn, is the seat of a Presbytery, consisting of twelve parishes.

Lorne, the third division, and the most pleasant and fruitful part of Argyle, gives title of Marquis to the Duke of Argyle, to whom it came by marriage with an heiress of the branch of the family of Stewart. The place of chief note in it is Dunstaffe Castle, or St. Steven's Mountain, formerly a royal seat, where, above this place Lochaber insinuates itself so far into the land, out of the Western Sea, that it is only hindered from meeting Lochness, that runs into the Eastern Ocean, by a very narrow ridge of hills between them.

The chief place in this tract is

Tarbar

Tarbar, anciently a shire, where, before its union with Argyleshire, King James IV. by authority of parliament, constituted a justice and sheriff to administer justice to the inhabitants of the Southern Isles.

The fourth division, viz. Argyle properly so called, has Knapdale and Cowal on the south, Lochaber on the north, Lenox and Grampian Hills on the east, and Lorn on the west. It lies between Lochfyn, which is sixty miles long and four broad, with a great herring fishery, and Lachow, or Lochaw, a fresh-water lake, twenty-four miles long and one broad.

The latter gives title of Viscount to the Duke of Argyle, and according to Bishop Lesley is almost as large as Lochlomond, containing twelve islands, in two of which are castles, viz. Enconel and Glenurgulatot. A river, called Aw, runs from it, and after a course of six or seven miles enters Loch Ediff, which falls into the West Sea, over against the Isle of Mull, and abounds with salmon.

Cowal, the last sub-division of this shire, lies between Lochfyn on the west, the Firth of Clyde on the east, the Isle of Bute on the south, Argyle proper, with the Grampian Mountains on the north, and abounds with lakes and bays,

The principal place here, is

Dennon, formerly the seat of the Bishop of Argyle, and now of a Presbytery, consisting of eight parishes.

We postpone the particular description of the islands of this part to their proper place, in the general class of the Hebrides, or Western Islands.

As charitable institutions, wherever founded, are always pleasing to the benevolent mind, we therefore shall give an account of a very laudable society erected in Scotland for propagating Christian knowledge in the Highlands. The account, which to-
gether

gether with some particulars of the Highlands, is very accurately comprehended in a letter, written June 1739, from a gentleman, a great encourager of this noble institution, to his friend; his words are

“The extent of the Highlands of Scotland is much greater than has commonly been imagined: from the Mull of Kintyre to Faro-head in Strathnavern is more than two hundred miles in a strait line from south to north; and from Faro-head to John o’Grot’s house is above sixty miles along the north and northern coast of the continent. Besides, there is a vast number of inhabited islands, of which some are both large and populous; for instance, Jura is twenty-four miles long; Isla 16; Mull 24; Sky 48; Long-Island, comprehending Bara, Southuist, Northuist, and Lewis, 100; and many others, from two to twelve miles in length. The Isles of Orkney and Zetland are to be considered by themselves, for to Orkney alone belong thirty-three inhabited Islands, one of which is twenty-four miles, and another twelve, in length. In Zetland there are about thirty inhabited islands, some of which are six, others seven miles long. Many of these islands lie at considerable distances from the continent, and from one another, and are in extent about one half of Scotland.

In this large track of country ignorance and superstition greatly prevail: in some places the remains even of Paganism are still to be found; and in many others the reformation from Popery has never yet been obtained. The parishes where ministers are settled, are commonly of very great extent, some thirty, forty, or fifty miles long; and generally divided by impassable mountains and lakes; so that most of the inhabitants, being destitute of all means of knowledge, and without any schools to educate their children, are entirely ignorant of the principles of religion and virtue; live in idle-

ness and poverty ; have no notion of industry, or sense of liberty ; are subject to the command of their Popish disaffected chieftains ; who have always opposed the propagating Christian knowledge, and the English tongue, that they might with the less difficulty keep their miserable vassals in a slavish dependence. The poorer sort have only the Irish tongue, and little correspondence with the civilized parts of the nation ; and only come among them to pillage the more industrious inhabitants. They are brought up in principles of tyranny and arbitrary government ; depend upon foreign Papists as their main support, and the native Irish as their best correspondents and allies. This has been the source of all the rebellions and insurrections in that country since the revolution.

On the other hand, they are naturally of a quick genius, of great bodily strength, and innured to hardship. Their country is commodiously situated for the noblest fishery in the world ; of which our neighbours have made immense profit. They have mines and woods, and great quantity of black cattle, and vast tracts of improveable land ; which lie waste for want of industry in the people, and not considering the advantage of their situation. They are a numerous and prolific people ; and, if reformed in their principles and manners, and usefully employed, might be made a considerable accession of power and wealth to Great Britain. Some clans of Highlanders, well instructed in the arts of war, and well affected to the government, would make as able and formidable a body for their country's defence, as Great Britain or Switzerland, or any part of Europe, are able to produce.

“ In the year 1701 some gentlemen of Edinburgh first considered of proper methods for civilizing and reforming them ; and agreed, that the setting up of schools, in different and convenient places, for the instructing

instructing of their youth in the English tongue, and principles of the Christian religion, and disposing them to virtue and industry, would be the most likely and effectual means. They joined in a voluntary subscription among themselves, and engaged as many others in it as they could; which laid the first foundation of this great and public design. They soon found the work too heavy a burthen for a few private hands, and made application to her late Majesty Queen Anne, who was graciously pleased to approve and recommend the same by her royal proclamation, in the year 1708; and in 1709, granted her letters patent, constituting and appointing a certain number of the subscribers to be a society, or body politic, by the name of The Society in Scotland for propagating the Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands, &c. with full powers to receive donations of money, &c. and to purchase lands, &c. not exceeding two thousand pounds a year; and with the profits and yearly interests of the same to erect and maintain schools; with many other privileges and regulations. The lords of session, or judges in Scotland, according to her Majesty's commission, nominated eighty-two of the subscribers to be the first members of the society; all of them persons of the best and most distinguished characters; who, at their first general meeting, chose a president, a treasurer, a secretary, and other officers. They also chose a committee of fifteen, who meet every month, or oftener, as they have occasion. There is a general meeting of the whole society every three months, when they assume new members, make general regulations, give orders to the committee, and receive their accounts. All proceedings both of the committee and of the general meeting, are recorded in distinct books, which are always open to the examination of every contributor. The names of the contributors are kept

kept in a distinct register, with an account of the several benefactions.

“ In the year 1710, they began to settle schools in such places as had never been reformed from heathenism: and their capital stock having yearly increased by the liberal contributions of many persons of all ranks in Great Britain, and amounting to above ten thousand pounds, most of which is laid out upon good security, they have increased their schools in proportion. Their number at present is about an hundred, where above four thousand are taught gratis to read, write, arithmetic, and psalmody. Many of the poorer scholars have a weekly allowance for their maintenance, and clothes and books provided for them. Great care is taken that the school-masters are men of probity, capacity, and well affected to the government; and they are obliged, besides the teaching the children in the schools, to instruct those in the principles of religion, who are too old to come to school, and at too great a distance from the church. Many popish parents have at length permitted their children to be instructed.

“ This society has appointed persons of character and consideration to be visitors of their schools, and to examine the conduct and diligence of the school-masters, and the proficiency of the scholars, and to transmit accounts to them at Edinburgh. All possible care is taken to manage the money to the best advantage, not a farthing being diverted to any other purpose; and all the principal officers of the society serve gratis. The success of the undertaking has answered all the pains and expence of the society. There appears a great disposition in the rising generation to be instructed: many have learned to read the scriptures, and attend divine service, in English, where formerly the Irish tongue was only

only understood. Several of the scholars are capable of assisting the masters, and some of them being masters of the society's schools. Many of them have attained to such degrees of knowledge as to be admitted to the celebration of the Lord's Supper. the face of reformation and virtue begins to appear every where; and there is reason to apprehend, that, in a few years, ignorance, popery, and the Irish language, will be utterly extirpated; and in their stead, virtue, loyalty, and industry, will take place.

“ Nevertheless, the present fund is far from being sufficient to the vastness of the design, as appears from the report of the commissioners appointed by his late Majesty King George I. in the year 1716, to enquire into the state of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, in pursuance of an act of parliament of the preceding session; who gave it as their opinion, that no method was so likely to reduce these countries to a state of peace among themselves, and hearty subjection to the present government, as that of establishing schools among them: and that, over and above the present number, an hundred and fifty more were absolutely necessary to render the design fully effectual.

“ This report had so good an effect, that it was enacted (Anno 4 Georgii) in the act for vesting the forfeited estates in trustees, &c. That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand pounds shall be appropriated towards making a capital stock, for a yearly interest or income, out of the monies that arise by the sale of the said estates, which are in Scotland, towards erecting and maintaining schools in the Highlands, &c. And in the act (6 Georgii) for laying a duty on wrought plate, there is a proviso, that nothing therein shall invalidate the said provision for schools in the islands, &c. But, notwithstanding

withstanding this charitable provision of the legislature, it is much to be lamented, that neither that country, nor this society, ever reaped any benefit by it, the produce of the said estates having been applied to other purposes; whereby the reforming and civilizing that country is left to depend very much on private contribution.

“ I must not forget to observe, that the society's charter extends to popish and infidel countries beyond the seas; and that four missionaries are maintained for converting the native Indians, in America to the Christian Faith; three of which are stationed on the frontiers of New England, between our settlements and those of French Canada; by which means the Indians in those parts will be more easily kept in subjection to our government. The charge of these three is, in a great measure defrayed out of an estate left to the society by a late worthy clergyman in England for that purpose. The other missionary is entirely supported at the society's charge in the new colony of Georgia; where several of the poorer people are gone to reside.

“ And, to render this design more fully a national benefit, his late Majesty King George II. from an earnest desire to promote the good of his subjects in all parts of his dominions, was graciously pleased, in the year 1738, to grant his royal additional charter, to cause such children as they should find proper, to be instructed in husbandry, houswifry, and manufactures. The society is taking all proper measures for erecting working-schools; and have good encouragement to hope, that the landed gentlemen in the Highlands and isles will not suffer themselves to be out done by their protestant neighbours in Ireland, who took the first hint from their design; but will, like them, lett out, and make grants of, small parcels of ground to build their schools, and for kitchen gardens and agriculture

culture; and for the raising hemp and flax for the linen manufacture, which is now so greatly improved in that country. This is the distinct state of the case, in all the circumstances and steps of it.

“As this undertaking is not the work of a party or faction, but the common cause of christianity, and an attempt to civilize vast numbers of people, near half a million, and make them useful to society, who have been in a great measure useless, and in some circumstances very hurtful to it; it is apprehended, that the wealthy and well-disposed, who have an hearty zeal for the honour of God, and the good of the souls of men, a true love for their country and the public welfare, or a due concern for the Protestant Religion, and the present happy establishment, cannot easily find any instance of usefulness more likely to turn to account, or capable of answering more noble and extensive purposes of good.”

B A M F S H I R E.

IT comprehends, according to *Campbell*, that part of Buchan north of the river Ugie, with the countries of Strathdobern, Boyne, Enzie, Strathavin and Balvinie; and on the south it is separated from that part of Buchan which belongs to Aberdeenshire, by the water of Ugie; on the east it has
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the waters of Dovert and the German Ocean; on the west, the water of the Spey and the country of Murray; on the south-west in has Badenoch and the Brae of Mar; and on the north Murray-Firth: it is computed by *Camden* to be thirty-two miles in length, and thirty in breadth, with an area of five hundred and sixty-six square miles.

The climate and soil is much the same as in Aberdeenshire. *Camden* reports, that not long before he wrote, a piece of amber as long as the body of an horse was drove ashore here.

That part called Buchan, according to the general Atlas, extends north from the river Ugie to the sea, and west as far at the river Dovert, which is nine miles from north to south, and twenty from east to west. It is watered by abundance of rivers, and divided into corn-fields and small hills, but no tract in the whole kingdom, for its bigness is so free from mountains.

The chief places here are

Curren, a market town, and an ancient royal burgh, situate on the coast of the Firth of Murray, and the capital of that little district called Boyne, which is fruitful on the coast, with great quarries of spotted marble. Its principal trade is in corn and salmon. At the entrance of this town is a noble seat of the Earl of Finlater, which was plundered by the rebels in the year 1745.

Bamf stands on the same coast, on the mouth of the river Dovert. It is a county town and royal burgh; has little trade, except from its corn, and salmon fishing. Here are the ruins of a castle, and near it those of the Abbey of Dur, founded by William Cummin, Earl of Buchan, for Monks of the Cistercian order. Here are likewise some stones yet standing of a druidical circle.

On the banks of the Deveron, which you ford to enter Bamf, is a fine prospect of the town; adjoining to which is a grand modern building of the Lord Bracco, created Earl of Fife, of the Kingdom of Ireland. It is a fine piece of architecture; but it is a great misfortune that a law-suit between the late Lord Bracco and his architect, about a crack in the building, occasioned the inside not to be finished, so that it is uninhabited. The architect having gained the cause; it so grieved Lord Bracco, that he abandoned this noble pile, and lived among the mountains near Strath Bogie, quite a recluse place, and distant from company. This building at Bamf is very high, square, and ornamented with columns of noble architecture on every side. It has also towers on every corner, and others in the middle. The river Deveron runs close by the intended gardens, and upon it is some small islands, where Lord Bracco has built agreeable summer houses, &c.

The town of Bamf is neat, and consists of two long streets, and several short ones. The houses are built like those of other ancient towns in Scotland; they are for the most part of stone, with their ends next the streets; the entrance into them is very often by a flight of steps, which reaches up to the second story, the floor, which is level with the ground, being entered only by stairs descending within the house. Here are two small harbours for shipping, but large vessels cannot come near them.

Inveruggy, a little town, near the mouth of the river Ogie, has a castle, which with another on the opposite bank of the Ogie, called Craigs tower, belonged to the late Earl Marshal, who was Lord of most of the neighbouring manors, before he forfeited them by his rebellion.

Balveners is a mountainous district on the west side of the shire, upon the river Spey, abounding with pasture and wood, and noted for a rock that

is productive of hones and whetstones enough to serve the whole island, so that the people here cover their houses with them instead of slate. Here are also found veins of that stone of which they make allum, and springs of allum-water.

Strathbyle, to the north-east of Balveny, is fruitful in corn and grass, and has such plenty of limestone that they build their houses with it. The inhabitants are considerable gainers by selling their lime for cattle and fine linen yarn at a weekly market in the village of Keith, or Keath, on the river Dovert.

Strathbavin is a district belonging to the Gordon family, on the river Avon, one of the clearest in all Scotland, that falls into the Spey. This tract is more fruitful in pasture than corn.

Upon the banks of the Spey, which runs through this county, lies the *Bog of Gicht*, now called *Gordon-Castle*, the noblest palace in the north, being the Duke of Gordon's chief seat, adorned with pleasant gardens, a great park, and fine canal, with an agreeable fountain and statues. The castle appears so large, that it looks more like a town than a nobleman's seat. The Duke is proprietor of this part of the county. *Strathbavin* is the paternal inheritance of his family; and his Grace has a fine estate, and other seats hereabouts. The late Duke had a little embroiled himself with the affairs of 1715, and his son, then Marquis of Huntley, still more; but got off without a forfeiture, by his prudence and good fortune.

BERWICK.

BERWICKSHIRE.

THOUGH it has its name in the law writings from the town of that denomination, which was its capital before it was taken by the English, it was formerly called the *Mers*, or *March*, because bordering on a country, or boundary betwixt England and Scotland.

It is bounded on the south by Tweed and Teviotdale, on the north by Lothian, on the west by Tweedale, and on the east it is washed by the German Ocean. It is the south-east shire of all Scotland, being divided from the town of Berwick by the Bound Rod, and from Northumberland by the river Tweed, which runs between them for about eight miles, and rises out of the same tract of hills, as the Clyde and the Anand. It runs swift between hills, through Twedale Forest and Teviotdale; and before it has passed into the Ocean has measured fifty miles, in all which space it has only two bridges over it, one at Peebles of five arches, the other at Berwick of fifteen. It had another at Mebrofs, but only the pillars of it are standing.

It is twenty miles in length from Lamberton to Ridpeth on the south side, and from Cockburn's Path to Seeing Hill Kirk on the north side; but taking the length anglewise it is from Lamberton to Lauchugh direct east and west twenty four miles, the breadth either way is about fourteen, with an area of 338 square miles.

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The Editor of Camden divides it into three parts, viz. Mers, Lammer-moor, and Lauderdale. He says the Mers is a pleasant low ground, open to the influence of the sun, and guarded from storms by Lammer-moor; so that it is a fruitful soil, abounding with corn and pulse, but especially hay. *Lammer-moor* is a great tract of hills on the north side of the shire, above sixteen miles long, and at least six in breadth, feeding multitudes of sheep and black cattle, and abounding with moss and moor. The west end of them, for four miles together, belongs to Lauderdale, and the rest, towards the east, is equally parted between East Lothian and Mers. In the summer time it is particularly noted for pasturage, and for plenty of partridge, moor-fowl, plover, dotterels, (which are taken about the latter end of April) and other game: but the product of its soil does not bear such a price as that of others, and therefore is not reckoned so good.

Lauderdale is a tract lying on each side of the water of Lauder, abounding with pleasant vallies, hills, and woods, and well stored with corn and pasturage. This division was formerly the patrimony of the Morvilles, a great family, Constables of Scotland, but being forfeited by treason, it was annexed to the crown, and governed by a bailiff, as others of the King's lands, which office has since been in the family of Lauderdale, chief of the Maitlands.

The shire of Berwick in general is very fruitful in corn and grass; abounds with sheep, black cattle, and horses; and has many seats of persons of quality. The most fruitful and populous parts are those that lie on the Tweed, and the lesser rivers Whitewater, Blackwater, and the Eye. The common people's fuel here is turf and peat, but the gentry have coals from Northumberland, and it is well supplied with fish from the sea and its rivers.

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Eymouth, Aymouth, or Haymouth, is a good fishing town, with a small harbour, situate at the mouth of the Eye. In Queen Elizabeth's time a fort was raised to curb the garrison of Berwick. The French then held it; as it was the first port in Scotland, they could safely land their supplies at for the Queen Mother, but they were obliged to quit that and the kingdom sometime after, by a treaty; Queen Elizabeth supporting the reformers against her.

This town is noted for giving the first title of peerage to the late victorious Duke of Marlborough, who was created by King Charles II. Baron of Eymouth, when he attended the Duke of York in Scotland, but the patent being limited to him and his heirs male, the honour extinguished with him.

Near this town is a most desolate, and, in winter, frightful moor, for travellers, especially strangers, called Coldingham-moor, upon which, for about eight miles, you hardly see a hedge or a tree, and scarcely a house where you can meet with any refreshment.

Coldingham, whence this moor derives its name, was an old monastery built by Edgar, King of Scotland, about the year 1100, and famous for its Lady Abbess Ebba, of whom they tell us the following story.

“ This lady was the daughter of Edelfred, King of Northumberland; and, when her father was taken prisoner by the Pagan Mercians, she got into a boat in the Humber, with three other women; who, by their own prayers only, were miraculously preserved, and carried as far as Scotland, where, under a promontory, they were driven on shore by a storm, and their boat dashed in pieces.

“ When they got ashore, they laboured with their hands, and made themselves a little hut to lodge

lodge in; they continued their religious way of living, and the country people sustained them with food, till at length acquiring a great character by their sanctity and austerity, they were addressed to, far and near, for their prayers; and by the charity of the people, got enough to build a religious house at Coldingham."

Here, as fame says, when the cruel Danes came on shore, the religious lady, (who it seems was very beautiful too!) cut off her nose and upper lip, and made all her nuns do the same, in order to preserve their chastity. Whereupon the barbarous Danes, enraged at their zeal, fired their nunnery, and burnt them all alive. From this lady, who, it is said, was fainted for these sufferings, the promontory, where she landed, is to this day called St. Ebbe's Head, and vulgarly, by our sailors, St. Tabbe's. There was once, upon the point of this promontory, a strong fort, called, Fast-castle, belonging to the Earl of Hume; but it has been some time demolished.

A little to the north-west is the town and castle of Duns, remarkable for the birth of John Duns Scotus, anno 1274, some of whose family were then in being there. Duns Scotus was a friar minor, and the greatest scholar of his age. Scaliger says, there was nothing his genius was not capable of. But his chief study was in points more nice than necessary, whereupon he was called Doctor Subtilis. His followers, called Scotists, were great opposers of the Thomists, another set of scholastics, so named from Thomas Aquinas. He studied at Oxford and Paris, and died of an apoplexy at Cologne. After Berwick was taken by the English, the sheriff-court was kept here, which was but lately removed to a market town, called Greenlow; which is also a royal burgh, and the principal in the shire, belonging to the Earl of Marchmont, who has a handsome seat, called Marchmont-house, in the neighbourhood:
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which may be seen from the new road, which passes through this town, and crosses the Tweed at Coldstream bridge.

Duns was also remarkable for the encampment of the Scottish army, under General Lesly, assembled to oppose King Charles I. when he came to the borders with an army, to persuade that kingdom to obedience. It has the best weekly market for cattle in Scotland, and is a place of the best trade in this county.

Coldstream is a market town, in this county of Merse, where was antiently an abbey. In the year 1763, an act passed "for repairing and widening the road from Deanburn-bridge, through Greenlow and part of the Jedburgh road, by Lauder, in the shire of Berwick, to Cornhill in the county of Durham; and for building a bridge over the Tweed, near Coldstream."

In consequence of this act a fine bridge is now built over the Tweed, consisting of five large arches, for the passage of the river in common; with two smaller (one at each end) upon the shores, in order to take off the weight of water which would otherwise lay upon the abutments in the time of floods. This is the most elegant bridge in the north; the piers are small, the arches wide, and it has a raised foot-way on each side, for the greater convenience and safety of passengers.

At a small distance from the town of Coldstream is the seat of Sir John Pringle, Bart. called the Lees. The house has been rebuilt within these few years, in a very elegant manner. In the front is a handsome pediment, supported by four Corinthian pillars; The whole building is of fine stone, with wings for the offices. It is sheltered from the north winds by plantations, at a little distance; and to the south it commands a delightful view of the river and elegant new bridge above-mentioned. At the west
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end of the lawn, (which is interspersed with small plantations of shrubs, &c.) is an open octagon temple, the dome supported by Ionic pillars, which commands a charming view of the Tweed, and country adjacent. Sir John having a great taste for agriculture, introduced several advantageous improvements into the neighbourhood : And erected the proper buildings for a farm-yard, where the business of the farm is carried on, without the least inconvenience to the house.

Eccles also is a market-town : and *Ersilton* is noted for the birth-place of the rhyming poet *Lermouth*, so much admired by the vulgar Scots. *Hume* was formerly the residence of the Earls of that name, which they derived from the town ; and they had a strong castle there, now demolished. The present seat of this family is at *Hirsel*, about two miles from *Coldstream*. The house is old, but some additions and repairs were made to it in 1768. It is surrounded with plantations of firs, which come up to the road-side.

Many of the ancient Scottish gentry and nobility derived their names from the places of their residence, as was originally the custom in England and other countries. Thus the *Dunbars*, *Humes*, &c. were originally the same ; but tradition, or rather the armorial bearings of the several families, distinguished their lineage. This hint may serve, once for all, to those families called of that *Ilk* ; i. e. whose surname and paternal estate are the same, and are generally esteemed ancient and honourable.

The county of *Merse*, or *March*, formerly gave title of Earls of *March* to the family of *Dunbar*, who according to *Camden*, derived their origin from the famous *Gospatrik*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who retired into Scotland on the Norman conquest, and was honoured with the Earldom of *March*, and castle of *Dunbar*, by the then King *Malcolm Can-*

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more, whence his posterity took the name; while another branch being possessed of the Barony of Hume, assumed that for their surname, which they still retain, George de Dunbar being proscribed in the reign of James I. of Scotland, the title of Earl of March was conferred on the Duke of Albany, then one of the family of Stewart and Lenox; which being extinct, King William III. conferred it on William Douglas, brother to the Duke of Queensberry.

Having passed over Coldingham-moor, called also Lamber-moor, the lowlands of East-Lothian shew themselves from the top of a steep hill, and give a prospect of a fruitful and pleasant country. As soon as we come down the hill, there is a village, called Cockburnspath, or Cobberspath, where nature forms a very steep and difficult pass, and where one thousand men, well armed and doing their duty, could keep out a great army, if there were occasion for it.

B U T E S H I R E

IT contains two of the western Isles; viz. Bute and Arran, of both which, Stewart of Bute, Earl of Mountstewart is sheriff, and formerly sent two members to the parliament of Scotland, but is now joined with Caithness in sending one member to the parliament of Great Britain, alternately. It is supposed to derive its name from

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a religious cell, founded by Brandanus, according to the import of the word in the old Scots language.

These isles, which are tolerably fertile in product, are of much the same kind with the other western isles, lie in the Firth of Clyde, north of Argyleshire, east from Cantyre, and west from Renfrew, Cunningham and Kyle.

The island of Bute is separated by two narrow streights, from Argyleshire on the north, and the Isle of Arran on the west, six miles west from the coast of Cunningham, eight from Arran, and about half a mile from Argyleshire. The northern parts of it are mountainous, but afford good pasturage and some wood. The others produce oats, barley, and peas. There is a quarry of red stone in this island, and that called the Hectic-stone is found in many places. It is a healthy climate, and the inhabitants live to a great age. It is observed, that generally every sixth or seventh year they are visited with the small-pox. The people speak both Irish and English and wear the highland habit. There is a great herring and cod fishery on the coast. The Earl of Mountstewart is chief proprietor and hereditary Coroner, and the Royal Family of Stewart is supposed to derive its origin from this island, it being a part of the Stewarts patrimony before they were Kings of Scotland, to most of whom the Stewarts of Bute were Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber, and Queen Anne, who first created one of them Earl of Bute, always since called him cousin.

Rothsay, the chief town in this shire, is thought derives its name from Rokelay, who first brought the Scots hither from Ireland. It gave title of Earl to the Princes of Scotland, of the Stewart family, of whom the first that had it was David, son to Robert III. about 1390. It afterwards gave title of Duke to

to that very David, who, Mr. *Camden* says, was the first in Scotland that was honoured with the style of Duke. Queen Mary honoured Lord Darnley with the title before she married him; but it now has the honour of giving one of the ducal titles to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is also styled Steward of Scotland. It is a royal borough, with two forts, one of them called the Castle of Rothsay, another called the Castle of Kermes, and the ruins of an ancient one.

The town of *Rothsay* is situated near the middle of the island, on the east side, where are an hundred or more families, which subsist chiefly by agriculture, and fishing. It has four parish-churches.

The other part of this sheriffdom is the island of *Glotba*, mentioned by *Antonius*, situate also in the very Firth of the river Glotba or Clyde, and called at this day, from a castle of the same name, Arran. It lies about four miles from the south part of Bute, and six from the east of Cantyre. It is twenty-four miles in length from south to north, and nine where broadest from east to west. The family of Hamilton, to whom it almost entirely belongs, take the title of Earl from it, and have a pleasant summer seat at Brodick-castle, at the north-east angle of the isle, with a forest stocked with deer.

The isle of *Arran* is fruitful in corn and pasturage; the middle of it is mountainous, and the highest part, called Capra, abounds with deer, but it slopes towards the coasts, which bear good corn, as the mountains do pasturage. It produces also fuller's-earth and chrystal, and is well inhabited on the coast, with an excellent safe harbour and bay, on the east side of the island, covered by Lembo or the Holy Isle.

The air is somewhat cold and moist, but cleared by frequent breezes from the mountains. On the
coasts

coasts are several caves, one of them large enough to contain an hundred men; at the farther end of which there is a pillar cut out of a rock, with a deer and a double hilted sword engraved upon it. The natives say, that Fin Maccoul, a giant, famous for great exploits, lodged in these caves, with his retinue. The minister sometimes preaches in one of them, to such of the people as live a great distance from the church.

There are many large stones from six to fifteen feet high, set up in the island, some singly by themselves, others in a circular form, supposed by some to have been the sepulchres of great men, and by others heathen temples, or places for administering justice. Here are many horses and black cattle of a middling size, with abundance of sheep and goats, sea and land fowl.

The people of this island are generally of a brown and black complexion, healthful and ingenious. There is a green stone here of the figure of a globe, and the size of a goose-egg, which they say belonged to a chaplain of Macdonald, of the isles, whom they call a saint; and the credulous vulgar, though they are Protestants, have many stories and notions concerning its virtues, particularly the cure of Stitches, so that it has been carefully kept for many ages, by a branch of the family of Mackintosh.

We conclude our account of these two islands with observing, that they are surrounded with a tumultuous and dangerous sea, especially in a hard south-west wind.

CLACKMAN-

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

IT is bounded on the north by the Ochill-hills; on the south by the Firth of Forth; on the east with part of Perthshire; and on the west with part of Sterlingshire. It is about eight miles long, and where broadest five. It is a plain fertile country towards the Firth, but the rest is fitter for pasture, though that below the Ochill-hills, abounds both with pasture and corn. About Alloa and Clackmannan, there are many pits of coal, which (together with their salt) they export in great quantities, not only to Edinburgh, but even to England, Holland and France, for it yields the most and best coal in any part of Scotland, and in what we distinguish in England by the name of Scots coal.

It is watered with the river Devan, which runs six miles through the shire: it is supposed to have been dignified with the title of a county in King Robert Bruce's time, because it was the patrimony of that family, and the sword that brave King made use of in his wars is still kept by the sheriff. It joins with the shire of Kinross in sending a member of parliament by turns.

Clackmannan, the burgh, or chief town, from whence it has its name; stands on a rising ground, the castle whereof is a stately dwelling, with fine gardens and enclosures.

The

The most considerable town, or rather village, of it is

Alloa, or *Alloway*, a sea-port, the last in the Forth, where that river falls into that arm of the sea called the Firth. It has a very considerable trade, and divers manufactures are erected there, all relating to the business of navigation and commerce; as—
 1. Sail-cloth, which they say is made here as good as the Holland duck, and better than the canvas, or sail-cloth of Russia or Poland. 2. A large ropewalk, and warehouse of naval stores, for the hemp and tar, &c. imported from Russia, Liviona, Norway, &c. from which last, also, deals are imported, and here are four saw-mills employed in cutting and flitting them. Here is also a factory settled at this place for the merchants of Glasgow, who not being very far distant by land-carriage have erected warehouses, for stowing their tobacco, sugar, and other goods of their importing, from the British colonies in America, to be ready for re-exportation to Holland, Hamburgh, Bremen, the Baltic, London, or wherever else they are wanted, and also for storing such commodities as they import from Sweden, Russia, Liviona, &c. till they are demanded elsewhere. The river here is as broad as at London Bridge, the water deep, and the tide flows so strong, though it be so far from the sea, that ships may lay their sides to the wharf, which is at some distance from the town, and deliver and relade with the least difficulty imaginable. There are salt-pans all along this shore for boiling of salt, which is fetched away in great quantities by ships, that bring other goods from Bremen, Hamburgh, the Baltic, Norway, &c.

This town, though a village, is larger and better built than most of the borough towns in the kingdom. The high street reaches down to the harbour, and is a very spacious well built street, with rows of trees finely planted all the way.

The

The late Earl of Mar had a fine feat here, called the Castle of Alloway, but is now so compleatly modernized, that no appearance of a castle remains.

The gardens of Alloway House are by much the finest in Scotland, and not out done by any in England, consisting of about forty acres of ground; and the adjoining wood, which is adapted to the house in avenues and vistas, above three times as much.

D U M B A R T O N ,

O R

L E N O X S H I R E .

THIS shire, which lies on the other side of the Clyde, above Glasgow, runs out a long way north among a cluster of hills. It is bounded on the south with the river Clyde, and its Firth with Argyleshire on the north-west, and on the west it has Loch-Lung and a water of the same name that falls into it, on the north are the Grampian-hills, and on the east Menteith and Sterlingshire, being divided from the latter by the water of Blanc. The Editor of *Camden* makes it twenty-four miles in length, and twenty in breadth, with an area of three hundred and eight square miles.

The lower part, which lies to the east, is very fruitful in corn, especially towards the rivers. The

upper

upper, which is hilly, is fitter for pasture, especially at the beginning of the Grampian mountains, and breeds numerous flocks of sheep. It has a noble herring-fishery, in two bays, that break into it from the mouth of the Clyde, called Loch-Long and Loch-Fyn.

Levinia, which is the Latin name for *Lennox*, is derived from the river *Levin*, Ptolemy's *Lenānionius*, which falls into the Clyde out of Lochlomonnd, that spreads itself under the mountains twenty-four miles in length, and eight in breadth, though at the narrowest part it is but two. It abounds with fish, particularly one delicious sort called pollac, of the eel kind, that is peculiar to it, and the banks of it are lined with fishermen's cottages.

It was erected into an earldom by King Charles II. in favour of George Douglass, one of the younger sons of William Marquis of Douglass. As for Lennox, it gave title of Earl to a branch of the Stewarts, descended from Walter the Great, Steward of Scotland, till it was changed by King James the Sixth, into that of Duke, in favour of Esme, son of John Lord D'Aubigny in France, but his race being extinct by the death of Charles Duke of Lennox, who was Ambassador from King Charles II. to the King of Denmark, and the estate fell to that King by succession.

This county boasts of other families of note, as the Campbells, Colchouns, Napers, (of which family was the Lord Merchiston, the famous Mathematician) the Mardalens, Maccallans, Haldens, who are originally of this county, which is famous for the birth of that learned poet and historian George Buchannan.

Dumbarton, the chief town of this shire, is a royal burgh situate at the influx of the Leven, out of the Loch into the Clyde. It was called by the
antients,

antients *Al-Cluyd*, which *Bede* interprets, *Rock-Clud*, though it should seem to be rather *Ar-Cluyd*, which in the British, or old English, signifies upon a rock. Succeeding ages gave it the name of *Dunbritton*, i. e. the Britons Town, and by the corrupt transposition of the letters, it came to be *Dumbarton*, which name imports, that the Britons held it longer than any other place against the Scots, Picts, and Saxons.

About half a mile from the town is the castle, one of the strongest by nature, in Europe, being situated on a craggy two-headed rock, very steep on all sides, except towards the Clyde; it has but one narrow steep ascent to it between the two heads, where steps are cut out of the rock, passable only by one man at a time. It has the Leven river on the west, and the Clyde on the south, and is secured on the east by an impassable morrace, which, at every tide is wholly under water. Here a remnant of the Britons defended themselves, after the departure of the Romans, for three hundred years, though in the very midst of their enemies. It held out long against King Edward I. of England. And when David the Second fled for refuge to the governor of this castle, he conveyed him safe to France. From this castle, also Mary Queen of Scots was shipped off for France, when the English army came as far as Edinburgh, to demand her for their King Edward VI.

It is mentioned by historians of former times, to have been a very flourishing city; and it still retains many of its old privileges, that were procured by one of the Countesses of Lennox, though most part of its trade is since removed to Glasgow.

Lochlomond, in the neighbourhood of Dumbarton, is a lake, or rather, as it appears from the hills, a vast inland sea, containing thirty islands, three of which have parish churches, and several of the rest are inhabited. The chief is Inchmurin,

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about

about two miles and an half in length, fruitful in corn and grass, and abounds with deer ; which the Scottish Kings were accustomed to hunt there. The others most remarkable are, Nacheffel, so called from the old castle in it ; Inchdavanan, noted for broom, abundance of wild berries, pleasant habitations, gardens, and fruit-trees ; Inchen-naugan, noted for birch-trees and corn-fields ; Inch-nolaig, noted for yew-trees, which grow no where else in these islands ; and Rouglash, where the Laird of Macfarlan has an handsome seat on the east side of the lake. Kilmarnoch, a fine seat, once belonging to the Earls of Cassils, but now to the Earl of Dundonald ; Buchan-castle, and several others.

This lake, or loch, is one of the largest in Scotland, being more than twenty miles long, and generally eight miles in breadth ; though, at the north end of it not near so broad. It receives many rivers into it, but empties itself into the Firth of Clyde, at one mouth.

This lake abounds with fish of several sorts, particularly a sort called poans, and by some pollocks, peculiar to it ; a kind of eel, very delicious to eat. This gave occasion to the mistake of authors, who said this lake had fish without fins. So the beams fastened together in some places of the lake, by the inhabitants, and covered with turf, for them to have recourse to in time of war, and to move from part to part, gave rise to the fable of floating islands here.

In the beginning of November, 1755, Lochlomond, rose on a sudden, in a perfect calm, to a most unusual height ; the waters forcing their way over considerable tracts of ground, where they had never been seen in the memory of man ; and again, in a moment or two, retiring with as much violence to as unusual an ebb : and thus ebbing and flowing for

for some hours together, till at last, they gradually retired to their ordinary limits, leaving boats forty yards from them on the dry ground, and some of them on the top of a pier, three or four feet perpendicular, above any height to which the waters had ever been known to rise. Nothing uncommon was felt or heard upon land; but, on the contrary, a remarkable calm was over all the country round.

The famous Grampian mountains begin near this lake, and run northward towards Aberdeen.

The Roman wall which begins at Abercorn, runs through this county and ends at Kilpatrick, on Clyde, a regality of the Lord Blantires.

DUMFRIESSHIRE,

CONTAINS Annandale; Wachoplad, and Nithisdale, or Nithisdale; and is bounded on the west with Galloway and Kyle; on the east with Solway Firth and the marshes of Scotland and England; on the north with part of Clidesdale, Tweeddale, and Teviotdale; and on the south with the Irish Sea. It is about fifty miles from west to south-east, and thirty-four in breadth, with an area of two hundred and sixty square miles.

The soil in general is better for pasturage than corn, so that they deal most in, and get most by, cows and sheep: yet the mountains, with which it
is

is encompassed, are fruitful in corn. The ancient inhabitants were a stout, warlike people, and looked upon as the bulwark of Scotland, before its union with England.

There are four Presbyteries in this shire, which make up the provincial Synod of Dumfries, and have under them fifty-four parishes. Its hereditary sheriff is the Duke of Queensberry.

Annandale, i. e. the Dale or Valley upon the river Annan, lies in the east part of the shire, in a strait line from Niddisdale on the west, to Eskdale on the east, twenty-four miles long, and fourteen broad. The river Annan, which runs through the middle of the shire, falls into the Solway Firth, after a course of twenty-seven miles, in which it receives several rivers from pleasant woods and fruitful fields, on both sides, in a country abounding with pasturage.

This division is a Stewartry, which gives title of Marquis to the ancient family of Johnston. It was granted to Robert Bruce, Lord of Cleveland, of Yorkshire, (of whose family Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, was a branch) for assisting Edgar, King of Scots, against the usurper, Donald VI. but the male issue of that family failing, it was given to the family of Johnston, (who are its hereditary Stewards;) a family born, says *Camden*, for war, between whom, and the Maxwells, who, by ancient right says, he presided over the Stewartry, the Johnstons, who had it as a reward for their services, against the English, and for suppressing the Douglasses, and other borderers that joined them, took for their device a winged spur, to denote their diligence, and for their motto, *Alight Thieves all*; signifying their authority to command them to surrender; for they were often wardens of the borders; and the Marquis is hereditary Steward.

The

The chief town was *Annand*, or *Annandale*, an ancient royal burgh and sea-port, at the mouth of the river of that name, where it falls into the Solway Firth. It had once a castle, and a pretty good trade, especially to Ireland, by the Isle of Man, with a good salmon fishery, but it was often taken by the English, who burnt it to the ground, in the reign of Edward VI. and most of the merchants, &c. removing to Dumfries, it never recovered. Nevertheless, it afterwards gave title of Viscount to Sir John Murray, whom King James VI. did also create Earl of Annandale, and has a weekly market, and a handsome bridge over the river.

Lockmaben Town, is another ancient royal burgh, on the south side of Annan, with its castle now in ruins, almost surrounded with a lake, that abounds with fish, and one particular sort found no where else, which the inhabitants call Vandessii or Gevandessii. It formerly belonged to the family of Bruce, and is the seat of a Presbytery; to which belong fifteen parishes.

Moffat is a place remarkable for its medicinal wells, two in number, which rise in the top of a neighbouring rock near the source of Annan.

Rivell, in this Stewartry, over against the English border, is noted for very good salt, but bitterish, which the people make out of the sea-sand, by heaping it up, and boiling it.

Middlebie is only noted for being the seat of a Presbytery; to which belong twelve parishes.

There being nothing particular to mention about *Wachopdale* more than it lies between Annandale and Eskdale, and is so called from the Water of Wachop running through it. We pass to

Niddisdale or *Nithisdale*, on the west side of Annandale, so called from the Nid or Nith, a river full of muddy shallows, according to *Camden*, though others say, it is remarkable for its clear stream and
good

good salmon, and other fish. This division is pretty well stocked both with pasture and arable lands, for though it is encompassed on all sides with a ridge of rocks, the bottoms produce abundance of corn; and it gave title of Earl to a branch of the noble family of Maxwell, till William the last Lord forfeited it by his rebellion in 1715, for which he was condemned to be beheaded, but made his escape out of the tower.

The river Nid issues out of a lake, called Lough Cure, and passes to the Solway Firth; first by Sanquhar, whose Barons were its hereditary Sheriffs, then by Morton, which gives title of Earl to a branch of the family of Douglass, and then by Dumlanrig, which gives title of Earl and Viscount to the eldest son of the Duke of Queensberry.

The people as warlike as their neighbours of Annandale, were as noted heretofore as they for stealing of cattle, and such other depredations on the borders. It was so very difficult to restrain the borderers of both nations from incursions before the union of the two crowns, that it gave occasion for those Border Laws mentioned by Dr. Nicholson, the Bishop of Carlisle. We have this extraordinary character of these borders in Bishop Leslie's History. They were very dextrous, says he, at seeking their booty, by troops, in the night, when they travelled through such wastes and over such precipices as others would not have ventured on by day, during which it was customary for them to lurk, so that it was scarce possible to find them out and recover the prey from them any other way than by sleeth-hounds, which followed them by the scent, and when at any time apprehended, they were naturally so eloquent, that if they could not obtain pardon from their enemies or judges, they would at least move them to compassion by their smooth language.

Nithsdale

Nithsdale is divided into the Overward, containing the parishes in the Presbytery of Pentpont; and the Netherward, containing those of Dumfries Presbytery. Here were formerly noble forests and woods, now much exhausted, and pieces of natural gold, have after great rains been found in brooks in Robburst Moor and Munnosk Moor.

Dumfries, which is its chief town, and indeed the capital of the south-west part of this kingdom, is a pleasant, thriving and increasing place, which some therefore call the Liverpool of Scotland. It was even in *Camden's* time, the most flourishing town of this tract, and famous for the woollen manufacture. He mentions the murder that was committed here upon John Cammin, Lord Badenoch, a person of such interest among the Scots, that Robert Bruce (whose secrets he had betrayed to King Edward I. of England) for fear he should oppose his being crowned, ran him through in the church, and with very little difficulty, got a pardon for it from the Pope.

The town stands near the mouth of the Nid; it has spacious streets, with a stately church and castle, which, though old, is still pretty good and strong; has four gates, and an exchange for the merchants, who had always a very good share of trade here, which since the union is wonderfully increased. The tide, which flows up the river about six miles, brings small vessels close to the key; and at Kiltern and about four miles below it, the biggest may ride securely. It has a large market-place, with a noble cross; its market and fairs for cattle, are the best in all the south of Scotland. There is a free stone bridge over the river leading to Galloway, which has thirteen large arches, the finest in Great Britain, next to London and Rochester. In the middle of it there is a gate, which is the limit between the shire of Dumfries and Stewartry of Galloway. There is a
street

street that leads from it by an easy ascent to the castle, which is on the east side of the town, and has a commanding prospect of the town and the adjacent country; and from the castle there is a spacious high street, that runs by an easy descent to the church, at half a mile distance. There are good stone buildings on each side of the high street, those on the north side having their hanging gardens to the river, and the exchange and town-house are about the middle of it. Here is likewise a tolbooth, or prison. Lochmaber-street has also very good houses.

The zeal of this town has been remarkable for the Protestant interest, ever since the reformation, particularly at the time of the late rebellion of the Earl of Nithsdale and other Scots Lords, when the inhabitants, at a great expence, fortified the place, and provided themselves with arms and ammunition, against the rebels. By this means the town contracted such a debt, that in 1716, an act of parliament passed, which on the expiration of it, in the tenth of the present reign, was renewed, (to continue twenty-five years longer) for laying a duty of two pence Scots upon every Scots pint of ale, or beer, sold within the town, and its privileges, and an additional duty on the tonnage of shipping, and on goods imported into, and exported from, Dumfries, for paying the said debt, and for building a new church, the other not being large enough, and also for making a convenient harbour there, for the preservation of their ships, and improvement of their trade. During this the town has been forced to rebuild part of its old church, together with the council-house and prison, which were become ruinous.

This town gives title of Earl to the chief of the ancient family of Crickton, is the seat of a Presbytery,

bytery to which belong eighteen parishes, and the provincial synod meets, which consists of four Presbyteries, that have under them fifty-four parishes. The country round it is very pleasant, adorned with many seats of gentlemen, all finely planted with trees. That called Bridge-End, over against the town, on the other side of the river, is a regality, which belonged to the family of Nithsdale, before their forfeiture of it by the late rebellion.

Beyond the Nith, about a mile and an half from Dumfries, is the College of Lincluden, formerly a magnificent collegiate church, as appears by its ruins, and curious architecture; from whence there is a tradition, that there was a subterraneous passage to New Abbey, six miles off. Near this place is a bridge over the river Cluden, which is remarkable for salmon-fishing; and here are several cataracts, called Salmon Leaps.

Cluden-lake, in the neighbourhood, which runs into the river Nith, is about a mile round; and has fish of several sorts.

Holywood, (which is the chief among many considerable woods in this country) is noted for a handsome church built out of the ruins of an ancient abbey, and for being the birth-place of that famous astrologer, who was from hence called, *Johannes de Sacro Bosco*.

Glencairn is a market town which gives title of Earl to the chief of the ancient family of Cunningham.

Lochy is a lake ten miles long and three broad, which furnishes the country with peat. A river of the same name runs through it, which has on each side fine meadows; and in the channel of this river there is an island, which had formerly an impregnable fort, and has still a handsome seat.

Drumlanrig has a weekly market, and gives title of Earl to the Duke of Queensberry, who has a palace here on the river Nith, about twelve miles distance from Dumfries. The vale on either side is pleasant, and tolerably good; but when these rapid rivers overflow their banks, they do not, like Nile, or even like the Thames, and other southern streams, fatten and enrich the soil; but, on the contrary, they lodge so much sand and splinters of stone upon the surface of the earth, and among the roots of the grass, that it spoils and beggars it; nay, the water is sometimes hurried on with such force, that it washes the best part of the earth away, where the soil is light.

Drumlanrig is like a fine picture in a dirty grotto, or an equestrian statue set up in a barn. It is environed with mountains, which have the wildest and most hideous aspect of any in all the south part of Scotland.

The traveller is not so much surprized at the height of the mountains and barrenness of the country beyond them, as with the manners of the people, who are not so polished here as in other parts of Scotland. But what is most wonderful, is to see so glorious a palace with such fine gardens, and every thing about it so truly magnificent, standing in a wild and mountainous country, where nothing but what is desolate and dismal can be expected. However, the situation, like that of *Chatsworth* in Derbyshire, is certainly a foil to the buildings, and sets them off with greater advantage.

If you come to the palace by the road, which leads to it from Edinburgh, you pass the river Nith, which is there both broad and deep, over a stone bridge, erected by the noble founder of the castle and builder of the house, the first Duke of Queensberry.

The

The building is four-square, with roundels on the inner angles of the court, in every one of which is a stair-case, and a kind of tower on the top. It stands on the summit of a rising ground, which is beautifully laid out in slopes and terraces. At the extent of the gardens are pavillions and banquetting houses, exactly answering to one another; and the greens, espaliers, and hedges, are in great perfection. The apartments are fine and richly furnished. The gallery is filled from one end to the other with family pictures of the Duke's ancestors, most of them at full length, and in their robes of state, or of office. William the First of the family, was a younger son of James, Earl of Douglass, who got the Barony of Drumlanrig, by a deed from his father, as his portion, in the time of King Robert III. He was afterwards sent ambassador to England, to ransom King James I. who was detained there. In the year 1708, the late Duke of Queensberry was created Duke of Dover, as also Marquis of Beverley, and Baron of Rippon in England.

Sanquhar, which also gives title of Baron to the Duke of Queensberry, has a castle and a market.

Penpont, on the river Nith, is the seat of a Presbytery, to which belong eleven parishes.

EDINBURGHSHIRE,

O R

M I D L O T H I A N.

THIS is the principal shire in the kingdom, and the Sherifalty is in the gift of the King. It is bounded on the east with the shire of Haddington, or east Lothian, for thirteen miles together; on the south-west with Lanerick, for six or seven miles, and with the same on the west for two miles; on the north-west with that of Linlithgow, or West Lothian, for fourteen miles, on the south-east with the Balliary of Lauderdale, for about four miles, and on the north with the Frith or Forth, for eight miles.

It is about twenty-one miles in length, but the breadth is in some places sixteen or seventeen miles, and in others not above five or six. It yields a great deal of corn of all sorts, with good pasture for cattle, and is abundantly furnished with all necessaries, particularly coal and lime-stone, and a sort of soft black marble; and some few miles from Edinburgh, near the water of Leith, there is a mine of copper.

This shire of Mid Lothian boasts of a town which is not only a city but a city and county of itself.

Edinburgh,

Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland, takes its present name from the Saxons ; but its most antient inhabitants, the Irish, or Northern Scots, called it, *Duned*, or *Duner Eder*, i. e. *Eden Town*, and the Latins, *Edeni*, or *Edinodunum* ; which all signify a town upon a hill, or rather the city of the *Edini* built upon a hill.

At the extremity of the east end of the city stands the palace of *Holy-rood-house* ; leaving which, a little to the left, you come through a small suburb to the entrance, called the *Water-port*. From hence, turning west, the street goes on, in a strait line, through the whole city, to the castle. It is above a mile in length ; and is, perhaps, the largest, longest, and finest street, for buildings, and number of inhabitants, in the world.

From the palace-door, which stands on a level with the lowest of the plain country, the street begins to ascend very gradually, being no where steep ; but this ascent being continued for so long a way, it is easy to imagine, that the farther part must necessarily be very high ; for the castle, which stands, as it were, at the extremity west, as the palace does east, makes, on all the three sides (that only excepted which joins it to the city) a very steep and frightful precipice.

Together with this continued ascent, you are to suppose the edge or top of the ascent so narrow, that the street, and the row of houses on each side, take up the whole breadth ; so that, which way soever you turn, you go down hill immediately ; which is so steep, that it is very troublesome to those, who have not very good lungs, to walk in those side lanes, which they call *Wynds*.

On the north side of the city, towards the west end of it, where the castle stands, was a lough or lake of water, which had a small brook that run through

through it; so that it could not be said to be quite standing. This North Lough is now quite drained, and a most magnificent bridge erected over the small run of water which still remains. This bridge over (what was) the North Lough, consists of five arches, three very wide and high, elevated upon lofty piers; and on each side one of smaller dimensions. The main design of this bridge is, to take off from the very great declivity, which would otherwise be in the new road, which goes this way to Leith; for very little water runs under it. On this side they have built what is called the New Town. The houses are airy and handsome, built entirely in the English taste; so that each family enjoys a whole house to itself; which neither is, nor ever can be the case, in the Old Town. There was formerly another lake on the south side of it, which, being now filled up, is built into a street, though so much lower than the high street, that, as I said before, the lanes between them are very steep.

The town is so antient, that no history has recorded when, by whom, or on what occasion it was built; yet it seems most natural to conclude, that such a situation could not be chosen, but for a retreat from the outrages and attempts of the Britons, Saxons, Danes, or other enemies; for, having an impregnable castle at the west end, and a lake on either side, the inhabitants had nothing to defend, but the entrance at the east end, which it was easy to fortify.

If this was not the reason for chusing the situation, what should have hindered them from building the city in a pleasant, delightful valley, with the sea flowing up to one side, and a river running thro' the middle of it? such as that space of ground between it and the sea, where the town of Leith stands.

stands. There they would have had a noble, pleasant, and most useful situation, a very fine harbour for their trade, a good road in the Forth for their ships of burthen; a pleasant river, which, with small art and charge, might have been so drawn round the city, as to have filled its ditches, and made its fortifications almost impregnable, as the French did, when they fortified Leith. Or, had they gone to the south side of the city, and extended it towards Libertoun and Goodtrees, they had found a plain large enough to have contained another London, watered on the south part with a pleasant brook, capable, by the help of pipes, to have conveyed water into every street and house.

A great part of this convenient space for building a noble city, has been made the property of the corporation; and the magistrates for the time being have always refused to suffer any houses to be built upon it, because the old city would then be soon deserted, to the great loss of all the proprietors of the buildings there, many of whom it would totally ruin.

These things they did not foresee, or not understand in those days; but, regarding immediate safety, fixed on the hill, as a sure strength, formed by nature, ready at their hand. By this means the city lies under such inconveniencies, as are made a subject of reproach by some, as if the people delighted in stench and nastiness; whereas, were any other people to live under the same unhappiness of a rocky and mountainous situation, a throng of buildings from eight to twelve stories high, a difficulty of obtaining water (that little they have being to be carried up to the uppermost apartments) we should find a London, or a Bristol, as dirty as Edinburgh, and perhaps less able to make their dwellings tolerable, at least in so narrow a compass; for, though many cities have more people in them,
yet,

yet, I believe, there is none in the world, where so many people live in so little room.

But, although these excuses are made for the nastiness of this place, yet cannot the fact be denied. In a morning, earlier than seven o'clock, before the human excrements are swept away from the doors, it stinks intollerably : for, after ten at night, you run a great risque, if you walk the streets, of having chamber-pots of odure thrown upon your head : and it sounds very odly in the ears of a stranger, to hear all passers-by cry out, as loud as to be heard to the uppermost stories of the houses, which are generally six or seven high in the front of the High-street, *Hold yare boand ; that is, Hold your band, and throw not, till I am passed.*

Most of the houses in Edinburgh are built of a rough kind of stone, undressed, because of its extreme hardness ; but the window-cases and corner stones are generally well-dressed ; and so indeed are the whole fronts of many houses, particularly in the Parliament-close, and some parts of the High-street. They are mostly covered, especially the new buildings, with blue slate.

Every stair-case is called a turnpike or land, with the addition of some name to distinguish it from another. The families of the best rank have generally but one floor, some only half a floor, and others less. The gentry take the first, second, or third ; the middling and poor mount higher.

When you ascend their stair-cases, which are all of stone, the first thing on every landing, presented to view, are human excrements, so thick laid, that it is difficult to pass them without treading in them. They keep close-stools, which they call boxes, in
their

their bed-rooms ; and these they empty out of their windows in the night.

The women here are many of them very handsome ; generally light-hair'd and fair. They are much more industrious than the men, taking laudable pride in having most of what they wear the product of their own hands. They are great admirers of white thread stockings (a fashion the English ladies are come into), and scruple not to shew that they are, as they walk ; nor are the women of either the north or south part of Britain half so shy as they used to be in this particular. But this may be said in praise of the Scottish women, which cannot of the English, that their white stockings are generally their own work. It was indeed a very great rarity to see a Scottish woman sit idle ; nay, over the tea-table, that expensive time-waster in England, they were generally at work, either upon the thread which made them linen or plaids, or else knitting themselves stockings or gloves ; which they do to great perfection. But alas ! like their sisters of the south, they are now great votaries to pleasure and dissipation.

From the principal street are many wynds, or narrow turnings, and it is not easy for a stranger to find his way to any one of the dwellings, which in these wynds are, as it were, piled one upon another. But there is in Edinburgh a very useful kind of black-guard called Cawdys, who attend at taverns, coffee-houses, and other public places, to go on errands, and know every body of any note in the town. These boys, though they are in rags, and lie every night upon the stairs, or in the streets, are yet considerably trusted, and have seldom proved unfaithful. They are subject to a kind of captain or magistrate, called the Constable of the Cawdies, who punishes any neglect or misdemeanor generally by a fine of ale or brandy, but sometimes corporally. Most of them

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are uncommonly acute, and execute whatever employment is assigned them with great speed and address. It is said, that a judge formerly abandoned two of his sons to this way of life for a time, believing they would acquire that vigilance and acuteness, which could no otherwise be taught them, and which would be of great use in an higher station.

Having thus considered the city in its outward appearance, and in its situation, we must next look into its inside, where we shall find it (notwithstanding all its disadvantages) a large, populous, rich, and even loyal city.

From the palace-gate westward, the street is called the Canongate, where the canons of the Abbey formerly resided; which is a kind of suburb by itself, as Southwark is to London. In this part of the street, though otherwise not so well inhabited as the city itself, are several very magnificent houses of the nobility, built for their town-residence, when the court was here. Of these the Duke of Queensberry's, the Marquis of Lothian's, and the Earl of Murray's are the chief: The first and last are very large and princely buildings, all of free stone, large in front, and have good gardens behind them.

At the upper or west end of this street, where it joins to the city, is a gate which parts the city from the suburb, but does not discontinue the street, which widens and is more spacious, when you are through the gate, than before. This is the famous Netherbow Port, whose doors were like to have been taken away by the Parliament, when the affair of Captain Porteous was under their consideration, as we shall mention more particularly by-and-by. Though the opposition of the Scots in general to the proposal of taking away the doors of this gate was so great as to prevent that measure being then adopted by Parliament, yet they have since, (about the year 1766) of their own accord, taken down the whole gateway, and

and thereby laid the Canongate and High-street entirely open to each other. For while the Netherbow was standing, the passage through it was so narrow, as frequently to occasion a stoppage of carriages.

Just at this gate, on the outside, are two streets, one of which is called St. Mary Wynd, and the other Leith Wynd : The first leads out of the city, south, into the great road for England, by the way of Kelso ; and at the foot of it is a gate turning westward into the low street, called the Cowgate, because the cattle are often driven through it to and from the great market-place ; the other leads north into a suburb called the Calton, from whence there is a very handsome gravel-walk, twenty feet broad, continued to the town of Leith, which is kept in good repair at the public charge, and no horses suffered to come upon it.

It must not be expected we should describe all the buildings of the city ; we shall therefore touch upon some few and go on. The first of any note is a fine house, on the south side of the street, a little within the gate, belonging to the Marquis of Tweeddale, with a plantation of lime-trees behind it, the place not allowing room for a large garden ; adjoining to this are very good buildings, which, if set out in handsome streets, would adorn a noble city ; but being crowded together in narrow wynds and alleys, deserve no notice.

A little farther, on the same side, is the Trone Kirk ; and near it, in the middle of the street, stands the guard-house, where two companies of disciplined men, cloathed and armed like grenadiers, at the charge of the town, do duty every night, and keep the public peace of the city. About this spot an opening was made, and a bridge erected, which made a communication between the old city and that called the new : A plan of which was presented to the King.

About

About mid-way between the Nether-bow and the Castle, is the great church, which, before the reformation, was collegiate, and dedicated to St. Giles; but it was afterwards divided into several preaching-places, and districts of the city were allotted to them, so as to be parochial. When King Charles I. erected a new bishopric at Edinburgh, which before that time was in the diocese of St. Andrew's, it was made a cathedral, and the Dean was forenoon minister of that part of it called the New-kirk which is the choir, chancel, or eastern part. In it is a gallery for the King, or his Commissioner. Here also the magistrates assemble, and the judges in their habits, in time of session. In a large chapel, on the south-west part of this church, the General Assembly hold their sessions, as does also the commission of the Assembly, in the interval between the general meetings.

The great Cross under the tower is called the Old Kirk; and the front or west part of the great church is divided into two parts; that on the south is called the Tolbooth Kirk, and that on the north Haddo's Hole, from the Laird of Haddo (great-grand-father to the present Earl of Aberdeen), who, being a great royalist, and anti-covenanter, was kept prisoner in a vault there, till he was beheaded.

The steeple in the middle is but low, though of good architecture; the summit of it resembles an imperial crown. Here they have a set of bells, which are not rung out as in England, (for that way of ringing is not known in this country) but are played upon by the hand with keys, like an harpsichord, the person playing having great leather covers to his fists, by which he is able to strike with the more force. They play all manner of tunes very musically, and the town gives a man a yearly salary for playing upon them from one to two every day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

On

On the south-side of this church (formerly the church-yard) is a square of very fine buildings, called the Parliament-close, the west and south-sides of which are mostly taken up with the Parliament-house, the several Courts of Justice, the Council-chamber, the Exchequer, the public Registers, the Court for the Royal Burroughs to assemble in, the Lawyer's Library, the Post-office, &c. The great church makes up the north side of the square, and the east and part of the south-side is built into private dwellings, very stately, lofty, and strong, being seven stories high to the front of the square; and the hill they stand on having a very steep descent, some of them are no less than fourteen stories high backwards. In the middle of this square is an Equestrian statue of King Charles II. which is reckoned one of the finest in Europe.

The Parliament-house is a stately, convenient, and large structure. Over its entrance are the arms of Scotland well cut, with mercy and truth on each side for supporters; and this inscription, *Strant bis felicia regna*; importing, that these virtues make kingdoms happy, And under the arms was this motto, *Unio Unionum*; relating not only to the union of the two crowns, but signifying that their advice was necessary to the maintenance of it. The room for the meeting of the parliament had, on that occasion, an high throne for the Sovereign, or the Commissioner, with benches on each side for the nobility and bishops, and forms conveniently placed in the middle, for the Commoners. Without the area, was a pulpit for sermons to the parliament, on particular occasions; and behind the pulpit a large partition for others, besides the members, to hear the sermons, and debates of the house, when they thought fit to allow it. This building, in some measure, resembles Westminster-hall, and, though not quite so large, has a much more curious roof.

In

In the south or upper end of the hall, one of the ordinary judges sits every day in session-time, to hear causes in the first instance. At the west end of it are kept the sheriff and commissary courts. Near the north-end is the Town Council-house or Guild-hall, and over it is the justiciary or criminal court. At the south-east part of the parliament-house, is a door from what they call the outer-house (where the Lord Ordinary sits) into the inner, where sit the other fourteen Judges, or Lords of Session; which is the supreme civil judicature of Scotland; over which are apartments for the Lords of Exchequer.

In May 1752, a fine marble statue of Duncan Forbes, Esq; late Lord President of the Court of Session, was set up in the outer-Parliament-house. His great merits, loyalty and abilities, are too well known, to need encomiums here. He is represented sitting in his robes, papers in his left hand, leaning upon the chair, the other extended. The following inscription is placed below it in gilt letters:

DUNCANO FORBES DE CULLODEN.
 SUPREMÆ IN CIVILIBUS CURIÆ PRÆFECTI,
 JUDICII INTEGERRIMO,
 CIVI OPTIMO,
 PRISCÆ VIRTUTIS VIRO,
 FACULTAS JURIDICA LIBENS POSUIT,
 ANNO POST OBITVM QVINTO.
 C. N. M, BCC, LII.

Thus Englished :

To Duncan Forbes of Culloden, President of the Supreme Civil Court, a most upright Judge, a most valuable Citizen, a man of unblemished virtue, the Faculty of Advocates with pleasure erected this Monument, in the fifth year after his decease, A. D. 1752.

In the lower part, under the parliament-house, is a noble library of books and manuscripts, belonging to the College of Justice, or gentlemen of the law.

The great opening into the High-street being the only passage into it for coaches, is at the north-east corner, a little from which was the market-cross, where all their proclamations and public acts are read and published by heralds, and sound of trumpet. The cross is now taken entirely away, but the place where it stood is still distinguishable from the rest of the street, by being paved in a different manner. Here is the great parade, where gentlemen meet for business or news, just before the Exchange, every day from eleven to one.

The Royal Exchange is a handsome building, lately erected, forming a large square, and intended for the merchants to assemble in, but they still continue to meet, at 'Change hours, in the open street, directly before the Exchange, where the cross formerly stood. From a grand staircase, in the back part of the Exchange, is a fine view of the New Town, Leith, the Forth, and ships in the road; and, upon a clear day, the coast of Fife is full in sight.

Near the west-end of the great church stands the Tolbooth, or common prison, as well for criminals as for debtors. It was formerly the place of residence for the Provost of St. Giles's, as most of the adjacent houses were for the canons and choristers of that church.

The great church and this prison both standing in the middle of the street, the breadth and beauty of it is for some space interrupted; but, those buildings past, the street opens again to its former breadth, and is now called the Lawn-market, from the linen-market being kept there. This part of the street extends west to a narrower one, which leads to the Castle-hill. At the upper end of it is a stone building

ing appropriated to several public offices of lesser value, called the Weigh-house ; for below stairs are warehouses, with public weights and scales for weighing heavy goods.

Here the street parts into two, one of which leads to the Castle-hill, as already noticed ; and the other turns south-west, and, descending gradually, leads to the Grass-market, a place very like Smithfield in every respect, where is kept a weekly market for black cattle, sheep, horses, &c. This street, which is called the West-bow. is inhabited mostly by wholesale dealers in iron, pitch, tar, oil, hemp, flax, linseed, drugs, woads, and such like heavy goods. On the Castle-hill is a curious and useful building, being a reservoir of water, of great use to the city.

This city hath seven gates, or ports, as they are here called, viz.

1. The Nether-bow Port : This is the chief gate ; it was magnificently built in 1606, and adorned with towers on both sides, and a fine spire a top. This is the entrance from the palace, and the principal suburb called the Canon-gate. (Entirely taken down, 1768.)

2. The Cow-gate Port, at the east end, likewise gives entrance to the street of that name, leading to the abbey by a back way.

3. The Potter-row Port, gives entrance to the suburb so called, and leads to Dalkeith, Kelfo, &c.

4. The Society Port, so called from the society of brewers, who had a great square court near it, now built into a handsome square, after the English manner.

5. The West-port, the only gate at the west-end of the city, which leads through a large suburb to Glasgow, Stirling, Queen's-ferry, and from thence to the west and north Highlands.

6. The

6. The New-port, at the east-end of the lake, leading northward towards a village called Mouter's Hill and Leith.

7. The College-Kirk Port, leading also to Leith.

The markets here are very well supplied with all the necessaries of life, and are mostly kept in distinct market-places, walled in, and reserved for the particular things they are appointed for; such as,

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| 1. The meal-market, | | 4. The fish-market, |
| 2. The flesh-market, | | 5. The corn-market, |
| 3. The poultry-market, | | 6. The leather-market. |

Besides these, is a weekly market for all sorts of woollen manufactures, and linen cloth, kept in that part of the High-street, called the Lawn-market, just now mentioned. In the same street, below the Cross, is an herb and fruit market kept every morning, which abates before noon, so that it is no incumbrance. The market for black cattle, sheep, horses, and grass, is kept in that large space of ground within the West Port, called the Grass-market.

On the south-side of the city, towards the east end, stands a large building, erected at the charge of the surgeons and apothecaries of this city, in which is their great hall, hung round with the pictures of all the eminent surgeons of this place, that have flourished since this building was founded. Here they have also a theatre for dissections, and a chamber of rarities, in which are several skeletons of uncommon creatures, a mummy, and many other curiosities.

Near the Potter-row Port stands the college, or University. It consists of three courts, two lower, and one higher, equal to the other two. These courts are encompassed with buildings for the use

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of such students as please to lodge in them; for they do not live in common, nor are they obliged to reside, but only attend their classes at certain houses. There is an high tower over the great gate looking to the city.

The public schools are large and commodious: there are accomodations for students, handsome dwellings for the professors, and fine gardens for their recreation. It was founded in 1580, by King James VI. upon a petition from the city to grant them a charter with the privilege of an University; but the foundation was not perfected till 1582. The persons established by the foundation were, a principal or primate, a professor of divinity, four regents or masters of philosophy, and a professor of philology, called Prof. Humaniorum Literarum, or regent of humanity. In 1640, the town added a professor of mathematics: to which have been lately added professors of ecclesiastical history, civil-law, theoretical and practical medicine, chymistry, rhetoric, and the Belles Lettres. The dignity of chancellor and vice-chancellor of the University is in the Lord Provost and Town-council.

They have a good library, which was founded by Clement Little, one of the commissaries of Edinburgh; since which it is much increased by donations from the citizens, persons of quality, and others, who had their education there. The library is neatly kept, well furnished with books put in very good order, cloistered with wire doors, which none but the keeper can open, which is more commodious, and less encumbering, than multitudes of chains, used in many other libraries. The books given by the grand benefactors are kept in distinct apartments, and the donor's name over them in letters of gold.

Over the books hang the pictures of several princes, and of the most eminent reformers at home
and

and abroad ; and near them is kept the skull of the famous Buchanan, very entire, and so thin, that the light may be seen through it. It was deposited there by Mr. Adamson, formerly principal of the University, who procured it to be taken out of his grave, and fastened some Latin verses to it in his commendation. The original of the Bohemian protest against the council of Constance, for burning John Hus and Jerome of Prague, in the year 1417, is there with an hundred and five seals of Bohemian and Moravian grandees annexed to it. It was procured by a Scots gentleman in his travels, and given to the University.

At the farther end of the library is a stair-case, which leads to the higher and lower common halls, where they hold their commencements and college-entertainments. In this place are several maps, globes, books, and rarities ; and, among others, a crooked horn, cut out of a woman's head when fifty years old, and who lived twelve years after it. It is several inches long, and was taken out of her head by a surgeon, in the year 1671. Here also are lectures read, exercises performed, and apartments for the professor of divinity to teach his pupils in, and for a select library proper for divines.

In this higher common hall, which is a very spacious room, are placed such books as have been bought by, or given to the college, since the library below was full ; and in the south end of it is a curious and noble museum, collected by the very eminent Sir Andrew Balfour. It contains a vast treasure of curiosities of art and nature, domestic and foreign, from almost all parts of the world ; and is greatly valued by the virtuosi, containing some rarities that are not to be found, either in those of the Royal Society at London, or the Ashmolean at Oxford.

Sir

Sir Robert Sibbald, having a mind to engraft his name and merit on that of the celebrated Balfour, made a present of a great number of shells and other curiosities, to the college, on condition the magistrates would print the account of it, called *Austarium Musei Balfourianæ Muscæ Sibbaldianæ*; to which we refer the reader.

Eastward from the college is the high-school, well endowed, and with proper apartments for one master and four ushers, who teach youth grammar and rhetoric.

In Gray's-close, near the Cowgate Port, is the Mint-house, in a large court, with neat and convenient buildings, and other accommodations for the master, officers, and workmen. It is now disused for that purpose, but is a sanctuary, or place of privilege.

At a small distance from the college are two neat hospitals, with pretty gardens to each of them; and a little farther is the church-yard of the Franciscan's or Grey-friars, the common burial-place for the whole city within the walls, where are a great many curious monuments. It contains about two acres of ground.

Adjoining to it is Heriot's Hospital, a large and stately building, the most magnificent of its kind in the world, adorned with a consecrated chapel, large walks, delightful greens, and pleasant gardens. It was built by the Reverend Dr. Balcanqual, to whom George Heriot, jeweller to King James VI. left near 17,000*l.* to be disposed of in pious uses, which that worthy Dean of Rochester did, by building and endowing this house, and giving statutes to it, which he ordered should be *unalterable*. 'Tis a nursery for an indefinite number of the sons of freemen, who are maintained, cloathed, and educated in useful learning, till they are fit for apprenticeship,
or

or to go to the University, where they are allowed handsome salaries and exhibitions.

On the other side of the Grey-friars Church-yard stands the charity Workhouse for the city, where old and infirm persons are cloathed and maintained, and foundling and deserted children are taken care of, put to nurse, and educated till they are fit to go to service, or put apprentice, &c. The number of old and young who are maintained by this noble charity are computed to be upwards of five hundred.

On the north side of the city, in the way to Leith, is a beautiful collegiate church, built by Queen Mary of Guelders, Queen to King James II. of Scotland, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, but now parochial, tho' nothing but the church part was ever finished. 'Tis now called the College Kirk.

Near it is St. Thomas's Hospital, wherein old decayed citizens and their widows are very decently provided for, and allowed a chaplain.

Over-against it is Bridewell, or the house of correction, in which dissolute people undergo discipline and are kept to hard labour. There is an apartment in it for lunatic and distracted persons.

Of late years Mrs. Hare left a noble benefaction for a new hospital for female orphans of decayed freemen, which created a laudable emulation in many others, whose united contributions have raised another for the same good purpose.

An infirmary, called the Royal Infirmary, after the example of those in London, Winchester, &c. is erected at Edinburgh, by the liberal contribution of many well-disposed persons. It is a noble building, consisting of a main body and two wings: in the front is an handsome pediment, supported by six pillars: over the entrance is a statue of King George II. The building is four stories high; the wards large, and well accommodated for the reception

tion of patients. The Operation-room is excellently well adapted for the purpose of letting a great many persons see the operations there performed. The light is admitted from the top, by a large skylight; and ranges of seats are elevated pretty high above each other, for the more convenient seeing the operations. On the top of the building is a dome, from whence you have a fine view of the city of Edinburgh and the neighbouring Country. There was so general a good-will to the work, that the like spirit had hardly ever been known any where. The proprietors of several stone quarries made presents of stone to it; others of lime; merchants contributed timber; the wrights and masons were not wanting in their contributions; the neighbouring farmers agreed to carry materials *gratis*; the journeymen masons contributed their labour for a certain quantity of hewn stones; and, as this undertaking is for the relief of the diseased, lame, and maimed poor, even the day-labourers would not be exempted, but conditioned to work a day in a month *gratis* to the erection. The ladies too contributed *in their own way* to it; for they appointed an assembly for the benefit of the work; and, it being well attended, every one contributed bountifully to it. It has met with no small encouragement from the nobility and gentry; and his Majesty was pleased to give 100*l.* towards it; so that it is really a noble work.

The physicians were incorporated in 1682 by King Charles II. and have their college near the Netherbow in the Fountain close. They are deservedly esteemed learned and able, and give not place to the physicians of any country.

On the north side of the city, in the way to Leith, is a neat physic-garden, containing some thousands of exotic plants and simples.

Several

Several elegant squares and buildings have been lately erected in this city, viz. Brown's square, Golden square, Young's buildings, Charteries's buildings, &c. Besides the whole addition of Lady Nicholson's Park, which consists of above two acres. Several new streets and squares are built, particularly Lord Leven's large house, Dr. Monro's, Sir Adam Ferguson's, &c. &c.

Buildings for pleasure, as well as profit, are not wanting in Edinburgh, where they have erected a new playhouse, under the authority of an Act of Parliament. It is on the north side of the city, with a view of accommodating the New Town, as well as the Old.

The Concert-hall is an elegant room, of an elliptical form, with a concave ceiling, and a large sky-light in the centre. From the ceiling depend seven handsome branches, filled with wax-lights. It is commodiously fitted up, with seats rising gradually above each other; and seems, upon the whole, one of the best calculated rooms for music, that is, perhaps, to be met with in Britain. The roof, however, is thought to be rather too low; and the room is more warm than is agreeable in summer.

Comely Garden is a new established place, for summer evenings amusement, and may be called the Vauxhall of Edinburgh. Here you have an orchestra erected in the garden, for music and singing, and when that part of the entertainment is over, the company have an opportunity of dancing (if they chuse it) in a couple of ball-rooms erected for that purpose. This garden is pleasantly situated near the abbey, just under Arthur's Seat, and other adjacent hills; which seem to form a natural amphitheatre, well adapted for the purpose to which this lovely spot is now appropriated.

The city is governed by a Lord Provost, whose office is much the same with that of Lord Mayor of London;

London ; four baillies, who, besides the power of aldermen in the government of the city, have that of sheriffs, and a common-council, ordinarily consists of twenty-five persons, but extraordinarily of thirty-eight. All these are chosen annually, and the Provost, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer, are to be merchants ; or if any tradesman be chosen, he must quit his trade, and not return to it without leave of the magistrates and town-council ; and he must also be a year or two a member of the common-council. No one is to continue in the council above two years at a time, except he be a member of it by virtue of a superior office. The baillies are to be chosen indifferently out of twelve candidates proposed, and none is to be elected deacon out of any of the fourteen incorporated trades, except he has been a master of his trade two years at least : and must not continue deacon above two years at a time. The fourteen incorporated trades are :

Surgeons, goldsmiths, skinners, farriers, hammermen, wrights, masons, taylor, bakers, butchers, cordwainers, weavers, wakers, i. e. fullers, bonnet-makers.

The magistrates are chosen annually upon the Tuesday next after Michaelmas-day, by thirty-eight electors, whereof twenty are to be merchants and tradesmen, who are to chuse such as in their conscience they think best qualified ; and these magistrates and the town-council have the administration of the government, except in some reserved cases ; such as the election of Magistrates, Dean of Guild and Treasurer, and setting of feus or leases, giving boundaries of places, and other public matters ; in which cases they are to consult the fourteen deacons of trades.

None of the merchants or traders are to have any particular conventions, or make any by-laws among themselves without consent of the magistrates and town-

town-council, except to chuse their own deacons at the appointed time, to make persons free of their trade, or to try their work; and one of the commissioners for parliament (when they had two) was always to be chosen out of the tradesmen, and another out of the merchants. The auditors of accompts are to be chosen out of an equal number of both. The Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer, are not to continue longer than two years at a time, and the baillie must be one year a baillie, one year old baillie, and one year free of office. Before the union, the Lord Provost for the time being was always one of the privy-council.

The trained bands of the city consist of sixteen companies; besides which, they have a standing company of town guards.

And here it will be proper to take notice of the notorious riot committed in this city on the 7th of Sept. 1736, in relation to Captain Porteous, which made so much noise, and brought down upon this famous city the resentment of the Legislature of Great Britain.

The case was this: One Andrew Wilson was condemned for a robbery of the public money, committed on the highway; and, on Wednesday the 14th of April 1736, the day appointed for his execution, the magistrates, being apprehensive that a rescue would be attempted ordered Captain-lieutenant John Porteous, at the head of a detachment of about seventy men of the city guard, to attend the execution, and powder and ball were delivered to them for that purpose: when, without any just cause, or necessary occasion, he ordered his men to fire upon the people assembled, calling out to them at their second firing, *to level their pieces, and be damn'd*, or words to that effect, and levelling his own piece, mortally wounded one person himself; and about twenty of the guard obeying his orders, killed and maimed a

number of other persons ; and by a third firing killed and wounded divers others. This massacre was occasioned only by the populace throwing some stones at the executioner as he was going up the ladder, when the criminal had hung about fifteen or sixteen minutes, and at the guard : all which, however, he denied upon his trial ; but, after a very solemn hearing, he was found guilty of firing a gun himself, and ordering his men to fire ; and so was condemned to be hanged upon a gibbet, on the 8th of September 1736. The Captain drew up a petition to her late Majesty, Queen Caroline, then Regent of the kingdom, in the absence of the King ; insisted on his innocence, prayed for mercy ; and, great application having been made to her Majesty for changing the sentence to transportation, a reprieve for six weeks was granted ; which arriving on the 2d of September at Edinburgh, occasioned the most extraordinary riot that ever was known or heard of, all circumstances considered, except that at York against the Jews, before-mentioned.

For, on the 7th of September, the night before the Captain was to be executed, had he not been reprieved, about ten at night, some men by surprize entered the city, and seized all the fire-arms, battle-axes, and drums belonging to the city-guard,

The mob hereupon, in a few minutes, locked and secured all the city-gates, and, with drums beating an alarm, attempted with hammers and other instruments, to force open the (tolbooth) prison-door ; but failing, they desperately set fire to it, and burnt it. When they entered the prison, they made the under-keeper open the double locks of the apartment where the Captain was. He begged in vain to be spared till the afternoon ; and making some resistance, they dragged him down stairs by his legs, and hurried him away. This was about eleven at night, and they marched out with lights before them. In
their

their way to the Grass-market, passing by a barber's sign-post, some called out to hang him up there; but it was resolved to hang him where the murders, for which he was condemned, were committed. So they proceeded to the place where, on executions, the gallows used to be fixed, where they kept him above a quarter of an hour, till they opened a shop, and brought out a rope, one end of which they threw over a sign-post about twenty feet high. He desired some time to prepare for death; but was answered, They would allow him no more than those had, who were shot. They then pulled him up in the dress in which they found him; viz, a night-gown and cap. His hands not being tied, he fixed them between his neck and the rope, whereupon one with a battle-ax struck at his hands. They then let him down, and he having on two shirts, they wrapt one of them about his face, and tied his arms with his night-gown, and then pulled him up again, where he hung till day-light next morning; when he was cut down, and carried to the Gray-friers church. Upon inspecting his body, it appeared his left shoulder was wounded, his back discoloured, and his neck broken.

It was observed, that this mob was under a stricter concert, and better conduct, than usual; for, marching along to the execution, the unhappy man observing a gentleman of his acquaintance, he gave him a purse of twenty-three guineas, which he desired might be delivered to his brother, which they offered not to obstruct. They left indeed the prison doors open, whereby several prisoners escaped; but after they had perpetrated the unprecedented fact, they left the arms and drums at the place of execution, where they were found next morning. Moreover, during the tumult, parties of armed men, with drums, patrolled the different streets, to prevent any surprize from the King's forces quartered in the suburbs,

urbs. The magistrates, attended with several of the burgesſes, attempted to diſperſe the mob ; but were pelted with ſtones, and threatened with fire-arms if they did not retire. After the execution was over, they went to the Lord Provost's houſe, and, telling him they were ſatisfied, departed, without offering any other violence. Nay, it is ſaid, that to do the act with more decency, having no clergyman, they ordered two of the graveſt among them to exhort the unhappy man, as they carried him to execution.

The boldneſs, ſecreſy, and conduct of this enterpriſe, was the moſt extraordinary inſtance of its kind that ever was known ; and the keeper declaring that though the perſons who firſt entered and demanded the keys wore leather aprons, they were otherwiſe well dreſſed, it made ſome imagine, that perſons above the vulgar rank had an hand in it.

Be this as it would, the inſult on the ſovereign authority was too flagrant to be overlooked. Proclamations, with rewards of 200l. Sterling, were iſſued for apprehending the rioters ; and when the parliament met, vigorous meaſures were taken in the affair. The Lord Provost, Alexander Wilſon, Eſq ; was ordered up to London in cuſtody ; the magiſtrates were ordered up alſo, to attend the Houſe of Lords at London ; and finally, an act of parliament was paſſed, to diſable the ſaid Alexander Wilſon from holding or enjoying any office of magiſtracy, in Edinburgh, or Great Britain ; a new Provost was enjoined to be choſen, and a fine of 2000l. levied on the city of Edinburgh for the uſe of the widow of Captain Porteous, as puniſhments for their reſpective remiſſneſſes in not endeavouring to prevent this inſult on Sovereignty, and all lawful authority.

This act, however, paſſed not without great debates ; and as ſome thought it impoſſible to prevent a deſign ſo well concerted, and ſo ſuddenly and boldly

boldly executed, they were of opinion, that the city of Edinburgh was treated with too much severity.

This act was passed in the 10th year of his Majesty, and in the same year was also passed another, for the more effectual bringing to justice any persons concerned in this strange attempt; in which fugitives not surrendering were made liable to death; the concealing of those who should be declared fugitives was also made death. This act was to be read before morning sermon in every church in Scotland, every Sunday for a year; impeachers were to be encouraged, and discharged; informers rewarded with 200l. Sterling for every person they should convict, and be admitted witnesses.

But so secretly was this dark affair managed, that we do not remember any body has suffered on the account; and the reading of the act was but indifferently digested by many in that kingdom.

Great severity was intended; such as the imprisoning, as well as disqualifying the Lord Provost for a year; the abolishing the town-guard of the city of Edinburgh, and the taking away the gates of the Nether-bow Port, and keeping open the same. But the city of Edinburgh was happily saved from this disgrace. They have now taken down this gate, as observed already of their own accord.

The churches in this populous city and suburbs are twelve, including the chapel of the castle; the ministers about twenty; besides three chapels.

The twelve churches are:

1. The Canongate Kirk.
2. The Collegiate, or College Kirk.
3. The Trone Kirk, or Christ's Kirk.
4. The New Kirk.
5. The Old Kirk.
6. The Tolbooth Kirk.
7. Haddo's Hole Kirk.
8. The Lady Yester's Kirk,

} All these are parts of the
cathedral of St. Giles's.

9. The

9. The Old Grey-friars Kirk.
10. The New Grey-friars Kirk.
11. The West-Kirk, or St. Cuthbert's.
12. The Chapel of the Castle.

There are also about twenty meeting-houses of the episcopal party ; for though Presbytery be the established religion of Scotland since the revolution, yet a great number of the people of all ranks are not of that profession, especially in the northern parts.

There are also three meeting-houses of Seceders ; and the Methodists have built a neat chapel in the Orphan-hospital-park.

The churches are always very full ; for the people in this country do not wander about on the Sabbath-days, as in England. They have also one very good custom as to their behaviour in church, which it is wished was practised in England : if any person comes in after divine service is begun, he takes no notice of any body, nor any body of him ; whereas the English make bows and cringes, even in the middle of prayers. Not that the Scots want manners ; for they shew them more properly after the sermon is done, and the blessing given, when they all look round upon their friends, especially to persons of distinction, and make their civilities as courteously as their southern neighbours.

The city is encompassed with a kind of Roman wall on every side, except the north, where it is secured by a lake ; which is now drained.

The castle only, and the palace, remain to be mentioned. The first is strong both by situation and art, but far from being impregnable, as has been experienced more than once. It was formerly called the Maiden-castle, because the Pictish Kings kept their daughters in it. Still more antiently it was called *Alatum Castrum*, or the Winged Castle, perhaps from its form, and standing on so high an hill,

hill, as it were in the air. It is situated at the west end of the city, as we have said, where the rock rises to an high and large summit. It is inaccessible on the south, west and north. The entrance is from the town, where the rock is also very high; and is defended by a round battery, and an out-work at the foot of it, with a draw-bridge. In the upper part of the castle is a guard-house, and the fortress is defended, in different parts, by several batteries of heavy cannon, numbers of which are of brass. In the castle is a royal palace of hewn stone, where are kept the regalia and chief records of state, as also the magazine for the arms and ammunition of the public, which is bomb-proof.

A chapel is also in it for the use of the garrison; and it is furnished with water by two wells in the rock. From the castle is a delightful prospect over the city and neighbouring country, and to the river of Forth, from whence it is saluted by such men of war as come to anchor in Leith road. The governor is always a person of prime quality, and general of the forces.

The governor, lieutenant-governor, fort-major, and some other officers, have very good apartments; and there are deep vaults in the rock, which, they say, are bomb-proof.

The palace, called Holy-rood-house, is a very handsome building. It may be called the Elcurial of Scotland, being both a royal palace and an abbey, founded by King David I. for cannons regular of St. Austin, who named it Holy-rood-house. The entrance is adorned with pillars of hewn stone, under a cupola in the form of an imperial crown, ballustraded on each side a-top. The fore part has two wings, on each of which are two turrets; that towards the north was built by King James V. and that towards the south, as well

as all the rest, by King Charles II. whereof Sir William Bruce was architect. The inner court is very stately, all of free-stone, well hewed, with piazzas round it, from which are entries into the several apartments, truly royal and magnificent; but, above all, the long gallery, an hundred and forty-seven feet in length, is very remarkable, being adorned with the pictures of all the Scots Kings from Fergus I. to James VII. inclusive, by masterly hands. Those Kings who were eminent, and all the race of Stuarts, are in full length; the others are but half lengths. In the time of the rebellion, in the year 1745, this gallery was used as a barrack for a regiment of soldiers, who cut and damaged many of the pictures, in a shameful manner.

You turn to the right to the royal apartments, as at St. James's; and the stair-case and guard-room run exactly as there, but far more lofty and magnificent. Duke Hamilton's apartment (as hereditary keeper) is in the double tower to the north; and the great council chamber in the tower to the south. The Earl of Perth, when Chancellor, in the late King James's reign, converted this noble room into a Popish chapel, and his apartment behind it was the Jesuits school, which, being demolished by the mob at the revolution, has been neglected ever since. The chimney-pieces are all of marble, and the apartments two pair of stairs, for the officers of state, are very well kept, being lent to several of the nobility, who now live in them.

Behind this palace, the conventual church makes a wing to the north; and eastward from it is St. Ann's-yard, which was designed to be branched out into gravel-walks, adorned with statues; but the revolting coming on, attended with a long and expensive war, and afterwards the union with England, prevented its being put in execution.

The

The church (a few years ago repaired at the instance of the Earl of Dundonald) was very high to the roof, and the pillars as grand as those of St. George's Chapel at Windsor. It was an ancient, very reverend, but declining fabric, and used only as a burial place for persons of quality. In it King James VI. was crowned by Bishop Hepburn, assisted by John Knox, as was King Charles I. by Archbishop Spotswood.

The walls and roof of this fine chapel, on Dec. 2. 1768, gave way and fell down; and in the night of the 3d, most of the remainder shared the same fate; occasioned by the enormous weight of a new stone roof, laid over it some years ago, which the walls were unable to support, to the eternal disgrace of those Goths who laid on such a roof, composed of as heavy materials as themselves.

King James VII. began to erect a magnificent throne here for the Sovereign, and twelve stalls for the twelve knights companions of the most noble and ancient Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, which he had revived after a long disuse. The finest carvers and masters in Europe were employed in it. But at the revolution the rabble demolished all, and, ransacking every corner fell upon a vault quite filled up, so as not to be known what it certainly was, in which were found the bodies of King James V. and Magdalene of Valois, his first Queen, together with Lord Darnley's all embalmed.

The adjoining park is about four miles in circumference; but which is very odd, there is neither deer nor tree in it, though it affords good pasture for cattle. There is a very high and craggy rock in it near half a mile to the top, called Arthur's seat, from Arthur the British King, who, they say, used to view the adjacent country from thence.

The glory of this neighbourhood is the new house of the Earl of Abercorn, built all of fine stone, and is by far the handsomest mansion in Scotland, the architect was Mr. Chambers, and the builder Mr. May.

This palace, or abbey, and park, is a sanctuary for debtors ; and no one, but by a special warrant from the Lords of Session (which there are few examples of their granting), can arrest any man, who has entered his name in an office kept there for that purpose.

It may not be amiss to observe, that according to several acts of parliament, divers great and public works have been undertaken, and mostly brought to perfection, for the benefit of the city of Edinburgh, and town of Leith, and their vicinities, within these few years past, by benefit partly of the easy Scottish tax of two pennies Scots on every Scots pint of ale and beer sold in the said city ; and partly of the discontinuance of what they called the Petty-port customs there ; some of which works are as follows :

The magistrates have, at a great expence, collected the springs, and renewed the pipes, which convey water to the town ; rebuilt the fountains in the High-street ; enlarged the harbour of Leith, and deepened its channel ; have built several hundred feet of Quay there in a very sufficient manner ; have built two new churches, have paved, at a great expence, with causeway stone, the whole High-street and way leading to their city, have made a good highway from Edinburgh to Leith ; have built a large work-house for the poor, to be employed in manufactures, and endowed the same with 300l. per annum ; also have settled salaries on the law professor at Edinburgh, and stipends on the ministers of the two new churches ; have rebuilt the city walls ; and taken measures for paying their old debts, as well as those incurred on account of the rebellion in 1715.

They further proposed also by means of this fund, to narrow the noxious lake on the north side of the city, commonly called the North Loch, into a canal of running water ; to erect a street of communication

munication to the fields on the north side of the city; to build a proper hall for the court of justiciary, and an edifice for the public records; to establish a salary to a professor of civil history, and Greek and Roman antiquities; another to a professor of Scots law, and other public spirited purposes. And all this is provided for and established by an act, which passed the ninth of George I. in the year 1722, confirming and continuing a Scottish act of parliament in 1693, and an act of the third of George I. to which act of the ninth of George I. we refer our reader. A theatre royal is now erected; with many fine streets and squares.

At *Didistoun*, a little way east of Arthur's Seat, the Earl of Abercorn built a new house, in 1768, of fine white stone, well polished. It is of a square form, not large, but elegantly finished. The offices are detached from the house, and stand rather on one side of it. This has an odd appearance; but the reason assigned for it is, that the servants might not have occasion to be perpetually passing within sight of the front rooms. His lordship has layed out some pleasure ground round it, the plantations of which have a pretty effect.

Hawthornden, four miles south-ward from Edinburgh, is celebrated for its caves hewn out of the rock; and,

Rossin, or *Rosland*, six miles from Edinburgh, for an antient chapel of excellent workmanship, entirely arched over with a stone roof. It is the only thing of its kind that escaped the fury of the first reformers. It is a Gothic building on the outside, each buttress having been adorned with statues as big as the life, in the niches, and of each side of the windows, which are very spacious. This chapel lies in Mid-Lothian, four miles from Edinburgh. The foundation was laid in the year 1440, by

by William St. Clair, Prince of Orkney, Duke of Holdenhbourg, &c. It is remarkable in all this work that there are not two cuts of one sort. The most curious part of this building is the vault of the choir, and that which is called the Princess's, or rather Prentice's pillar, from a silly old tradition. This celebrated pillar is of a different construction from any of the rest, being of a spiral form, and adorned with very elegant carved work. From the south-east corner of the chapel (not far from this pillar, you descend, by a flight of steps, into a very spacious light vault, arched over with a strong stone roof; in which there are now no coffins remaining. This chapel was possessed by a provost and seven canons regular, who were endowed with several considerable revenues, through the liberality of the Lords of Roslin.

Here lies buried George Earl of Caithness, who lived about the beginning of the reformation; Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, great-grandson of King Robert de Bruce; the Earls of Orkney, and nine Barons of Roslin. The last lay in the above mentioned vault, so dry, that their bodies have been found entire, after four score years, and as fresh as when they were first buried.

Roslin, or Rosland, has, besides the chapel, large remains of a strong antient castle, built upon a rock, overlooking a deep valley. The situation of this place is very romantic and picturesque, and remarkable for a number of hanging gardens on the sides of hills, which produce (in particular) vast quantities of fine strawberries. Here is a commodious inn for the accommodation of those who visit the place, as a great many do in the summer season, it being a pleasant ride from Edinburgh.

This place is remarkable, according to Buchanan, Lesley, and other Scotch historians, for three victories

tories obtained over the English in one day, in the neighbourhood, by John Carminey, Governor of the kingdom, and John, as others say, Simon Frazer, with eight thousand men; over three bodies of the English, consisting of ten thousand men each, the latter end of February, 1302.

Leith, the sea-port of Edinburgh, is a large and populous town, or rather two towns; for the river or harbour parts them: but they are joined by an ordinary stone bridge of three small arches, to which ships of burthen may come, and, at high water, lay their sides close to the shore.

Here is a very fine quay, well wharfed up with stone, and fenced with piles, able to discharge much more business than the place can supply, though the trade is far from being inconsiderable. At the mouth of the harbour is a very long and well built pier, or head, which runs out beyond the land a great way, and defends the entrance into the harbour from being filled up with sand, as it would otherwise be, when the wind blows hard at north-east. There is also a strong stone pier now built, on the other side of the harbour, both of which are kept in good repair; and by this means, the harbour is preserved, and kept open, in spite of a flat shore, and a large swell of the sea.

This town takes its name from a small river that falls into the Firth, on the west side of it. During Queen Mary's minority, this place was fortified and defended by a French garrison, against the nobility, &c. of Scotland; who stood up for their liberties, and the reformation, and were obliged to call for the assistance of Queen Elizabeth to drive out the French. In 1544, John Dudley, Viscount Lisle, landed here with two hundred ships, wasted Edinburgh, and at his return burnt the town. It soon recovered, and M. de Desse, General for Francis II. King of France, who had married Mary, Queen

Queen of Scots, fortified it regularly, with a design to conquer the whole island; which the English foreseeing, sent an army, at the desire of the Protestant States of Scotland, under the Lord Grey, which, with their assistance, forced the French to return home: greatest part of the town was burnt during the siege, and all the works were afterwards demolished.

On the other side of the bridge are the remains of a strong castle, built by Oliver Cromwell, to command the port; it was demolished by order of King Charles II. about 1664, and is now almost an heap of rubbish. It was in these ruins that brigadier Mackintosh, and his highland rebels, sheltered themselves in 1716, when threatened with an attack from the Duke of Argyle, and made his escape by night, by wading the river at low water. This was at the time that the rebels had formed a correspondence with certain centinels of Edinburgh Castle, to betray it; some of whom were afterwards hanged for it.

On all the south shore of the Firth from North-Leith, and from two miles above it, to Preston-Pans downwards, and other towns, there is good fishing for oysters and mussels, which not only supply Edinburgh and the adjacent country; but many boat loads of them are carried to Newcastle-upon-Tyne and other places, whence they return laden with glass-bottles, window-glass, and other heavy goods. The custom-house is kept at South-Leith for the entry of goods, either outwards or inwards; but the commissioners have their office at Edinburgh, because the merchants generally reside at that town. It has been observed by historians, that Leith was formerly a great check to Edinburgh, when King James IV. was there, and that in order to keep the citizens in better obedience, he often threatened them he would remove his palace

palace and court of judicature. The citizens often come hither for a walk on the Mole.

At Leith the Forth is seven miles over, and holds that breadth for five or six miles ; but it is narrower a little beyond Cramond ; and at Queens-ferry is reduced to three miles in breadth.

Near Cramond bridge is Craigie Hall, the seat of the Hon. Charles Hope Weir, Esq; brother to the Earl of Hopton. This is one of the most beautiful places in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, ornamented with walks and plantations on the banks of the river ; over which is thrown a bridge of one large arch, built of rough stones, above which the river forms one of the finest cascades imaginable, by running betwixt, and over, a vast number of rocks, whereof the bed of the river, in that part, entirely consists. This bridge very properly bears the motto *Utile dulci*. After passing it you rise a gentle hill, on the top of which is a temple, from whence you have a fine view of the house, park, and adjacent country, which is really very fine.

Queens-ferry is a small fishing town situated close by the Forth Shore, supposed to be so called from St. Margaret, Queen to King Malcolm Canmore, who used to ferry over here as the shortest passage to Dunfermling, where she resided much, and laid the foundation of a monastery.

In the middle of the Forth, just opposite to this village, is a small island, with the remains of an ancient castle upon it. Here is a fine flat corn country along the southern banks of the Forth, but on the other side, viz. Fifeshire, we see a vast ridge of mountains.

After leaving Leith we have a beautiful prospect of the city and castle of Edinburgh on our left, in which the whole city appears not unlike an huge castle, by reason of the height of its houses.

At

At Cramond, just mentioned, and in the lands of Inglestown, as well as at other places in this county, Roman antiquities have been found, particularly near the former place were dug up two stones, late in Sir Robert Sibbald's yard at Edinburgh, upon one of which is a laurel crown, and on the other a Roman *Securis* : they are supposed to have been erected in Domitian's time, when Agricola was in these parts. Near this place, in the beginning of December, 1740, a whale between fifty and sixty feet in length, and sixteen in depth, was cast on shore ; whose mate afterwards, tumbling about above the ferry, was heard to make an hideous moan, as supposed, for its loss.

Between Edinburgh and this town the country is thronged with the seats of noblemen and gentlemen ; among which, Hope of Craigie-hall has a very pretty one, with a fine garden inclosed with a brick wall, a thing hardly to be seen any where else in Scotland ; the want of which is the reason wall-fruit do not thrive so well as it would otherwise do ; for stone does not hold the warmth of the sun, after it is gone, as bricks do. Other seats are, those of the Earl of Roseberry, Sir John Inglis's, Sir James Watson's, Sir John Nisbit's, the Duke of Argyle's at Lady Caroline Park, and Sir Robert Myrton's.

But the great beauty of this part of the country is Hopton-house, built upon a delightful plain, on the bank of the river. It was originally a square ; but there are two wings lately joined to it, which add greatly to the beauty of the building. The situation is so extremely good, and gives so elegant a prospect as well to the sea as to the land, that nothing can be finer. It is exquisitely finished both within and without ; and there are some pieces of curious painting in it, besides a great number of family pictures.

The

The stables and riding place are by far the finest and most magnificent in Scotland. The late great Earl of Stair had a most elegant seat at New Liston, with fine parks; afterwards in the possession of Roger Hogg, Esq. Merchant in London.

From hence the Forth widens again, and soon after is three or four miles wide, and makes a safe and deep road, with good anchor ground, where, if there were a trade to answer it, a thousand sail of ships of any burthen might safely ride.

On the south shore, upon a narrow point of land running into the water, stands Blackness Castle, wherein state prisoners were confined in former times, especially such as were taken up for religious differences; many of whom miserably perished here, either by the unhealthiness of the place, want of conveniencies, or something worse. This castle might be of use, if the harbour were more frequented; but as it is not much so, there seems to be no occasion for it at present.

Farther west is Burrowstounness, a long town, consisting only of one straggling street, which is extended along the shore, close to the water. It has been a town of the greatest trade to Holland and France of any in Scotland, except in Leith; but it suffers very much of late by the Dutch trade being carried on so much by way of England. However, if the Glasgow merchants would settle a trade to Holland and Hamburgh in the Forth, by bringing their foreign goods by land to Alloway, and exporting them from thence, as they proposed some time ago, it is very likely the Burrowstounness men will come into business again; for as they have the most shipping, so they are the best seamen in the Forth, and are very good pilots for the coast of Holland, the Baltic, and the coast of Norway.

There are two things that may probably be of great advantage to Burrowstounness; viz. the iron

manufactory, lately set up at Carron, and the navigable canal, which joins the Forth and the Clyde, and has induced numbers of the merchants of Glasgow to carry on great part of their trade this way.

The inhabitants of this town obtained an act in the seventeenth of King George II. to lay a duty of two pennies Scots on each pint of ale sold in it, in order to raise money to repair and maintain their harbour.

In the neighbourhood of Burrowstounness is Kinniel, a handsome seat of the Duke of Hamilton.

Musselburgh, or *Muscleburgh*, is an ancient borough or royalty. It is situate upon the river Esk, over which is a good stone bridge. The main street is broad, and planted with two rows of trees, in some of which are lamps to be lighted up in the winter season; which gives it a genteel appearance; and from the tower to the bridge is a neat walk, planted with trees, and fenced off from the carriage road. The chief manufacture carried on here is the woollen, especially in coarse stuffs for the use of the poor; which employs a number of hands, and this branch of trade they have continued many years successfully, without a rival.

This town is supposed to have its name from the Muffel-fishery here, which was formerly of great account: and a little west lies Fisher Row, so called from a very large row of houses, mostly inhabited by fishermen; who, besides the shell-fish, are chiefly employed in catching cods, haddocks, whittings, &c.

There are two small villages a little more to the south, called *Newbiggin* and *God Speedall*; but they are so nearly joined to Musselburgh and Fisher-row, that they appear to be all one continued village; yet they have not had a church since the reformation, but are only a part of the parish of *Inveresk*, an adjoining village, so called, because it stands upon the river Esk; which though it runs through

thro' them all, and is so rapid as sometimes to overflow the banks, yet is not rendered navigable. This village is very populous, and there are several gentlemen's houses and gardens in it; and many of the citizens of Edinburgh take lodgings here, as the Londoners do in the environs of the city of London, the air of Inveresk being reckoned exceedingly healthy, so that the eminent Dr. Pitcairn gave it the appellation of *The Montpellier of Scotland*.

But the glory and beauty of this parish is Pinkey, which formerly belonged to Seton, Earl of Dunfermling, but now to the Marquis of Tweeddale, who usually resided here, before his house at Yester was finished; which, though it be the most magnificent building, yet is not so agreeably situated as Pinkey, which stands near the sea, just as we enter into Musselburgh.

In the court before the house is a large stone wall, covered with an imperial crown of stone, supported by pillars of the Ionic order. The great hall on the right as you enter, is adorned with views of the great cities of Italy; and in a drawing-room, adjoining to it, is a billiard table. The great stair-case on the left is ballustraded with iron, and crowded with pictures.

The first apartment consists of a dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-chamber, all very spacious, curiously wainscotted with oak, and hung with the seasons in tapestry, of the small figures, and best sort: the bed is of crimson velvet, in an alcove, neatly supported with pillars. The chimnies are of marble, and above that of the dining-room is painted the finest inside of a church that is any where to be seen.

The great gallery is very long and spacious, the cieling whereof is full of Latin inscriptions, suitable to the several paintings. Here are family pictures of the Lord Seton, with his four sons and daughters,

ters, by Hans Holbein; Mr. Henderfon, the covenanter, by Vandyke; the whole length of King Charles I. and his Chancellor, the Earl of Dunferling, in his robes, by the same hand. The first Earl of Tweeddale, with his eight sons and seven daughters, all in one picture, as big as the life, takes up almost one end of the room. There are fine altar pieces, passion pieces, and others of that kind, which were saved from plunder out of monasteries at the reformation. Here is likewise a very good picture of the Earl of Strafford, and another of the Duke of Lauderdale (who married his only daughter to the heir of this family) with great numbers of family pictures of the Hays and Setons. There is also well preserved the genealogical tree of the family, from the year 970 to this time; viz. the Hays, Giffords, and Frasers. But most of the pictures have been carried to Yester.

The parterre behind the house is very large, and nobly adorned with ever-greens; and on each side of it spacious gardens. The whole stands in a park, which is, however, now greatly reduced in extent; but it was formerly planted with fir-trees, and walled round with stone. Pinkey has greatly the superiority of Yester; for Pinkey stands nobly, and has a commanding prospect, not only over the adjacent country, but also of the coast of Fife, over the sea, at nine miles distance: whereas Yester, as we have said, lies in a bottom, and all its views are bounded within itself. Yester, it is true, is the ancient seat of the family, whose title to Pinkey is but late, and (some say) was precarious.

Near this place was fought a battle by Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, when he came to force the Scots into the marriage of their young Queen Mary, with his nephew King Edward VI. which was doubtless, a very coarse way of wooing.

Here

Here was a great slaughter of the Scots : but tho' the English won the battle, yet they lost their prize ; for the young Queen was privately embarked, carried to France, and afterwards married to the Dauphin, who became King Francis II.

The English call this the battle of Muffelburgh ; yet we must agree, by the place where the action was begun and ended, that the Scots are in the right, who call it the battle of Pinkey.

Dalkeith, is a pleasant market town, situated at the conflux of the two rivers Esk, and gives title to the eldest son of the family of Buccleugh. This town is more considerable for being so near Edinburgh ; for great quantities of provisions are brought hither from the southern counties, which are sold here, and afterwards sent to that city.

The 30th of May, 1760, the foundation of a new school room was laid at Dalkeith. It is a very spacious hall, worthy of the generosity of his Grace of Buccleugh, and the Honourable Charles Townshend, Esq, the first encourager and promoter of so useful a work. The length of the building is forty-seven feet, the breadth twenty-five, and the height from the floor fifteen feet.

The following remarkable verses are inscribed on the tomb-stone of one Margaret Scott, who died in the town of Dalkieth, February 9, 1738 ;

Stop, passenger, until my life you read :
The living may get knowledge by the dead.
Five times five years I liv'd a virgin's life :
Ten times five years I was a virtuous wife :
Ten times five years I liv'd a widow chaste ;
Now, weary'd of this mortal life, I rest.
Between my cradle and my grave have been
Eight mighty Kings of Scotland, and a Queen.
Four times five years the commonwealth I saw ;
Ten times the subjects rose against the law.

Twice

Twice did I see old Prelacy pull'd down ;
 And twice the cloak was humbled by the gown.
 An end of Stuart's race I saw : Nay, more !
 My native country sold for English ore,
 Such desolations in my life have been,
 I have an end of all perfection seen.

The Duke of Buccleugh's house at Dalkeith is reckoned the largest and noblest house in Scotland, except perhaps Hopton-house. It was built by the late Duchess, relict of the Duke of Monmouth, on the ground where the old castle of Dalkeith stood, which was the estate of the great Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, who was beheaded under King James VI. by an engine he himself had introduced into this country, as before mentioned. He suffered for being accessory to, and acquainted with, the barbarous design of Lord Darnley's murder.

This palace stands on a rising ground, on the edge of the river North-Esk, but the park-walls rather obscure the house, till you get to some distance from it. The park is very large, and beautified with water-works, jet d' eau, and a canal.

The model of this house is said to be taken from that of the late King William's at Loo in Guelderland, only this is of stone and that of brick. The front is adorned with columns of the Corinthian order, and a double wing, like that of Winchester palace. There is a spacious court between the palace and the park, environed with ballustrades of iron betwixt free-stone pillars. The grand stair-case of the house is supported by pillars of marble, and every step curiously inlaid with walnut-tree. At the top of the stair-case is a noble room, and all the apartments are handsomely furnished and adorned with many fine paintings of the

the ladies of the English court, and some royal originals. The offices of the palace join to the town.

Within the Forth, about a mile from the south shore, stands a steep rock, called the Bass. It is about a mile round, and had formerly a garrison, which was supplied with water by a spring at the top. It was an old possession of the Lauder family, and by King Charles II. bought and annexed to the crown. Though the place is of itself impregnable, yet it was surprized by King James's party after the revolution, and was the last place in the three kingdoms that held out for him; but then it was surrendered, and the fortifications ordered to be slighted. It is on every side a steep rock, except on the south-west, where it is only accessible by one at a time. At the top of that passage there was a fort mounted with cannon, but it has been neglected since the revolution, it being of no use, except for a prison of state, as it was made for the Presbyterians in the reigns of King Charles and King James II. This island is greatly resorted to about May, by great flocks of wild fowl, who deposit their eggs here.

Higher up in the Firth is *Inch Keith*, a small island betwixt Fife and Lothian. It had its name from the noble family of Keith, whose founder had this island, with the Barony of Mareschal in Lothian, and the hereditary dignity of Earl Marshal of Scotland, conferred upon him by King Malcolm II. in the year 1010, for his valour in a battle against the Danes, at Bar in Angus. It came afterwards to the crown, and was given by King Robert II. to John Lord Lyon of Glames, the chief of that family, with the Barony of Kinghorn, upon his marrying that prince's daughter. It is since in other hands. Dr. *Johnson*, in his
Journey

Journey through the Western Islands, gives the following account of its present state :

" *Inch Keith* is nothing more than a rock covered with a thin layer of earth, not wholly bare of grass, and very fertile of thistles. A small herd of cows grazes annually upon it, in the summer. It seems to have afforded to man or beast a permanent habitation.

" We found only the ruins of a small fort, not so injured by time, but that it might be easily restored to its former state. It seems never to have been intended as a place of strength, nor was built to endure a siege; but merely to afford cover to a few soldiers, who perhaps had the charge of a battery, or were stationed to give signals of approaching danger. There is therefore no provision of water within the walls, though the spring is so near that it might be easily inclosed. One of the stones had this inscription;

" *Maria Reg. 1564.*"
It has probably been neglected from the time that the whole island had the same King."

Higher up the island, between the noble family of Keith, who founded this island, with the Barony of Marischal in 1010, and the hereditary dignity of Earl Marischal of Scotland, conferred upon him by King Malcolm II. in the year 1050, for his valor in a battle against the Danes, at Bar in Angus. It came afterwards to the crown, and was given by King Robert II. to John Lord Lyon of Glamis, the chief of that family, with the Barony of Kinghorn, upon his marrying the prince's daughter. Since in other hands, Dr. Johnson, in his Journey

generally sandy, mixed with clay, and very fertile. The common drink in these parts is ale, and sometimes beer; and they have

own making, much better; and are very liberal of it to their tenants. Its extent from the mouth of the Nefs to that of the Spey, according to the roads from one town to another, is about thirty-four miles, which is one fifth larger than English miles, but then it is not an equal breadth, the frith

S H I R E of E L G I N

COMPREHENDS one part of Murray, as the shire of Nairn does the other; and the south side of it is called the *Braes of Murray*; as the south-east is *Strath*, or the *Valley of Spey*, with which river it is bounded on the east; as it is with the shire of Nairn and part of Loquhaber on the west; it has Aberdeenshire and Badenoch on the south; and Invernesshire on the north, from which it is parted by the Frith and the river Nefs. The air is wholesome, and the winter mild. The south side is mountainous, and abounds with pasture, as the low country does in corn, which is soon ripe. Here are several great woods of fir trees, &c. ten miles long, with some large woods of oak.

Murray Land, which includes this shire, Nairn, and a part of Invernesshire, is reckoned to enjoy the best climate and soil of all the north of Scotland; so that the inhabitants boast they have forty clear days in a year more than their neighbours. It produces every thing that grows in any other part of the kingdom, and no part is better provided with bread, meat, fruit and fish. The soil is

generally sandy, mixed with clay, and very fruitful when manured. The common drink in these parts is ale, and sometimes beer; and they have French wines; yet they like the aqua vitæ of their own making, much better; and are very liberal of it to their tenants. Its extent from the mouth of the Ness to that of the Spey, according to the roads from one town to another, is thirty-four Scots miles, which is one fifth larger than English miles, but then it is of an unequal breadth, the fruit-fullest part being seldom more than seven.

The chief rivers are, 1. The Spey, the most considerable in the north of Scotland, next to Tay, and the most rapid in all the kingdom, for which reason it is not navigable very far. It rises in Badenoch, and after a course of seventy-six miles, besides windings and turnings, passes by Rothescastle, and falls into the sea at a place called Germark, but the tide does not come up into it above a mile. It has a noble salmon-fishery, and is observed to swell by a west wind, in the heat of summer, though there be no rain.

2. The Ness, which has also a good salmon-fishing, rises from the Lake-Loich, not far from the Irish Sea, and is for some miles called Coich; after which, running north-east, it falls into Loch Garriff, and is called by that name. Then it falls into a lake called Eawick, and turning to the south coast for two miles, it falls into Loch-ness, which is twenty-four miles in length, and is of an unknown depth. It is observed that this river never freezes, but smoaks and dissolves ice thrown into it during the greatest frosts, which is ascribed to the sulphurous ground it passes through. The same is observed by the lake it rises from, and of Loch Tay and Loch Eur.

3. The river Nairn rises in the mountains, which separates Strathem from Glentariff, and dividing the

the valley, to which it gives the name of *Sbaitb Nairn*, runs south east, and falls into the Murray Firth at Nairn.

4. The Teudern rises in the hills near Badenoch, and being called Heirn for a long way, gives the name of Stratheim to the valley it runs through. It then takes the name of Findern, and running by Jarnaway, the town of Forness, and the abbey of Kinross, falls also into the Firth of Murray.

5. The Leofric, or Loxa of Ptolemy, rises a few miles above Elgin, and falls into the sea a few miles below it. It abounds most with salmon of any river in the island, except the Dee or Don, and may indeed, one year with another, be said to excel them; eighty or an hundred lasts being annually pickled or exported, and all taken in a few of the summer months, and within the space of one mile, at the village of Germach. It abounds with fish, indeed at the very head, but most of these are used for home consumption, and taken either with spears by day, or in wicker baskets, or little boats covered with hides by night.

The capital of this sheriffdom and what gives title to it is,

Elgin, a royal burgh, which is situate in a pleasant plain, and a fruitful though sandy soil, and is watered on the east and north by the river Lossie, over which it has a bridge. It was formerly a Bishop's see, and the ruins of the Cathedral are still to be seen, and exhibit striking marks of its former magnificence. On the north side of the choir, the chapter house which is roofed with an arch of stone, remains entire; and on the south side another mass of building, is preserved by the care of the family of Gordon, but the body of the church is a heap of fragments. There are some remains of the antient castle to be seen, although it was demolished in the Danish war; these ruins are upon a large

large mount, from which you have a fine prospect over all the town and the adjacent country, even to the sea, and the winding course of the river Leofric, which surrounds this town at a small distance.

This town consists of one very long street, and several shorter. In the chief street the houses jut over the lowest story, like the old buildings of timber in London, but with greater prominence; so that there is sometimes a walk for a considerable length under a cloister, or portico, which is now indeed frequently broken, because the new houses have another form, but seems to have been uniformly continued in the old city.

The town of Elgin is greatly resorted to in the winter by the gentry of all parties and opinions, who quit their Highland habitations in that season of the year, and come to live at Elgin with very engaging freedom; so that it is a place of greater resort than could be imagined at the distance of above fifty measured miles from London, and more, if we go by Edinburgh.

Rothies, a few miles from Elgin, stands on a small river that falls into the Spey. It is only of note for giving title of Earl to the chief of the noble and ancient family of Lesley.

In the road to Fores is Fochabus, the seat of the Duke of Gordon, where is an orchard, some timber trees, and a plantation of oaks.

Forreßs, a market town and royal burgh, lies on the west side of the shire, on a river that falls into the Furderm. The town is exceedingly pleasant, with good roads, and fine prospects over the sea. It had formerly a castle, which was the seat of the ancient Kings of Scotland, but now in ruins. The town consists of one long street, with a kirk, and a tolbooth. There are gardens almost to every house, greatly regarded by the inhabitants.

Just

Just before the entrance of this town, on the right hand, is a flat square pillar of stone, which rises about twenty-three feet in height above-ground, and is, as the inhabitants of Forres say, no less than twelve or fifteen feet below, so that the whole height must be about thirty-five feet, and its breadth near five; it is all one intire stone: great variety of hieroglyphic figures, in low relieve, are carved thereon; some of which are still distinct and visible; but the injury of the weather has obscured those towards the upper part. What the import or signification is, they cannot tell. The whole above-ground is divided into seven compartments, the lowest of which is almost hid by some steps, or supports, lately made to secure it from falling, at the expence of the countess of Murray. The second contains fundry figures, but most of them defaced. In the third are several of a monstrous form, resembling four-footed beasts with human heads, and others of men standing by them. In the fourth division are six or seven ensigns or standards, with some figures, holding obscure weapons in their hands. The fifth and sixth divisions are filled with the like figures; and in the uppermost of all have been others, which are now in a great measure defaced. On the reverse side of this stone is the figure of a cross; beneath which are two human figures of a very disproportionable and Gothic form; and indeed the whole monument, as to its sculpture, is executed in a rude and barbarous taste: on its edges are continued flourishes. The inhabitants here say, that it was erected as a monument of a Danish King, some say, slain in battle here; others, that he died at sea, and was brought hither, and buried; others, that it was for a Scotch King, &c. But Camden tells us, it was erected as a monument of a victory obtained by King Malcolm Mac-Kenneth over Sweno King of Denmark.

Kinloss.

Kinloss, which gives title of Baron to the Earl of Elgin, lies on a little river that falls also into the Findern. It has the remains of an ancient abbey, where a body was dug up after it had been many years in its grave, which, by various tokens was discovered to be the body of the King Duff, who was murdered.

Abernetby is situate on the river Spey. In the public road, near here, was erected a famous monument, called Macduff's Cross, which, if any within the ninth degree to the great Macduff, who was the chief instrument in subduing the tyrant Macbeth, should have recourse in case of manslaughter, he was to be pardoned on paying the fine of a few cattle.

T H E

S H I R E of F I F E.

THE ancient name of this shire was *Ross*, the remains of which are still kept up in *Kinross* and *Culross*, i. e. the *Head of Ross*, and the *Back part of Ross*; and it acquired the name of *Fife* from *Fifus*, a nobleman to whom it was given by King Kenneth II. for his great service against the Picts. Its hereditary sheriffs for above an hundred years, were the Sibbalds of Balgonie; and on the failure
of

of that family, the sheriffdom was transferred to the family of Rothes. It is a fine peninsula, wedged in, as it were, between the Frith and the Tay, being divided on the north by Garvey and Angus by the Frith of the Tay, which meeting with part of Stratham, divides it from part of Perthshire and Clackmannan to the north-west. It is divided from the Lothians by the Firth of Forth on the south. On the west it has the Ochill hills, Kinrossshire and part of Perthshire; and on the east the German Ocean. It is commonly reckoned thirty-two miles in length, and seventeen in breadth. The east part is much the plainest, and the west most mountainous. The north and south parts are very fruitful in corn, and full of towns, with good bays and harbours; but the middle are more proper for pasture, there being plenty of cattle, especially sheep, whose wool is much esteemed, as are also the hides of their black-cattle, deer and goats, which turn much to the profit of the inhabitants. On the south side also there is much coal, and many salt-pans, where very good salt is made. The Ochil mountains on the west afford good pasture and fields of corn, and have pleasant and fruitful vallies between them. At Dolgate there is an excellent quarry of free-stone, and near the waters of Ore they find lea, as also of many fine crystals of several colours, at the Bin and at Orrock. They have likewise several mineral waters, as the Spaw at Kinghorn, and Ballgrigie. The chief rivers are the Leven and the Edin, which abound with salmon and other sorts of fish. This coast is planted with little towns, that are the nurseries of seamen; and the sea, besides other fish, has herrings, which are taken in great quantities in August and September, yields abundance of oysters and shell-fish. The Earl of Rothes is hereditary sheriff. No county of Scotland sends so many members to parliament,

parliament, or is inhabited by a greater number of the nobility, at the same time that the gentry and commonalty are not less brave and polite than in any part of the kingdom.

The governors of this and all the other counties in the kingdom, were anciently called *Thanes*, i. e. King's Ministers, as it is also in the Danish at this day; but Macduff, who was the first hereditary Earl of Fife, and in consideration of his service, it was granted to his posterity, to place the King at his coronation in the chair; and to head the vanguard in the King's army; and if any of them should happen to kill a gentleman, the murder should be compounded for money.

The chief towns are,

Cowper, or *Cupre*, near the river Eden, where the sheriff keeps his court, and called *Couper of Fife*, to distinguish it from a town of the same name in Angus. It is surrounded with tall trees, which gives it a fine appearance at a distance.

Dumfermling is a pretty town, and a royal burgh, situated at the west end of this sheriffdom. Here is a decayed monastery, which, before the reformation was very large, but then demolished, saving a part, which was turned into a parochial church; and even that is now decayed, and with it the monuments of several Kings and Queens of Scotland; particularly that of Malcolm III, who founded the monastery.

Here is a decayed court, or royal palace, of the Kings of Scotland, but by whom built is uncertain. Almost all King James the Sixth's children were born in it, particularly King Charles I. and the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia; his Queen made this place her particular residence, and had it settled upon her by way of jointure. Here she built herself an apartment, over the arch of the great gate, for her particular retirement,

irement, having a gallery reaching from it to the royal lodgings. All is now ruinous.

Here is a decayed town, the natural consequence of the decay of the palace. The treatment King Charles II. met with here from the Covenanters, was sufficient to make him take a disgust at the place.

The church has still a venerable face, and at a distance seems a mighty pile, the building being once vastly large. What is left appears too heavy for the present dimensions. The church itself is said to be as long as the cathedral of Carlisle, designed by the model of that at Glasgow; but we rather think that at Glasgow was designed by the model of this at Dunfermling; for it seems the most antient.

The people have a manufacture of linen for their support, the diaper and the better sort of linen trade being carried on here, and in the neighbouring towns, with more hands than ordinary. The Marquis of Tweeddale has a great estate in these parts, and is hereditary chamberlain or keeper of the royal house.

The Rocking-Stone, near Balvaird in Fife, was a remarkable curiosity. It was broken by Oliver Cromwell's soldiers, and then it was discovered, that its motion was performed by an egg-shaped excubance in the middle of the under surface of the upper stone, which was inserted in a cavity in the surface of the lower stone. As the lower stone was flat, the upper was globular; and not only a just proportion in the motion was calculated from the weight of the stone, and the wideness of the cavity, as well as the oval figure of the inserted prominence; but the vast bulk of the upper stone absolutely concealed the mechanism of the motion; and, the better still to impose upon the vulgar, there were two or three surrounding flat

A a a

stone

stones, though that only in the middle was concerned in the feat. By this pretended miracle they condemned of perjury, or acquitted, as their interest or affection led them; and often brought criminals to confess what could no other way be extorted from them.

From hence, turning east, are many seats of private gentlemen, and some of noblemen, particularly one belonging to the Earl of Morton at Aberdour, which fronts the Forth to the south; and the grounds belonging to it reach down to the shore; and another of the Earl of Murray, at Donebrissel.

From this part of the Forth, to the mouth of Innerkeithin harbour, is a very good road for ships, the water being deep, and the ground good; but the western part, which they call St. Margaret's Bay, is a steep shore and rocky, there being twenty fathoms water within a ship's length of the rocks. So that if a south-east wind blows hard, it may be dangerous riding in it; but this wind blows so seldom, that the ships often venture it.

Falkland, a borough town, situate not far from the source of the river Eden. It being a convenient place for hunting, King James V. built a palace here, which, by its ruins, appears to have been a very large and noble structure.

The two sides that still stand in the inner square, shew a beautiful piece of architecture. It consists of two stories, with rows of round marble pillars of the Corinthian order, set in sockets of stone between every window; of each side of the window, a bust in basso-relievo of the emperors and empresses, and at the top of each pillar a statue as big as the life. There are twenty-two busts, and twelve busts still remaining. The other two parts of the quadrangle were burnt down by Oliver Cromwell's army. You enter this palace by two
staircase

stately towers, and on the right is a chapel, still well preserved, with statues as big as the life in the niches on the outside. Here were spacious gardens, with a park, well planted with oak, and well stocked with deer, paled round for eight miles; but the oaks were all felled by Cromwell, to build his citadel at Perth, and the barracks; the park he ploughed up, and only here and there some of the pales are left.

The town of Falkland is clean, not unlike Woodstock in Oxfordshire. It is a borough corporate, of which the King is always Provost; and they chuse aldermen out of their own council. It is situated on the north-east foot of Lomond-hill, which is an English mile to the top, covered with the finest pasturage for sheep, from whence is a very extensive prospect.

An English reader will be surprized to hear of such numbers of palaces; but, however mean our thoughts may be of the Scotch court in antient times, their Kings had more fine palaces than most Princes in Europe; for in the time of King James IV. they had all in good repair, and in use, the several royal palaces of Holy-rood-house, and the castle at Edinburgh, the royal palace in the castle at Stirling, Linlithgow, Dunfermling, Falkland, Scone, the castles of Dunbarton, Blackness, and Inverness.

Aberdour is a market town, on the Frith of Forth, where Douglass, Earl of Morton, who was Regent of Scotland during the minority of King James VI. built a fine seat, with terrace walls to the Frith, almost opposite to Edinburgh. And

Dunnibersfel is another fine seat built by that Earl of Murray, who was another regent during the same minority, afterwards much enlarged by two wings, with tarrace walks down the sea side.

At

At Kinross is the famous lake or lough, called Lough Leven, in an island of which stands the castle, where Queen Mary, commonly known in England by the name of Queen of Scots, was confined by the then reformers, being first compelled to quit her favourite Bothwell, and afterwards her crown; but from which she found means to make her escape, though, as it proved, *Out of the frying-pan into the fire.*

The Lough itself is worth seeing; it is very large, being above ten miles in circumference, in some places deep, and famous for fish. Formerly it had good salmon, but now chiefly trouts, perch, pikes, &c. Out of it flows the river Leven, which runs from thence to Lesly.

At the west end of the lake (the gardens reaching down to the water's edge) stands the most beautiful and regular piece of architecture (for a private gentleman's seat) in Scotland, i. e. the house of Kinross, belonging to Sir John Hope Bruce, Bart. The town, which has a very good market, and a street tolerably well built, lies at a little distance from the house, so as not to obtrude upon its privacy, and yet so as to be ready to wait upon its call. It is all beauty, the stone is white and fine, the order regular, the contrivance elegant, and the workmanship exquisite.

Sir William Bruce, the Surveyor-General of the works, the Wren of North Britain, was the founder, as well as architect, of this house. That gentleman has left many monuments of his admirable skill and taste in those parts; such as the palace of Holy-rood at Edinburgh, the house of Rothes, and this at Kinross, besides several others.

The situation of this house at Kinross would be disliked by some for its being so very near the water;
in-

inasmuch that sometimes, when the lake is swelled by winter rains and melted snows, it reaches to the very gardens; but as the country round is dry, free from stagnated bogs, and unhealthy marshes, this is of very little inconvenience, if any. Sir William planted numbers of fir trees upon the land, round his house, which the next possessor, Sir John Hope Bruce, was as careful to improve as his grandfather was to plant. Posterity will find the advantage of this taste, which, if it spreads as it has begun, will in time make Scotland a second Norway for fir; for the Lowlands, as well as the Highlands, will be overspread with timber.

At *Lesly* is the palace of the Earl of Rothes, built in the reign of King Charles II. by the said Sir William Bruce.

Here it was that our King James II. when Duke of York, lodged, most part of the time, when he was obliged by his brother to retire into Scotland; and his apartments are still called the Duke of York's lodgings.

The magnificence of the inside of this house is unusually great; but what is very particular, is the long gallery, which is the full length of one side of the building, and is filled with paintings, but especially (as that is at Drumlanrig) of the great ancestors of the house of Rothes or Lesly, full lengths, and in their robes of office.

The rooms of state at Kinross are well supplied with valuable pictures, many of which are of princes, &c. but most, if not all the full lengths in this gallery of Rothes, are of the family, and the immediate ancestors of the present Earl, most of them having been peers, and possessed of the greatest places of trust in Scotland, from the year 1320, to 1725; so that we may imagine there may well be enough to furnish a gallery.

Though

Though the house is magnificent, I cannot say the situation of it is so advantageous as that of some other seats; for it has no extraordinary prospect from the grand tower, though it stands on the banks of the Leven, just where another small river joins it.

The park on the south-side is very beautiful, six miles in circumference, walled round, and diversified with little woods of fir-trees, which have vistas reaching through them up to the house. The gardens are at the east-end of the house, well designed and planted, extending to the angle where the two rivers meet; so that they are watered on the north and east sides, and on the south are parted with a wall from the park, the west-end of them beginning from the house.

The town of Lesly (seated at a small distance west from the house, or a little north-west) has a good market, but is, in no other respect, considerable. The house aforesaid is the principal glory of the place.

Bruntisland, or *Burnt-island*, is a market town and royal burgh, situate in the middle of the north-side of the river Forth, just opposite to Leith; so that we have from hence a fair prospect as well of the road of Leith, as of the city and castle of Edinburgh. Here is a very commodious harbour, which has no bar, but enters, as if it had been made by hand, into the center of the town; so that the ships lie with their broadsides to the very houses; and it is the common port of safety to all ships that happen to be forced up the Firth by storms, or contrary winds: and ships trading on the coast frequently winter here. The water is commonly eighteen, and, at spring tides, twenty-six feet deep within the harbour; so that it is capable of receiving and careening the largest men of war. The town is adorned also with a beautiful church, and has a large town-house and goal. But the harbour
having

having suffered much by time and storms, and the church, town-house, and goal, becoming ruinous, an act passed in the year 1719, for laying a duty of two pennies Scots upon every Scots pint of beer, &c. sold within the town and liberties, for increasing the revenues, restoring the harbour, and repairing the public structures above-mentioned. These duties were further continued for thirty-one years, by an act 20 Geo. II.

Here is a manufacture of linen, as there is upon all the coast of Fife, and especially for green cloth, as it is called, which has been several years in great demand in England, for printing or painting, in the room of callicoes, which are prohibited there.

Next to Bruntisland, upon the same coast, is *Kinghorn*, noted for its thread manufacture, which the women chiefly carry on: the men being generally seamen upon all this coast, as high as the Queen's Ferry.

Great numbers of porpoises are seen almost constantly in this Frith, which the men make a practice of shooting, and then bring on shore, and boil their fat into train oil, as they do that of whales, and several other great fish, which they sometimes meet with thereabouts. But the Frith affords a much more regular fishing-trade lower down; of which in its place.

The ferry from Leith to the shore of Fife is fixed in Kinghorn, which is of considerable advantage to it; though sometimes the boats, by stress of weather, are driven into Bruntisland. Many of the inhabitants lett out horses, and are called *Hirers*: they are known all over Scotland, as are their skippers, or ferrymen, for their impudence. The method of riding post in this country is, you have a horse for yourself, and a man runs on foot before you for a guide, and to take the horse back again; for both which you pay only two-pence a mile.

Some

Some of these fellows will hold running for a whole day, as fast as you can well ride: a dram of whisky always quickens their pace.

East of this town is Kirkaldy, a larger, more populous, and better-built town than the other, and indeed than any on this coast. It consists chiefly of one street, running along the shore from east to west a full mile, very well built. It has some considerable merchants in it, in the most extensive sense of the word, besides others that deal largely in corn, exporting great quantities of it both to England and Holland. Others, again, trade in linen to England; who in return bring back all needful supplies of foreign manufactures.

The harbour of this town being in a ruinous condition, an act was made 15 Geo. II. for raising money, by a duty of two pennies Scots, to repair the same.

Here are several coal-pits, not only in the neighbourhood, but even close to the very sea, at the west-end of the town, and where, one would think, the tide should make it impossible to work them. At the east end of the town is a convenient yard for building and repairing ships; and, farther on, several salt-pans, for boiling and making salt,

Dysert boasts, of being a royal burgh; but, notwithstanding, it is a very decaying corporation: the only support of it arises chiefly from a good salt-work here, and an excellent vein of Scotch coal in the neighbouring lands: both which are easily put on ship-board at a small wharf adjoining. This is said to be the whole trade of the town, except what arises from a few nail-makers and hardware-workers.

Wester-Wemys, a village belonging to the Earl of Wemys, whose house stands a little farther east, on the top of an high cliff, with its front looking down upon the sea; from whence it really appears with
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an air of magnificence, as commanding the prospect of the Frith, and the shore. The armour of the great Macduff, ancestor of this noble family, is preserved here, and always shewn to strangers. At the west end of this cliff is a small plain, once a bowling-green, where the late Earl, being Admiral, had some small field pieces planted, to answer salutes. Behind the house is a small and irregular court-yard, with two wings of building, being offices to the house on one side, and stables on the other. Gardens there are none, only a large well-planted orchard, between which and the house, the road goes on to Easter Weyms.

A small distance from here is another village called *Buckhaven*, inhabited by fishermen, who are employed in catching fresh fish every day in the Forth, and carrying them to Leith and Edinburgh markets. The buildings are but a miserable row of cottages; yet there is scarce a poor man in it: but they are in general so very clownish, that to *be of the College of Buckhaven*, is become a proverb.

Here the shore of the sea being covered with shrimps appears like a thin snow; and as you ride among them, they rise like a kind of dust, and hop like grass-hoppers, being scared by the footing of the horse.

The fishermen of this town have a great many boats of all sizes, which lie upon the beach unrigged, ready to be fitted out every year for the herring season, in which they have a very great share.

Behind this is *Ely*, a little town, but a very safe and good harbour, firmly built of stone, almost like the Cobb at Lime, though not projecting into the sea so much as that. It stands a little on the west side of the mouth of the Leven; the salmon of which river are esteemed the best in this part of Scotland.

To this town the Earl of Wemys brings his coal, which he digs about two miles off, on the banks of the river Leven; as also what salt he can make. The coal-works are greatly prejudiced by the breaking in of the water, notwithstanding the immense charges they have been at to prevent that inconvenience.

The people, who work in the coal mines in this country, partly from their poverty and hard labour, and partly from the black hue which they get from the coal, make a frightful appearance.

From hence we have several small towns on the coast, as *Criel* or *Crail*, *Anstruther* or *Anster*, as it is usually called, also the port of *Pittenweem*; these are all royal burghs.

Pittenweem is a port and harbour very conveniently situated near the mouth of the Forth, in the shire of Fife; and great quantities of herring, cod, and other fish, are taken here. But it has had two great difficulties to encounter with; one, the low situation of the town, close to the harbour, by which means the inhabitants were at a great and constant expence beyond their ability, to maintain a pier and other works, to defend both the shipping and its people: the other, that the entrance was very narrow and difficult, and several rocks lay in the way of the shipping, which was a great hindrance to its trade and commerce. But in the year 1719, an act passed for laying a duty of two pennies Scots upon every Scots pint of ale, &c. sold within the town, and its liberties, for remedying these inconveniencies.

Over against this shore, and in the mouth of the Forth, opposite to the Isle of the Bass, lies the Isle of May, known to mariners by a light-house upon it. The only constant inhabitant is said to be the man maintained there by the government to take care of the fire in the light-house. It was famous

in former times for barren women going to St. Adrian's shrine there.

Here the French fleet lay with some assurance, with the pretender on board, in 1708, when the English squadron approaching, the four o'clock gun gave the alarm; upon which they immediately weighed, got under sail, and made the best of their way, the English in vain pursuing them.

The shore of the Frith ends here, and the *Æstuarium* or mouth opening, the land of Fife falls off to the north, making a promontory of land, which the seamen call Fifeness, looking east on the German Ocean; after which the coast trends away north, and the first town you come to is

St. Andrew's, an ancient and once flourishing city, the metropolis of all Scotland, the seat of the first University, and, before the revolution, an Archbishop's see. At this time it is a most august monument of the splendor of the Scots episcopal church in former times: and a most awful heap of ruins.

It is remarkable for a fine situation, surrounded with extensive corn-fields, abounding with excellent wheat and barley, and the pleasant downs, called the Links, lying on the sea side towards the north. The famous physician Cardan esteemed it the healthiest town he ever lived in, having occasion to experience it some months, when he came over from Italy, at the request of the Pope, to prescribe to Archbishop John Hamilton, whom he recovered of a consumption. And, twenty years before, it had the approbation of the most eminent physicians of the country, when an house was fitted up here for the reception of Magdalen, daughter of Francis King of France, who married James V, King of Scotland, in 1537; but that Lady died shortly after her arrival at Holy-rood-house in Edinburgh, and never reached St. Andrew's.

The

The town of old consisted of four large streets lying from east to west, almost parallel to one another. The northernmost of the four, called Swallow-street, though formerly the principal, is now totally ruined, not so much as one house remaining. The other three by their regularity do not seem to have been a fortuitous concourse of houses, as most of the other towns of this country do; all of them terminating eastward at the cathedral, which look upon each other, and seem to lament their decaying condition. For though the town was heretofore about two miles in circumference, there remain now only a thousand houses; and of those only two hundred are become ruinous, and not habitable. The number of inhabitants still amounts to above four thousand; but many of them have nothing to do, there being neither trade nor manufactures in the place; though at the same time it has an harbour, but capable only of small vessels. Near the town is plenty of free-stone, of which all the houses are built.

Before the reformation, this city was crowded both on account of trade and religion, pilgrims coming hither in great numbers to visit the relics of St. Andrew, said to be brought hither by St. Regulus, about the end of the fourth century, from Patras in Greece, where that apostle suffered martyrdom. Here were three religious houses, a Franciscan, Dominican, and Augustine Priory, the last founded by Robert Bishop of St. Andrew's, who died 1139, and was established upon some of the revenues formerly belonging to the antient Caldees of this place. James Stuart, afterwards Earl of Murray, and Regent of Scotland, was, in his younger days prior of it. This monastery was more like the magnificent palace of a prince, than a convent of monks professing poverty, as appears still by its ruins, and particularly

larly by the wall that encompassed it of fine hewn stone, with many battlements and turrets.

Here is now only one parish-church, that of the Holy Trinity, remaining; but there are two others, which are rather chapels, one at St. Salvator's-college; of which, however, no use is made, it having no endowment, and the provost of that college being often a layman, even in a Presbyterian sense. The other is the chapel belonging to St. Leonard's College, the provost whereof must be a minister.

The church of the Holy Trinity is an antient and stately edifice, built with fine free-stone, in form of a cross, and has at the west end an handsome spire in good repair. In it is a fine monument of Archbishop Sharpe, who was assassinated upon a moor, as he was coming home in his coach. It was erected by the Archbishop's son, Sir William Sharpe, Bart. who, to secure it from the fate he feared it might be liable to, mortified six thousand marks to the city of St. Andrew's, to keep it in constant repair; which has had it's intended effect; for the magistrates are very careful of it, and would be very severe upon any one who should attempt to deface it.

On the north side of the town was the old castle, of which now nothing is remaining but the walls, built by Roger Bishop of St. Andrews, who died in 1202, being the second son of Robert de Bello-mont, Earl of Leicester, and Chancellor of Scotland. It was repaired by Cardinal Bethune, and Archbishop Hamilton; the former of which procured George Wishart to be burnt here upon the Parade, while from his window he glutted his eyes with so horrid a spectacle; but was himself afterwards assassinated, 1546, in the same place; to revenge whose death, the Queen Regent permitted it to be attacked by the French, from whom it suffered

suffered greatly. But at the reformation it suffered more, and its ruin has been completed since the revolution.

To the east of the castle are the ruins of the stately cathedral, founded by Bishop Arnold, who died 1163, and finished by Bishop Lambertoun, who died 1328. It was in length from east to west three hundred and seventy feet, and the cross from south to north an hundred and eighty; its breadth sixty-five, and its height an hundred feet; though some draw another kind of Ichnography, and make it seven feet longer, and two broader, than St. Peter's at Rome; and for the height, as well as the beauty of its pillars, and the symmetry and proportion of the whole it was one of the best Gothic structures in the world.

It was sometimes called *Kill-ri-mont*, from the church built by Hergust King of the Picts in the fourth century; but the name of St. Andrew's has prevailed for many ages. The cathedral was near demolished at the reformation; but was repaired, in some measure, by the succeeding Archbishops; however, since the revolution, it has been entirely in ruins.

Near the ruins of the cathedral, are still remaining the walls of the most antient chapel of St. Rule, with the great square spire still very intire. It is in height an hundred and five feet, and made of such large and durable stones, that though it was built so many ages ago, yet so little has it suffered by the injuries of the weather, that a small sum would save it from falling for many ages to come: and as this probably is one of the most antient monuments of Christianity in Great Britain, it is a pity it should go to ruin for want of a suitable reparation. This, besides, would be the most proper chapel and chapter-house, for the Knights of the most antient order of the Thistle, since under the patronage of the
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the Apostle St. Andrew (whose relics were preserved at this place) that order of knighthood had its rise and foundation; and by King James VII's Letters Patent, reviving and restoring this noble order, which was dated at Windsor the 26th of May 1687, it appears the Knights of the Thistle, or St. Andrew, formerly held their chapters in the great church of St. Andrew; which being demolished, his said Majesty ordered them for the future to be kept at the chapel royal of Holy-rood-house.

The city is famous particularly for its University, founded by Henry Wardlaw, Bishop of St. Andrew's, in the year 1412. It obtained very ample privileges and immunities from Pope Benedict XIII. which were afterwards confirmed to them by King James I. of Scotland, and by several other succeeding Kings. During episcopacy, the Archbishops were Chancellors of it.

This University originally consisted of three colleges, but is now reduced to two; the college of St. Leonard being lately dissolved by the sale of its buildings, and the appropriation of its revenues to the professors of the two others. The chapel of the alienated college is yet standing; the outside is not inelegant; and an attempt has been made to convert the inside into a kind of a green-house.

St. Salvator's-college was founded by James Kennedy, Bishop of St. Andrew's, in the year 1448, who erected the edifice, furnished it with costly ornaments, and endowed it with sufficient revenues for a doctor, a bachelor, and a licentiate of divinity, four professors of philosophy, and eight poor scholars. The Earl of Cassils settled a maintenance for a professor of philosophy. It has a good library founded by Dr. Sheen. The edifice itself is a stately pile of fine hewn stone, has a large vaulted chapel, covered with free-stone, and
over

over it is a very lofty spire. The common hall and schools are vastly large; and the cloisters and private lodgings for masters and scholars have been very magnificent and convenient; but the fabric is of late become very much out of repair: nor is the college revenue able to support it.

The New College was founded by Archbishop Bethune, uncle to the Cardinal of that name, with endowments for a principal and professor of divinity, and some students in the same faculty; for no philosophy is taught in this college.

A professor of mathematics was of late years added to this University; as was also, not long since, a professor of medicine, with an handsome endowment by his Grace, James, late Duke of Chandos; whom the University, upon the death of the Duke of Athol, in gratitude, chose to be their Chancellor; which office is during life: and to that alone, and that of his Vice-Chancellor, belongs the conferring of all University degrees.

Mr. James Gregory, professor of mathematics in this University, famous for his knowledge in that science, erected in the college-gardens, a commodious observatory, and furnished it with good mathematical instruments.

It has produced many learned men; among others the famous Lord Napier, who invented Logarithms, Sir Robert Murray, Sir Andrew Balfour, and that great lawyer Sir George Mackenzie.

The harbour here has suffered so much by the encroachments of the sea, that we fear it will never be sufficiently repaired. The pier is founded upon a rock of free-stone, in length about four hundred feet; but this rock extends itself into the sea five hundred feet farther, on the point of which stands a beacon; and the great rolling of the sea, breaking over the rock, between the pier-end and this beacon,

beacon, makes the harbour very dangerous. In the year 1728, it was proposed to be repaired, and the pier carried as far as the beacon, and a brief was granted for that purpose : but the collections were too small to make any great advance.

By all we have said, it will appear, that this ancient city, and its University too, are in a very declining state. The Archbishop's seat, and ecclesiastical courts kept there, besides the great resort of pilgrims to the convents, brought great business thither ; which being now disused, and a new college erected at Edinburgh, and another at Aberdeen, contribute much to the decay of both. The city enjoys still some privileges by the original charter yet extant, whereby it was incorporated by King David, in 1153.

The reviving the lustre of this once splendid city, recovering to its former utility this once commodious haven, and thereby restoring to its ancient prosperity the happily seated peninsula of Fife, says a very ingenious author, would be a noble testimony of the wisdom and public spirit of the present generation. This, though so long neglected, proceeds he, is very practicable, with a small degree of attention, and without demanding any large expence. The country about it abounds in grain, as also in coals and salt ; so that provisions being plenty, labour is of course cheap. There are likewise in its neighbourhood great flocks of sheep, producing large quantities of wool, which is of such a staple, as may be easily spun and wove into a sort of light stuff, resembling the Etamines of Rheims, Amiens, Mans, Lude, Nogent le Rotru, and other places in France, which are used for the nuns veils, the clothing of the secular clergy in most popish countries, and many other purposes ; or the Stametes of the low countries, not much unlike them, but of all colours, and of which there is in

the Levant a great consumption; which manufactures might, without difficulty, be brought to, and established in St. Andrew's, where there are spare hands enough to be employed. The port, though fallen into so low and deplorable a condition, still retains a capacity of being made full as good, or better than ever it was, by removing those heaps of sand, which entirely choak the basin; repairing the breaches made in the old works; and, which is most material, by running a stone pier as far as the beacon, which would hinder vessels from being driven on the rocks at the entrance, and enable them to ride safe in the harbour. The beach, continues the same gentleman, is as proper as any for drying cod and other fish in the best method; and if the port, become in a manner useless, was once put into a proper state, with these additions, the herring fishery, now no longer carried on, (as requiring better vessels than at present belong to the place) would be very soon retrieved.

If one of the decayed edifices was converted into what in South Britain is called a Trinity-House, of which Captains of men of war coming thither occasionally, and experienced masters of ships in any of the ports in the coast, might be members, with a power to examine and swear pilots, and to inspect the other harbours on this side North Britain, and the management of the fisheries, reporting annually their observations to the trustees, it would be of service to the place, and at the same time a benefit to the public. If under their view, also a college or school for instructing youth in astronomy, Cosmography, geography, natural history, the past and present state of commerce, with the theory of navigation in all its branches, were added to the University; for both which foundations the city is admirably seated, all these desirable ends would be speedily attained.

As

As the Bay of St. Andrew's, from Fifeness to Redhead is twenty-four miles in extent, and ships in great danger from the wind at east or north-east, the restoring this, which is the only haven of any size in that space, would be of general use to the trade of this part of Britain. At present it is considered as a creek to Anstruther, which is itself no more than a member of the port of Kirkaldy.

From St. Andrew's we proceed on to two very agreeable seats belonging to the present Earl of Leven; one called Melvil, and the other Balgony.

Melvil is a regular and beautiful building, after the model of Sir John Bruce's house at Kinross, before described.

Balgony is an ancient seat, formerly belonging to the family of Lesly; and if not built, was enlarged and repaired, by General Alexander Lesly, noted for his services in Germany, under Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden; and at last, against our King Charles I. and his son.

The river Leven runs hard by the walls of the house, and makes the situation very pleasant. The park is large, but not well planted; at least, the trees do not thrive.

~~As the Bay of St. Andrew's, from which the
Shire of Forfar takes its name, is situated in the
Firth of Tay, which is the only haven
on the coast of Scotland, and is of great
importance to the trade of Britain, it is
not surprising that a number of the port of
this shire is now a part of the port of
Glasgow.~~

T H E
S H I R E of F O R F A R
O R
A N G U S.

ALTHOUGH it is called *Angus*, and by the genuine Scots, *Aneer*, yet in the rolls of parliament it is always named the *Shire of Forfar*. It is divided from the Brae of Man on the north, by the ridge of the Binchinnin mountains; has the Frith of Tay and the British Ocean on the south; the Water of Tarf, and a line drawn from thence to the North Water of Esk, separate it from Merns on the east; and it is divided by a line twenty-seven miles long from Perthshire on the west and north-west. It is twenty-nine miles from east to west, and sixteen and an half where broadest from north to south, according to some, though others make it something more. It was antiently divided between the Scots and Picts, of whom the latter possessed the low champaign country next to the sea, and the former that part of the Grampian mountains which lie in this shire; but upon the subversion of the Pictish monarchy, in the reign of Kenneth II. King of Scotland, it came wholly in the possession of the Scots.

This

This shire produces wheat and all other sorts of grain, is diversified with large hills, lakes, forests, pastures and meadows, and beautified with many forts and castles. Here are several quarries of free-stone and slate, in which the inhabitants drive a considerable trade.

The country all along the coast is good, but so narrow, that in some places it is not above five miles broad, till we come to the hills which run in a row from the west to the north, and are inhabited by Highlanders. There are mines of lead near the inner castle of Inner Markie, and plenty of iron ore near the wood of Dalboge. The higher ground called the Brae, abounds with hart, hind, roebuck, doe and fowls, and their salmon trade turns to good account.

It gives title of Earl to the Duke of Douglas, who is hereditary Lord-Lieutenant of the Shire; but the sheriffalty is at the King's disposal. A late author writing of this his native country, observes, that the gentry here, who are very numerous, were universal enemies to the union with England, and not so much Presbyterian as they are in the southern parts of the kingdom.

The county town, which gives name to it, is *Forfar*, a royal burgh, a market town, and the seat of a Presbytery. It gave title of Earl to that gallant nobleman, a branch of the noble family of Douglas, who signalized his valour in Spain in the war before last, but lost his life by the battle of Dunblain, in 1715, where he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the Highland rebels, who after they had promised him quarters, most barbarously murdered him by stabbing him in nineteen several places, because he was of the noble family of Douglas, which had often suffered by the Stewarts, but never suffered for them; and it has been observed,

observed, that in all this numerous family, not one of them was ever engaged in any plot for the Pretender.

The town of Farfar was anciently the seat of several parliaments, and had a royal palace, though there are so many ruins of it left. It is governed by a provost and a bailiff.

Dundee, is a town of the greatest note in this shire. The ancients called it *Alectum*, and others, *Tuodunum*, from *Dun*, which in the old language signifies a hill or down, and *Tay*, the name of a river, which runs by the side of it.

It is a pleasant, large, and exceeding populous town, full of stately houses, and large handsome streets; particularly four very good ones, with a large market-place in the middle, the largest and fairest in Scotland, except that of Aberdeen; and these together, with its fine situation, and splendid living, has procured it the name of — *Bonny Dundee*.

The inhabitants have a very large correspondence with England, and ship off a great deal of linen thither; and a great quantity of corn is sent from hence to England, as well as to Holland. They have likewise a good share of the Norway trade; and as they are concerned in the herring fishery, they consequently have some East Country trade, viz. to Dantzick, Koningsberg, Riga, &c. They send ships also to Sweden, and import iron, copper, tar, pitch, deals, &c. from the several trading ports of that kingdom.

The country behind them, called the *Carfe*, or the *Carfe of Gowry*, with the Vale of Strathmore, abounds in corn, which the port of Dundee ships off in large quantities, when the crop allows it, to the great advantage of the gentlemen as well as farmers; for as the gentlemen receive all their rents in kind, they would find a great difficulty

ficulty sometimes to dispose of it, if the merchants here did not ship it off, either for London or Amsterdam.

The town of Dundee stands at a little distance from the Tay; but they are joined by a causeway or wall, well paved with flat free-stone, such as the sideways in Cheapside and Cornhill; and rows of trees are planted on either side of the walk, which make it very agreeable. On one part of this walk are very good warehouses for merchandizes, especially for heavy goods; and also granaries for corn, of which sometimes they have a vast quantity laid up here; and these, being near the harbour, are convenient, as well for the housing of goods, when landed, as for the easy shipping off what lies for exportation.

They are famous here for their thread manufacture.

The harbour of Dundee was formerly very good and safe; but of late years it became so ruinous and choaked up with sand, that it would not contain, as antiently, ships of burthen, except at the highest tides; and its piers were so out of repair, that ships could not lie in it with safety. At the same time the Tolbooth and public goal were so much decayed, that they were obliged to be pulled down; and the town being in debt besides, could not rebuild the same. Wherefore, to answer all these good purposes, and to pave the streets, discharge their debts, and provide salaries for schoolmasters to instruct their children, an act passed in the year 1731, for continuing the duties imposed by a former act, then near expired, of two pennies Scots upon every pint of ale and beer sold within the town, and its privileges, for twenty-five years longer.

By another act 20 George II. the said duties were further continued for twenty-five years, for the

the afore said purposes, and for converting the hospital of the said town into a workhouse.

Dundee was stormed and plundered of great riches by Cromwell, and the English army.

The great church was formerly collegiate, and a very large building; but part of it was demolished in the civil war: The remainder is at present divided into three churches.

They have also a meeting-house or two for the episcopal worship; for we have observed, that north of Tay, there are far more of the episcopal persuasion in the south; and the farther north the more so. The act passed since the rebellion in 1745, viz. 19 George II. obliging the ministers of this persuasion to qualify themselves according to the terms of it, will probably in a course of years, make a difference for the better.

The tower upon the great church here is an handsome square building, large, antient, and very high; and is a good ornament to the city: it resembles the great tower upon the cathedral of Canterbury, but is not quite so high. There is a fine and well endowed hospital for decayed townsmen of Dundee, where they are well taken care of, and provided for.

It was the birth-place of Hector Boetius, the Scots historian; a man famous in his time, and whose work was antiently more in esteem than of late. It gave the title of Viscount to Graham of Clavers, who commanded the forces that appeared for the late King James at the revolution, and was killed at the battle of Gillicranky.

Near to Dundee, in the mouth of the river, lies *Brochty-craig*, noted for a noble salmon-fishery in its neighbourhood. It was formerly fortified, and defended by a garrison of English for many months together.

It is twenty Scots miles from Dundee to Montrose, the way pleasant, the country fruitful, and filled with gentlemen's houses. Among these is the noble palace of Panmure, forfeited in the rebellion of 1715, by the unfortunate Earl of that name, who was wounded in the fight near Dumblain. The surname of the family is *Maul*; and *Maulsburgh*, a small town near Montrose, is called from it.

The town and port of *Montrose*, i. e. the Town of Roses, stands upon the easternmost shore of Angus, open to the German or the Caledonian Ocean, and at the mouth of the little river of South Esk, which makes the harbour.

In the year 1745, a French ship of twenty guns was stranded in this harbour. It brought men and stores to those concerned in that rebellion. The men were Lord John Drummond's; who were saved.

This town is well situated for trade, and has a good harbour, and the inhabitants always carried on an advantageous trade with Norway. But as it was still capable of great improvements, were a dock to be made for the conveniency of shipping, and if good fresh water could be procured for it, of which it stood in very great need; and the two hills that defend the towns against inundations, having also suffered by tempests; the corporation procured an act in the year 1719, for laying a duty of two pennies Scots upon every pint of ale, &c. sold within the town and its privileges, for effecting these good purposes.

The town is adorned with fine buildings, and has an hospital for the poorer inhabitants. It consists of one long street, and another shorter at the end of it. The street is broad and well paved; and here is a pretty good kirk. It gives title of Duke, as it did

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formerly

formerly of Earl and Marquis, to the chief of the ancient and noble family of Graham.

The French fleet first made land at this port, when they had the Pretender on board, in the reign of Queen Anne, having over-shot the mouth of the Frith so far, whither they at first designed; but this mistake, which some thought a misfortune, was certainly a deliverance to them; for as on one hand it gave time to the English fleet to come up with them before they could enter the Frith, so it left them time and room also to make their escape; which, if they had gone up the Frith, they could not have done, but must inevitably have been burnt and destroyed, or taken, by the British fleet, under Sir George Byng, which was superior to them in force. He landed on the 22d of September, 1715, with about an hundred gentlemen and officers, and a considerable sum of money. The episcopal clergy addressed him, and so did the magistrates; and next day the Earls of Mar and Marshal went from Perth to meet him. On the 6th of January following, he made his public entry into Dundee, with about three hundred men on horseback; as he did on the 9th into Perth.

The royal burgh of *Aberbrothock* on this coast, besides being famous for the stately ruins of the greatest abbey in Scotland, deserves to be mentioned for its convenient situation for trade; which induced, some years since, the inhabitants to lay the foundation of a new harbour, the old one being so decayed, that it was hazardous even for small vessels to sail into it. But the work exceeding their abilities, they procured contributions towards so good a design; but still, all proving short of what was requisite to complete the work, and the town having run itself into debt by what it had done, and at the same time the public streets and causeways, as well as the town-house and goal, being

being in a very ruinous condition, they procured an act to pass in the 11th of King George II. for laying a duty of two pennies Scots upon every Scots pint of ale or beer sold within the town and liberties, which commenced in May 1738, and was to continue for twenty-five years, for bringing to effect these good purposes. And we may say, that of late so many of these acts have passed, that Scotland will, in a few years, if not harassed by any intestine broils, and continuing in peace, make a better figure than it has done for centuries past.

The abbey was formerly endowed with great revenues by King William I, of Scotland, who was buried here under a stately monument: he consecrated it to St. Thomas of Canterbury.

King John of England, for the sake of this monastery, granted to the inhabitants of this town the same privileges throughout the kingdom of England, (London excepted) as were enjoyed by the English themselves.

Here also is a famous mineral water, much frequented for its virtues in curing divers diseases. It is a very neat but small town, and pleasantly situated. Its chief manufacture is thread; and here are several mills for winding it, of curious contrivance, resembling those at Derby. The thread made here passes for Dundee thread, the most noted in Scotland.

Brechin, is a royal burgh, and the seat of a Presbytery. It is situated on the river South Esk, over which it has a good bridge. It has a considerable market for salmon and cattle. This place is memorable for a great victory obtained here over the Danes, about 1010, wherein the chief of the family of Keith having killed their General, was thereupon created a Peer, and made hereditary Earl

Earl Marshal of Scotland, by King Malcolm II. which his posterity enjoyed till the late Earl forfeited it, for the rebellion in 1715; the same crime that forfeited the late Earl of Panmure all his estates and titles, of which the Earl of Brechin was one. There was an high stone erected over the grave of the Danish General, which is still called *Glamis's Cross*, from his name; and at ten miles distance is another Cross over the grave of another eminent Danish warrior; and both of them have antique letters and pictures upon them.

On the south side of the town there formerly stood an old castle, famous for the heroic defence of it, by Sir Thomas Maule, against King Edward I. of England, in the room of which a noble house was built, it being an exceeding fine and pleasant situation.

T H E
SHIRE of HADDINGTON,
O R,
E A S T L O T H I A N,

IS bounded on the north and east by the Firth; on the south by the hills of Lammermour, and by Mid Lothian or Edinburghshire, on the west. Some make it only thirteen, others twenty-two miles in length, and twelve in breadth. It abounds with

with corn of all sorts, and has good store of grass, coal, and lime-stone, with some considerable woods, as Prestmennaw, Colston, Humbie, and Ormeston. It feeds good numbers of sheep, especially about the hills of Lummermoor, and by West Lammerlaw, and from the west part to the sea, all along to the east, it abounds with conies. It has many salt-pans, where much salt is made; and there was a considerable manufactory of broad-cloth, made by English workmen and with English wool; but after the union, the English clothiers poured in such quantities of cloth, that they under sold the Scots, so that the manufacture was dropt. Yet the people employed themselves in spinning, dying, weaving, and within these late years, the cloth manufactory has again began to flourish. Here are several convenient harbours, with the advantage of some fishing towns; and particularly there is a herring fishery, every year after Lammas, at Dunbar, where they take enough both for home consumption and exportation.

Haddington, the shire town, is a royal burgh, pleasantly situate on the river Tyne, over which it has a handsome bridge, with three great arches. It is an old town, now almost gone to decay, with the remains of an old nunnery, founded by Henry Prince of Scotland, son to St. David and Ada his wife. The town was formerly large, handsome, well built, and reckoned very strong. The post-house here was reckoned the best inn in Scotland, and inferior to none upon the London road. It was seized and fortified by the English in the minority of Mary Queen of Scots, and held out a long siege under Sir George Wilford, an Englishman, who defended it against Monsieur Deslie, who attacked it with ten thousand French and Germans, which occasioned considerable actions in the neighbourhood; but at last, Henry Earl of Rutland,

land, came with a great army, raised the siege, levelled the works, and conducted the English home, great part of the garrison being swept away by the plague. The antient fortifications consisted of lines and bastions. Four of which latter were large, as may be seen by what remains of them to this day.

The church, which was large, has also suffered with the rest, and but part of it is repaired, though big enough for the number of inhabitants. There are in it some monuments remaining of the Dukes of Lauderdale and other Maitlands, antient Lords of this part of the country; but as the choir of the church is open and defaced, they have gone to ruin with the rest.

The cross aisle, and choir of the church, are in ruins; so that the monuments, though against the insides of the walls, are quite exposed to the weather. The tower in the middle of the church is standing, but without any roof to cover it. The west part alone is used for divine worship.

Not far from the church, a neat episcopal chapel was erected in 1768.

The town-hall has a turret and clock. There are some good houses here, and the streets are broad and well paved.

Dunbar, or *Dumbar*, is an ancient town, a royal burgh, and a very considerable port, situate on the mouth of the Frith or Forth, and is of great advantage to all ships in the river in case of stress of weather; but yet its entrance was so difficult by steep rocks in the mouth of the harbour, that the corporation had exhausted itself by endeavouring to cut through them; and being unable to proceed farther in it, and, at the same time, the town-house and school of the town being run to decay, and the town itself destitute of fresh water; to answer all these good purposes, they procured an act to pass

pass in the year 1718, intituled, " An act for laying a duty of two pennies Scots, or one sixth part of a penny, upon every pint of ale or beer that shall be sold within the town of Dunbar, for improving and preserving the harbour, and repairing the town-house, and building a school, and other public buildings there; and for supplying the said town with fresh water."

This duty has been of great service to the town, and has enabled them to make a great progress in the intended improvements: but the principal works, which were to dig up part of a rock at the bottom of the harbour, to carry out the great pier to the rock called the Beacon-rock, to cut the slope of the island down a perpendicular, and to supply the town with fresh water, remaining undone; and the act expiring in the year 1738, the same was continued for twenty-five years longer, by an act passed 10 George II.

They had here a great herring-fishery, which has decayed very much of late years; and they cure herrings here, as they do at Yarmouth in Norfolk, though they do not cure them so well here, nor are they so fit for keeping and sending on long voyages. The herrings themselves may indeed make a little difference, being generally larger, and fatter than those of Yarmouth; which makes it more difficult to cure them so as to keep in an hot climate, and on a long voyage. Some public-spirited persons have set up whale-fishing here, with success. This place, if the port was once improved as far as it is capable, so as to receive more ships, and those of larger burthen, and that allowance to maintain those improvements which they now enjoy continued for a further term, would, from the convenience of its situation, and the industrious temper of the people in the country about it, become in all probability, much more considerable than we now find

find it. Here was formerly a strong castle, which held out many a siege from the English, and was reckoned of such consequence, that the French demanded it as a pledge for the troops they had sent to Scotland in Queen Mary's time; but was entirely demolished by act of parliament during the minority of King James VI.

Between the town and the great road stands a pleasant and agreeable seat of the Duke of Roxburgh, called *Broxmouth*. It consists of a body and two wings, and a fine paved court between the wings, with a good avenue coming up to it, and a spacious parterre, adorned with statues behind it; the whole in the middle of a fine park, very well planted with trees in great thickets between it and the sea; for the gentlemen of Scotland are now set upon planting forest-trees, as well for ornament as profit.

A little farther is the castle of *Tenningham*, a noble old seat of the Earls of Haddington, of late years greatly improved. Many millions of trees are planted in a sandy down, or links, as they call them here, between the houses and the sea, which are no small addition to the estate; the more especially as the lands were formerly of little or no value.

On the south-west side of Dunbar, under the mountains, near a place called Dun-hill, is the field where the battle was fought between Oliver Cromwell and General Lesly, Commander of the Scots army, where the desperate few (for Cromwell's army was not above eight thousand men) defeated and totally overthrew the great army of the other side, killed six thousand of them, and took ten thousand prisoners to the surprize of the world.

At *Yester*, or *Zester*, is a fine park belonging to the Marquis of Tweeddale, in the centre of which stands a very noble house, but in a too low situation.

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The Earl of Tweeddale, in the reign of King Charles II. having seen the plans of Greenwich and St. James's Parks, was so pleased with them, that, as soon as he went down into Scotland, he laid out the plan and design of all those noble walks and forests of trees which he planted here. It is said, that his lordship and his immediate successor planted above six thousand acres of land with fir-trees; and wherever any of them failed, they were constantly renewed the next year, which must prove a very advantageous addition to the estate of the family.

The park itself is said to be eight miles round, and exceeds in many respects (particularly as to walling and planting) Richmond park in Surry: but the plantation of fir is not confined to this estate; for the family has another seat at Pinkey, near Musselburgh, where the same Lord planted also a great number of trees, as his successors have likewise done at another seat, which they had in Fife, near Aberdour, which now belongs to the Earl of Murray.

As this planting is a great encouragement to the nobility of Scotland to improve their estates by the same method; so we find abundance of gentlemen follow the example; insomuch, that you hardly see a house of note, especially in the south parts of this country, but is adorned with groves and walks of fir-trees about it; by which we may reasonably expect, that in a little time Scotland will have no need to send to Norway for timber and deal, but will have sufficient of her own, and, perhaps, be able to furnish England too with considerable quantities.

This noble palace stands about half a mile from the park-gate, to which you go by a paved coachway through a thicket. It is of free-stone, curiously wrought, of an hundred and twenty-feet in front, and sixty deep, and on each side of the fore front

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are two pavilions or wings. The offices under ground are very noble. You enter into the body of the house up six or eight steps, into a large hall, and behind it a saloon from the garden; and a top is a gallery for music, which opens into both, exactly as at Blenheim-house, near Woodstock. The rooms of state, which run on each side of this saloon fronting the garden, are very stately, and of an exact symmetry; and those from the hall have no communication with the apartments in the two parlours. A mathematical stone stair-case leads you up to the apartments above, ballustraded with iron.

The parterres and garden behind the house are very spacious, rising up by an easy ascent into the park. A handsome bason is in the middle of the parterre, with a jet d'eau, with four good statues, one at each corner. The green-house joins the pavilion to the west, as does a laundry to the east. A pretty rapid stream runs by the house. There is a bowling-green by this river side, and the stables, hen-house, and coach houses, are at a distance in the park, as is the custom of all the great houses in Scotland. Every nobleman's house hath what they call the Mains, where their land-labourers, grooms, and every body belonging to the stable and poultry, reside.

About two miles from Yester is *Lethington*, the antient seats of the Maitlands, Earls of Lauderdale. It is an old tower, full of good conveniencies, and one good apartment made by the Duke of Lauderdale in the reign of Charles II. who also inclosed the park with a stone wall. There are some beautiful avenues in this park, and a great deal of planting round the house.

INVER-

INVERNESSSHIRE.

FORMERLY contained all the country from the borders of the Lorn to the Orkney Island, along the western coast, besides the isles on that coast: the sheriffdom was hereditary in the family of Gordon, but now is in the gift of the king, and reduced to narrower limits. It contains that part of Murray-land which lies near the town of Inverness, together with Badenoch, Lochaber, and the south and west parts of Ross, and the Isle of Sky. It is about sixty miles from east to west, and fifty-five, where broadest, from north to south. It has plenty of iron ore, some woods of fir ten miles long, and large woods of oak.

The county of Badenoch has part of Murray-land on the north, Lochaber on the west, Athol on the south, and part of Murray-land and the Braes of Mar on the east; and is thirty-three miles in length from east to west, and twenty-seven miles from north-west to south-east where broadest. This part abounds with deer.

That part of the shire called Lochaber has Badenoch on the north, Athol and part of Badenoch on the east, Broadalbin on the south, and a mountainous tract on the west towards the sea coast. It is above twenty miles from east to west, and near thirty from north to south. The name in the old Scots language signifies

signifies the Mouth of the Lake; but Camden says it is so called because it lies on the Lake Aber.

Lochaber abounds with pasturage, woods, goats, and deer, and has some veins of iron, but not much corn, it being reckoned one of the most barren counties in Scotland; yet it is very pleasant, and for multitudes of fish, both salt and fresh, scarce any county in Scotland can compare with it. Badenoch, Lochaber, and Mar take up all the breadth of Scotland between the Deucalionian Sea and the German Ocean.

One chief article of their food here, is kail, the planting of which the people are said to have learned from Cromwell's soldiers, who also instructed them how to make shoes: however, they still go barefoot, and young fellows, not otherwise meanly dressed, may be seen running about the streets, and in the islands, without them; the sons of gentlemen pass several of their first years with naked feet.

Inverness, or *Innerness*, is the chief town of this shire, and from which it takes its name. It is situate at the bottom of the Firth of Murray, where it receives the river Ness from Lochness. From that river, and from *Enner*, which, in the old Scots language signifies an harbour, the name of the town is derived. It is a royal burgh and a market town, the seat of a sheriff and a presbytery. It sends a member to parliament jointly with Nairn, Forreths, and Chaunery.

At this town Cromwell, when he subdued Scotland, stationed a garrison, as the boundary of the Highlands; he likewise built a strong citadel, in the form of a large pentagon, which was situated close to the entrance of the river Ness into the Murray Frith; but is now entirely in ruins, nothing but banks of earth and ditches remaining.

The number of English soldiers that settled here, when the troops came to be disbanded, at the end of
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those troublesome times, were of great service to this part of Scotland. They not only improved the inhabitants in Agriculture, but also left them the English accent upon their tongues. So that it is said they now speak as perfect English in the most southern provinces as at London itself. The people are likewise now pretty well acquainted with the English manners, and have greatly thrown off that filthiness and coarseness in their houses and at their tables which they were formerly so much remarked for, and have adapted not only the way of cooking and eating, but also their dress and behaviour is nearly the same as in England,

The town has a military governor, and the corporation a provost and four bailiffs, which differ but little from our mayor and aldermen. There is besides a Dean of Guild, who presides in matters of trade, and other borough affairs, as usual in corporate towns.

Although Inverness is deemed the capital of the Highlands, yet the natives of the town do not call themselves Highlanders, because they speak English. This rule of denomination they borrow from the kirk, which in all acts or ordinances distinguish the Lowlands from the Highlands, not by the situation but by the language of the inhabitants.

But though the inhabitants of Inverness speak English, yet there are scarce any who do not understand the Erse or Irish, which is absolutely necessary to carry on their dealings with the neighbouring people; for within less than a mile of the town there are few who speak English at all, except the gentry, who speak it in the remotest parts.

The town consists chiefly of four streets, three of which concur at the cross; but the fourth is somewhat irregular.

The castle stands upon a hill, which, though large, is very steep; it joins to the town on the south-

South-side, is of an irregular figure, and built with unhewn stone. It was completely repaired, to serve as part of the citadel of Fort St. George.

The castle is hereditarily kept by the Dukes of Gordon. It was formerly a royal palace, where Mary, the mother of James I. resided, when she thought it her interest to oblige the Highlanders; but, before it was repaired, it consisted only of six lodging-rooms, the offices below, and the gallery above. The gallery is taken down, and, each of the rooms being divided into two, there are now twelve apartments for officers. The descent of the Castle-hill to the river Ness is loose gravel, and very steep, and the buildings on that side reach quite to the edge. While it was repairing the workmen had cut away some part of the foot of the declivity, to make the passage between the slope and the water somewhat wider; upon which the gravel immediately began to run, and the castle in a few hours must have followed the foundation on which it stood, if the town-masons and soldiers had not instantly run up a dry wall at the foot of the hill; and happy it was for them that stones in that country are every where at hand.

At the foot of this hill is a bridge near eighty yards over, consisting of seven arches well built with stone, and maintained by the toll of a bodle, or the sixth part of a penny, for each foot-passenger with goods, and a penny for each loaded horse: but such is the indigence of these people, that even the women wade over with heavy loads at the hazard of their lives, the stones on which they step being made slippery by the sulphur, and the water, when lowest, up to their middle, because they cannot afford to pay the toll. By the side of this river, and indeed all over Scotland, are to be seen numbers of women with their coats tucked up, stamping in tubs upon linen, to wash it, and, in this place

place, not in summer only, but in the depth of winter; for the river never freezes, but, on the contrary, will dissolve the icicles which hang at the feet of horses that have passed through other waters.

The town-hall is a plain building of rubble, and there is one room in it where the magistrates meet upon the town business, which would be tolerable, but that the walls are rough, not being so much as plaistered, and the furniture only a table and some wretched chairs, all of them in moderately dirty.

The market-cross is the exchange for merchants and other traders, who are frequently interrupted in their negotiations by horses and carts.

Near the extreme part of the town, towards the north, are two churches, one for the English, and the other for the Irish tongue: both are execrably filthy, and much out of repair. At some distance from the churches is the church-yard, where, as is usual in Scotland, the monuments (many of which are well executed, and costly) are placed against the wall, which incloses it; for these pieces of sculpture, if they were set up in the church, would, as ornaments, be deemed rank Popery.

The houses of this town are so differently modelled, that they cannot be comprehended in any general description; they are, however, mostly low, because the town is exposed to sudden and impetuous gusts of wind, which rush upon it through the openings of the adjacent mountains. The back-part, or one end of the house, is generally turned towards the street, and there is a short alley which leads into a kind of yard, from whence the stairs ascend that lead to the first floor; for the ground floor is generally a kind of shop or warehouse, and has no communication with the rest of the building.

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The walls are built of stones that greatly differ both in size and shape; many of them are pebules, and, being almost round, there must necessarily be large gaps between, which on the outside they fill up, by driving in flat stones of a smaller size, and afterwards face the work all over with mortar thrown against it with a trowel, which they call *barling*.

On the inside the chafms remain, and harbour an incredible number of rats, which are said, in time of scarcity, to creep into the matted mains and tails of the horses in order to be transported into other quarters. Before the union the houses were neither fashed nor slated, and, to this day, the cieling of one room is nothing more than the identical boards which serve for the floor of another; of the same kind are the partitions between rooms on the same floor, so that, as the planks dry, there is a chink between each, through which it is easy to see all that passes: but this is not all, for the floors are full of holes about an inch diameter. One of these holes is bored on each plank, at some distance from the end, when they are taken from the saw mill; and through these holes they put a cord, or, as they call it, a *woodie*, to keep them flat on the sides of the horses which drag them to the places where they are to be used with the corner of the other end on the ground.

These holes indeed are filled up with pegs, when they are first laid; but, as the wood shrinks, the hole becomes wider, and the peg less, till it drops out, and is seldom afterwards restored. The windows that remain unfashed have two shutters for the lower half, and the upper half only is glazed; so that when it is necessary to keep out the weather, nothing can be seen in the street. This manner of constructing their windows is not altogether the effect of penury or parsimony; for, in the clan quarrels, many were shot from the opposite side of the way,
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who were discovered sitting in their chambers through the glass. But though it was begun by danger, it was continued merely by habit; for these quarrels have not of late been carried to such excess.

Such are the houses in the principal streets of Inverness: those of the middling sort are yet lower, and have generally a close wooden stair-case before the front, which is lighted by small round, or oval holes, just big enough for the head to come thro'; and in summer, or when any thing in the street excites the curiosity of those without, they look like so many people with their heads in the pillory. The extreme parts of the town consist of wretched hovels, faced and covered with turf, with a bottomless tub or basket in the roof for a chimney.

Some of the houses are marked on the outside, over the uppermost window, with the first letters of the owner's name, and that of his wife, if he be a married man; for the woman writes her maiden name after marriage; and if she be a widow who has had several husbands, and does not chuse her maiden name, she is at liberty to take that of either of her deceased husbands, which she likes best.

As in London many petty retailers dignify their shops with the title of warehouse, so the people beyond the Tweed aggrandize many things, in imitation of their antient allies, the French.

A pedling shop-keeper who sells a pennyworth of thread, is called a *merchant*; the person who is sent to buy that thread has *received a commission*; and bringing it the sender, is *making a report*. A bill to signify there is a single room to lett, is called a *placard*; the door are called *ports*; an inclosure of two acres is called a *park*; the wife of a laird

of fifteen pounds a year is a *lady*; and an alehouse is called a *change*, because their money is changed for liquor.

But, whatever be the affectation of these people, they appear to be extremely wretched. The women and maid-servants are seen in the streets of Inverness, in the severest frost, without either stockings or shoes, and here and there a man dragging along a half-starved horse, scarce bigger than an ass, in a cart about the size of a wheel-barrow; the load is often not more than what might be carried under his arm, but he must not degrade himself by bearing a burden, though perhaps his wife is stooping under twice the weight; for the women carry fish and other heavy loads, as the pedlars carry their packs.

Some of these carters have ropes for harness and halters, made of the manes and tails of their horses, which are shorn in the spring for that purpose; but in general they make use of birchen twigs, twisted and knotted together, and it is from these bands that they have learned to call all ropes *woodies*.

The collar and crupper are of plaited straw, and to save the horse's back, they put a few old rags under the cart saddle. The beasts are never either dressed or shod, and it is with great difficulty that they keep their footing, when the carter has occasion to turn the carriage, which he does by taking it up, and carrying it quite round.

The wheels are made of three pieces of plank, pinned together at the edge, like the head of a butter-firkin; the axle-tree goes round with the wheels, which, when they are new, are about a foot or a foot and an half diameter, but are soon worn very small, and, as part of the circumference is with the grain, and part against it, they wear

wear unequally, and in a little time become rather angular than round.

The traveller will always find that the cattle and the carts diminish in their size as he goes northward; and that the sheep are not only gradually less, but that their wool is coarser and coarser, till at last, upon a transient view, it would be mistaken for hair.

In summer, when the horse has done his work, the driver attends him while he grazes by the sides of the road, and the edges of the corn-fields, holding him all the while by an halter, lest he should incroach, for there are no inclosures; and in winter many of them are famished to death, and, before they die, may be seen, from day to day, crawling along, hanging down their heads, and reeling with weakness, till they drop.

Hay was, even in the Lowlands, a scarce commodity; for as soon as the grass was cut down, they brought it to town green for sale; and at Edinburgh, the place allotted for this traffic is called the grass-market. But things are now greatly altered; plenty of good hay may be met with in all parts of the Lowlands, and in the grass-market at Edinburgh, only clover-grass is sold green, as it is in many parts of England.

In this place there are held every year five fairs; but it is impossible to conceive greater poverty and wretchedness, than appear among the people who keep these fairs.

Those who bring a small roll of linen, or a piece of coarse plaiding, under their arms, are the most considerable dealers: the rest bring perhaps two cheefes, each of which brings perhaps two or three pounds; a kid, which at the highest price is sold for eight-pence, a small quantity of butter in something that looks like a bladder, and is sometimes set down upon the dirt in the street; three or four
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goat-skins; a piece of wood for an axle-tree to one of the little carts, or some other trifle of yet less value. The money they receive is not, however, carried home, but generally laid out in a horn or wooden spoon, a knife, or a platter, and sometimes a large onion or a carrot, which are dainties not to be procured in their own part of the country, and which they frequently eat raw upon the spot, without salt or bread.

The gentlemen, magistrates, merchants, and shopkeepers, are dressed after the English manner, and make a tolerable appearance. The undress of the ladies is a plaid, two breadths wide, and three yards long, which being brought over the head, may either hide or discover the face at pleasure; it reaches to the waist behind; one corner falls as low as the ankle on one side, and the other part hangs down in folds on the opposite arm.

The female servants are quite uncovered to the mid-leg, and when they go abroad, wear a blanket over their heads, which is made part of their bedding at night. The working tradesmen are indolent, and indeed have little excitement to industry; for if a bolt be wanting to a door, the owner supplies it himself with one of wood, and a thousand shifts are made, rather than employ the carpenter or smith. The fishermen, indeed, are inexcusable, for they might sell much more than they do; but so long as any money remains of the last marketing, they will not provide for the next.

At low ebb, when their boats lie off at a considerable distance from the shore, the women tuck up their coats to an indecent height, and wade to the vessels, where they receive their load of fish for sale; and when they have landed the whole cargo, they take the fishermen upon their backs, and carry them on shore in the same manner.

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There is, however, among these poor people a sense of their dignity as human beings; for though they cannot decorate their hovels with any of the little ornaments that are to be found in the dwellings of some of our meanest cottagers, yet they disdain to perform any servile office; and an English gentleman, who kept a pack of hounds, could not prevail upon any of them to take them to sea, and dip them in salt water, when he suspected they had the mange, though he offered more than they could get by a whole freight of fish.

There are salmon and trout in abundance; also hares, partridge, grouse, plover, duck, mallard, woodcock and snipes; but after Christmas, no mutton is to be procured till August, nor any beef till September, and then they may be bought for a penny a pound. A fowl, which they call a hen, may be purchased for two pence; and there is great plenty of roots and greens.

Swine are seldom seen about the Highlands; but pork is very common in the low countries, and in particular at Aberdeen, where great quantities, as has been said, are pickled, and sold to other parts for winter provision.

French claret is to be had in great perfection all over Scotland, except in the heart of the Highlands, and sometimes even there; but the number of English have of late raised the price from 1s. 4d. to 2s. a bottle. French brandy is also to be purchased for 4s. a gallon, and lemons are seldom wanting.

In this place are six ministers, three to the English, and three to the Irish church, who have each of them 100l. per annum, none having more than that stipend, nor any less than 50l. Their manner of preaching is with a whine, which they call the fough, and, as they pray extempore, they are often betrayed into ridiculous absurdities. They do not drink so
much

much as a dram, without saying a long grace over it; and one of them was suspended for riding on horseback on the Sabbath, though it was occasioned by his not being able to pass a ford on Saturday evening, in his way to the kirk.

By the general tenor of their preaching, and their proceedings as a synod, a stranger would be inclined to think, that they held nothing to be a sin but fornication, nor a virtue but keeping the Sabbath. The most zealous vigilance was continually used to discover all breaches of chastity, not only in the north, but in all parts of Scotland; so that at Edinburgh, the city-guard has beset a house a whole night, upon information that a man and woman went in there, though in the day-time; and, in the Highlands there were a set of fellows, who, if they saw two persons, of different sexes walk out to take the air, made it their business to dog them from place to place, still keeping themselves concealed; and if they saw any familiarity, walked up, and demanded money; upon a refusal of which they would inform, and if they confirmed their information by an oath, the parties were forced either to quit the country, or do public penance.

Each church has but one bell to give notice of divine service, but the music-bells produce fine harmony; they are played every day from eleven to twelve, upon keys, like an organ, and are heard all over the town.

In their marriages, they do not use the ring, as in England; but the bride, if she is of the middle class, is conducted to church by two men who take her under the arms, and hurry the poor unwilling creature along the streets, as a pick-pocket is dragged to a horse-pond in London, having been attended the evening before by the bride-maids, who with great ceremony wash her feet.

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When a servant-maid has behaved well in a place, her master and mistress frequently make what they call a penny-wedding for her when she marries. They provide a dinner and supper, and invite all their relations and friends; and in the evening, when there is music and dancing, the bride must go round the room, and salute all the men, during which ceremony, every person in the company puts money into a dish, according to their inclination and ability; and by this means the new-married couple often procure a sum sufficient to begin the world with very comfortably for persons in their condition.

The moment a child is born, it is plunged into cold water, though it should be necessary first to break the ice. At the christening, the father holds it up before the pulpit, and receives a long extemporary admonition concerning its education.

The people are invited to ordinary burials by a man who goes about with a bell, and, at certain stations, declares aloud the death of the party, the name and place of abode; this bell is also tinkled before the funeral procession. To the burial of persons of higher rank an invitation is usually given by a printed letter signed by the nearest relation; but sometimes it is general by beat of drum.

The company, which is always numerous, meet in the street at the door of the house; a convenient number of whom (strangers are always the first) are then invited into the room, where there are pyramids of cake and sweetmeats, to which some dishes, with pipes and tobacco, are added, merely because it is an old custom; for it is rare to see any smoking in Scotland.

Each of the nearest relations present wine to every individual of the company, and, as it is expected the guest, when he has accepted the favour of one, should not refuse it to any of the rest, he is
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in danger of drinking more than he can conveniently carry. When one set has been thus treated, others are introduced, and, when all have had their turn, they accompany the corpse to the grave, where it generally arrives about noon. The minister is always particularly invited, though he performs no kind of service over the dead, of whatever fortune or rank. Part of the company is selected to return to the house, where wine is filled as fast as it can be drank, till there is scarce a sober person amongst them. In the end, however, some sweat-meats are put into their hats, or thrust into their pockets, with which they afterwards compliment the women of their acquaintance. This ceremony they call the *dradgy*, which is perhaps a corruption of *dirge*.

No fees are paid to the minister or parish for either christening, marrying, or burying.

Within a mile of Inverness the Highlands begin to rise on the north-west; but, towards some other points, there are five or six miles of what the natives call a flat country.

Somewhat to the north-east are the ruins of the fort, built by Cromwell, which commanded the town, the mouth of the river, and part of the flat country on the land-side. The rampart is not an unpleasant summer's walk.

About a mile west is a very regular hill, rising out of a perfect flat, which the natives call Tomah-curach: it is about four hundred miles long, and one hundred and fifty broad, at the base; it looks almost like a Thames wherry, with the keel upwards; and the inhabitants, who for that reason sometimes call it Noah's Ark, suppose it to be the perpetual haunt of fairies and witches.

The greatest ornament in all the adjacent country is an island, distant about a quarter of a mile: it is about six hundred yards long, surrounded by two branches of the Ness, and well planted with trees.

trees. To this place the magistrates conduct the judges, when they are upon their circuit, in the beginning of May, and entertain them with salmon, which is boiled the moment it is taken out of the Cruives, and set upon a bank of turf surrounded by seats of the same; and the heart of the fish lies upon a plate in view, and keeps in a panting motion during the repast.

Not far from the town, large moor-stones, some of them ten feet high, are set up in regular circles, one within another: how long they have been there ranged, or for what purpose, cannot now be certainly known; but, if tradition is to be believed, they were set up by the Romans, either for temples in which they sacrificed to their gods, or tribunals for the trials of criminal soldiers.

At the distance of about two miles is *Culloden-house*, a large stone building, with good gardens and a park. This place was besieged by the rebels in 1715, when the laird was absent in parliament; but the lady held it out against them, and obliged them to raise the siege.

At about the same distance from the town, on the contrary side, is another large old building, which belonged to the Lord-advocate, or Attorney-general; and near it a most romantic wood, diversified with great heights and hollows, with springs of water interspersed, that fall in numerous cascades, and wind out among the brush-wood below.

By the small proportion of arable land in these parts to the rocks and heaths, the most plentiful year scarce produces sufficient to feed the inhabitants; and consequently, in an unfavourable season, they suffer extreme distress.

In *Lochaber*, which, though bordering upon the Western Ocean, is yet within the shire of Inverness, stands *Fort William*, so named from King William,

in whose reign it was built, principally as a check upon the Camerons, a clan which at that time was greatly addicted to plunder and rebellion.

It stands in a very rocky and barren country, at the foot of a mountaintain called Benevis, and one face of the fortification is washed by a navigable arm of the sea ; on the land-side it is almost surrounded with rivers, which, though not broad, are rendered impassable by their depth and rapidity. There is also a town called *Maryburgh*, after the Queen, which was originally intended as a sutlery to the garrison, and afterwards erected into a barony, in favour of the governor of the fort. The houses are all, by special appointment, built of timber and turf, that they may be easily and suddenly burnt up by the commandant when in danger of becoming a lodgement for an enemy.

Fort William, in a word, is so situated, that though indeed it may be blocked up by land, and distressed by a siege, yet as it is open to the sea, it may constantly receive supplies by shipping. The rebels in 1745 laid siege to it ; but were obliged to abandon their enterprize.

Near the foot of the bridge, at Inverness, upon a pleasant hill, close by the river side, was situated *Fort George*, which was a great ornament to the town, before the rebels in 1746 blew it up. It was not indeed a place of such great strength, as it was a beautiful barrack. Their chief engineer, who laid the train, was mounted up into the air by the blast, and killed : he had a dog which was blown up at the same time a great height, and thrown almost over the river ; but, being not so mischievous an one as his master, escaped with his life, though lamed.

Inverness has been of late years much improved, and is still farther improving ; for in the year 1718, an act passed for laying a duty of a sixth of a penny sterling

sterling on every pint of ale, &c. sold within the town and its privileges, for building a church, and making an harbour there. The preamble to the act gives a description of the place, and the reasons of applying it; and it is to the following effect:

“ That the town of Inverness is situate near the sea, and very capable of improvements in its trade and commerce; and, having but a very small public revenue, incumbered with debts, and those increased by the expence the inhabitants were at in opposing the rebellion of 1715, and the church of the said town, beside being ruinous, was not large enough to contain the inhabitants; for effecting these good purposes, the said act was passed.”

This act was to be in force for nineteen years only; and the first five years it produced so well, that the magistrates of Inverness entered upon a design greatly to enlarge and improve their harbour; in order to which, they purchased grounds, rented quarries, built boats for transporting stone, deepened their harbour, erected bulwarks and quays; so that it was made much more commodious than ever: but, the next thirteen years, the produce of the duties was lessened, occasioned by the excessive use of run tea and brandy, which people could buy so cheap, that the consumption of beer and ale was greatly lessened; and they, having run much behind hand, were forced to apply for a further continuation of the act; and accordingly in the 11th year of King George II. an act passed for continuing the same for twenty-one years more, for paying the debts contracted, and effecting the other good purposes we have before mentioned.

We have at Inverness a quite Highland prospect, and more especially as we look towards Fort Augustus; for we see nothing but irregular mountains
and

and vallies. There is a great salmon-fishery up the river Ness.

The fishermen who drag the nets to catch the salmon are a sort of amphibious creatures, being always almost up to their knees in the water in drawing their nets; they also make use of little flat-bottomed boats for this purpose, and harpoons, by which means they kill great numbers in wooden sorts of cages (built in the water) where the fish run in with the stream, but cannot get back again. The fish thus caught are nothing near so good as those caught with the drag-net, where they kill them immediately, by striking them on the head with a stone, and so hinder their fluttering in the water, which spends their fat; for those caught with the net, if dressed soon after, are found, when boiled, all over veined with an hard suety kind of substance, and eat quite firm, (and *caller*, as the people here call it, or in perfection;) but if kept a day or a night before dressed, this fat is all lost, and the fish eats quite flabby and soft.

Near Inverness is a remarkable diffusion of water, without islands. It is said to be in some places an hundred and forty fathoms deep; and the water, which is extremely clear and pleasant, is thought by the natives to be medicinal.

The following account of it is given by an officer who was some time at Inverness, in the year 1747:

“ After two months stay at Inverness, I set out for Fort Augustus; in coming to which place I travelled along the banks of the river Ness four miles, till I came to Lochness; from whence the river runs, and discharges itself into the Murray Frith at Inverness. Lochness is a most remarkable and beautiful loch, twenty-four miles long, and two broad, in some places. When we come to the head of the loch, the prospect is most charming;
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we look strait along the loch, and losing our sight in the water, on each side the loch is a ridge of most terrible barren woody mountains, which give great surprize to a stranger. We travel from the head of this great pool, along the banks (which make the foot of these mountains) for near twelve miles, and through a road made with the greatest difficulty, by blowing up monstrous rocks, which in many places hang stooping over passengers, and higher than houses, so that it is a little frightful to pass by them. We find many of these dreadful passes, with water dripping out of every part of the fractured rock. These are intermixed with woods of oak, birch, white poplars, and nut-trees, with springs of water, and many curious plants, peculiar to these mountainous places. We then came to a small and pitiful house of entertainment (yet the only one on the road) called the General's Hut; because General Wade lived there, when he commanded the forces in making these surprizing and useful roads through the Highlands of Scotland.

“ Before we came to this place, we had a view on the other side this loch, of the ruins of the famous castle of Urquhart, formerly consisting of seven great towers, said to be built by the Cumins, and demolished by King Edward I. about four miles to the westward of which castle, on the top of a very high hill, two miles perpendicular, is a lake of cold fresh water, about thirty fathoms in length and six in breadth; no stream running to it or from it. It could never yet be fathomed; and at all seasons of the year it is equally full, and never freezes.

After we leave the General's Hut, we were surprized by a parcel of almost naked boys and girls, coming, upon sight of us, down some craggy rocks of a mountain, to sell us Whortle-berries, or the

Vaccinia

Vaccinia nigra of *Virgil*, which they gather in almost every part of these mountains in prodigious quantities. They sold to every one of us near a mutchkin for a baubee (i. e. a pint for one half-penny); and they chiefly live on the fruit, when they are gathering them on the mountains. By means of the great stain they give, their mouths and hands are dyed in a frightful manner. These are agreeable fruit to the taste, and are accounted very astringent by the country people; but the astringency lies all in the black skin, and not in the pulp. The King's soldiers ate them for the bloody-flux, when encamped at Fort Augustus in 1745.

“ After a little way riding from this hut, we are presented, on the right with a most remarkable cataract, or fall of water, more than twenty yards high: it being a small river obstructed by vast rocks on the edge of a mountain, and so lets itself into the loch, at the foot of this mountain.

“ We leave the loch hereabouts on our right, and travel over continued mountains, covered with woods and rocks, and see Lochness no more, till we come to Fort Augustus; but pass by several smaller lochs, that are separated from the grand one by vast mountains; we also meet with several small rivers (abounding more with rocks than water) which, together with the woods and high mountains, give great variety and entertainment to a contemplative traveller.

“ Lastly, when we have ascended the highest mountains, and just going to descend, we are most suddenly and agreeably surprized with a valley, and the loch end, close to which was a grand building, but now in ruins, called *Fort Augustus*; and within two or three stones throw, upon a rising ground, is another large building, which was called the Old

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Barracks, burnt by the rebels. The town of Kiliwhimen is only a few earthen miserable huts, thatched with heath or heather, and is situated near the Old Barracks. Just by, and at the end of the loch, in a very large hollow, or sort of amphitheatre, being chiefly surrounded with hills, is placed our camp, having a river winding through, and emptying itself into the loch; but the water is of a brown colour, as it is in the loch itself; it purges persons not used to drink it, but, among the natives it is accounted the best of water, as is also the river Ness, at Inverness: but our soldiers always complained of its giving them the flux, with which distemper we had great numbers afflicted here. Several curious people told me, that this loch (any more than the river Ness) never freezes. They also informed me, that it abounded much in sulphur, and was the lightest water in Scotland. The road from hence to Fort William is thirty miles, quite in a valley, as it is from Inverness to this place, and full of lochs all the way, from sea to sea, east and west. This valley is supposed to be near twenty feet lower than the sea; and there is not above eight miles of the way from Inverness to Fort William, but what is either lochs or rivers."

To this account it will be proper add the following brief history of the great work performed by the late General Wade, in relation to the new made roads into and through the Highlands of Scotland, which have so much altered, and will more and more alter for the better, the face of this part of the united kingdom.

In the year 1724, General Wade, by commission from his Majesty King George I. proceeded to the Highlands, to inform himself of some irregularities then complained of. These Highlands, as has been before observed, are more than one-half of Scotland, composed of mountains, which rise one
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one above another, and extend from Dunbarton, near the mouth of the Clyde, to the north part of the island, above two hundred miles in length, and from fifty to more than an hundred in breadth. The little vallies between are divided from one another by barren rocks, bogs, and precipices. Hence the Highlanders, being much hindered from commerce and acquaintance with the more cultivated part of the country, were likely to continue for ever attached to their antient barbarous customs and manners, unless some expedient were found to introduce trade and industry among them.

The General travelled over the most difficult and dangerous passages in the mountains, and in his progress projected the bold undertaking of making smooth and spacious roads in that heap of confusion. In 1726 he began the work, which he completed in 1737; employing therein only five hundred of the soldiers quartered in Scotland, in the summer season, under officers properly appointed. These roads are all now fit for wheel-carriages, or a train of artillery, being about two hundred and fifty miles in length, and from twenty to twenty-four feet in breadth, including aqueducts and side drains, that preserve them from the injuries of violent rains so frequent among the mountains. Where the hills permit they run in right lines, notwithstanding the rocks and bogs which often interposed. The huge stones, raised out of the ground by engines, are set up by the road's side, and serve as guides in deep snows; and at every five measured miles are pillars to inform the traveller how far he has proceeded. The roads enter the mountains at two different parts of the Low-country; one at Crief, fourteen miles north-west of Sterling, where the Romans left off their works, yet visible, and the other at Dunkeld, ten miles north of Perth. The first

first, eighty-five miles in length, leads to Fort Augustus, at the west end of Lochness, and proceeds to Glenalmond, where the hollow is so narrow, and the mountains on each side so high, that the sun is seen but two or three hours in the longest day.

In this vale was discovered, upon the removal of a rock, a Roman urn, with ashes and bones.

From Glenalmond the road continues to Abberfaldy, where, by a bridge, it crosses the river Tay, on to Dalnachardock, and there falls in with the road which enters the hills of Dunkeld, and thence over the hills of Drummochter to Dalwhiney, where it branches into two; one to the north-west, through Garva-moor, and over the Coriarack mountains to Fort Augustus; the other due north to the barracks of Ruthven and Inverness. Fort Augustus stands in the very centre of the Highlands, half way between Fort William on the west coast, and Fort George at Inverness on the east coast; and the road passes by the sides of the lakes, Nefs, Oick, and Lochy, which divide the Northern from the Southern Highlands. From Inverness to Fort William is sixty measured miles, good part cut through solid rock, but now the most beautiful road in the kingdom, and promotes a trade from Ireland to the east and north of Scotland.

It would be needless to enumerate the various difficulties that occurred in the making of these roads; therefore we shall mention but two or three.

When the miners blasted with gun-powder the black rock on the side of Lochness, they were obliged to hang by ropes till they bored into it. This lake is in itself a curiosity, being a beautiful natural canal, twenty-one miles in length, with the rocks and mountains rising from the water's edge. It lies in a direct line, being above a mile

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in breadth, an hundred and thirty fathoms deep, and was never known to freeze. For the space of twelve miles, along the side of the lake, the road forms an agreeable terrass, from whence the lake is seen to either end, and along the three lakes, Nefs, Oick, and Lochy, in several places, the road is secured from the precipices by walls two or three feet high.

The Laterfinlay road runs along the side of Lochy, for nine miles together, on rocks which project over the water formerly impassable, and brought to their present evenness chiefly by the force of gun-powder.

The road over the Coriarack mountain, which is above a quarter of a mile in perpendicular height, is carried on, upon the south declivity, by seventeen windings, each about seventy or eighty yards in length, and all supported on the lower side, and at the turnings, with stone walls of ten or fifteen feet high; by which the ascent is easier for wheel-carriages, than that of Highgate. The pass of Snugburgh, on the north side of this mountain, is a deep bottom, between two steep hills exceeding high, joined by two dry arches, and a wall of supportment.

There are forty stone bridges built upon these roads; the most considerable are those of Gary and Tumble, of singular arches, upwards of fifty feet space, over rapid rivers, which in time of floods roll down stones of monstrous size. Those of Feicklaw and Ferrigig, over a great torrent, which forms the famous cascade of Fyers, within a quarter of a mile of Lochness; these are both raised on single arches, each upwards of forty feet span; St. George's Bridge, at Garva Moor, over the river Spey, which has two arches, of forty feet each; the pier rests upon an island, in the midst of the river, and the whole length of the bridge is about an hundred

hundred and fifty feet ; the high bridge over the river Spayer, which runs at the foot of two very steep hills, over surprizing rocks, where, at the lowest, the water is eighteen feet deep, and in floods rises to near fifty ; it has three arches, the middlemost near fifty feet span, founded upon rocks : from the top to the usual level of the river, is seventy feet ; the other arches are thirty feet each upon dry ground, at low water. The road descends a great way down in traverses from each side of the river, and the bridge is two hundred feet in length, over a chasm frightful to behold. Lastly, Tay Bridge, the only one upon the river Tay : this is built of free-stone, and the work extremely well executed ; it consists of five arches ; the middle one is sixty feet span ; the piers are founded upon piles, and bound with strong frames of oak. The whole length is three hundred and seventy feet, and, in the opinion of good judges, a most beautiful and useful structure. It has this inscription :

Mirare
Viam hanc Militarem
Ultra Romanos Terminos
M. Passuum CCL hac illac extensam,
Tesquis & Paludibus insultantem,
Per Rupes Montesque patefactam,
Et indignanti Tavo,
Ut cernis, instratam :
Opus hoc arduum suâ Solertiâ,
Et decennali Militum Opera,
Anno Æræ Christianæ 1738, perfecit G. WADE,
Copiarum in Scotiâ Præfectus.
Ecce quantum valeant
Regia Georgi Secundi Auspicia.

In English thus :

Behold with wonder this Military Way, extended, by various passes, two hundred and fifty miles beyond the Roman limits; triumphing over fens and morasses; levelled through rocks and mountains; and carried on as you now see it, in spite of the river Tay. This arduous work, G. WADE, Commander of the forces in Scotland, brought to perfection, by his great judgment and ten years labour of his soldiers, in the year of our Lord 1738. Of such mighty efficacy are the Royal Auspices of Georges II.

The ease and convenience of these roads has induced several of the Highland gentlemen to make good ways, at their own expence, from their homes to the main road; and where there were nothing but turf-huts for an hundred miles together, there are now, at ten or twelve miles distance from each other, houses of stone and lime, for the accommodation of travellers. The English drovers, who used to attend the fairs of cattle, on the borders of the Highlanders, now go into the heart of the country; and the soldiers, who were many of them husbandmen, taught the inhabitants a better manner of tilling their ground; and many other advantages have accrued to the Highlanders, and the kingdom in general.

This work, though so stupendous and beneficial as might have well added lustre to the Roman name, was effected by a handful of men, comparatively speaking, and at a small expence. These men, who were soldiers, were commanded by their proper officers, and received sixpence a day over and above their pay; a corporal had eight-pence, a serjeant one shilling, and a subaltern two shillings and sixpence. With the same encouragement much might

might be done in south Britain, where a thousandth part of the labour is hardly wanting to make the roads complete; and the example here exhibited is a demonstration, beyond a possibility of contradiction, of what might be effected, were the same means made use of under the like direction.

Dr. *Johnson*, in his account of *Loughness*, makes a very judicious observation on the general opinion, that the waters of *Loughness* never freeze. "It was said at Fort Augustus, (he writes) that *Lough Ness* is open in the hardest winters, though a lake not far from it is covered with ice. In discussing these exceptions from the course of nature, the first question is, Whether the fact is justly stated? That which is strange is delightful, and a pleasing error is not willingly detected. Accuracy of narration is not very common, and there are few so rigidly philosophical as not to represent as perpetual, what is only frequent, or as constant, what is really casual. If it be true that *Loughness* never freezes, it is either sheltered by its high banks from the cold blasts, and exposed only to those winds which have more power to agitate than congeal, or it is kept in perpetual motion by the rush of streams from the rocks that inclose it. Its profundity, though it should be such as is represented, can have little part in this exemption; for though deep wells are not frozen, because their water is secluded from the external air, yet where a wide surface is exposed to the full influence of a freezing atmosphere, I know not why the depth should keep it open.—Natural philosophy is now one of the favourite studies of the Scottish nation, and *Lough-Ness* well deserves to be diligently examined.

The Lough ends in a shallow and broad river, over which is a bridge for the greater convenience of

of passing when it is deeper. Beyond it is a valley inhabited by the *Macraes*, originally an indigent and subordinate clan, for the most part servants to the *Maclellaws*, who, in the war of Charles I. took arms at the call of Montrose, and were in one of his battles almost all destroyed. The women thus deprived of their husbands, married their servants, and the *Macraes* became a considerable race.

In this valley is a village called *Anknastreals*, in which is about twenty huts, built all of *dry-stone*, that is, stones piled up without mortar.

End of the Fifth Volume,



